THIS PAPER IS NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT THE ART STUDY.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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VOLUME LXI.—NO. 354. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1902—TWENTY PAGES—WITH ART STUDY. PRICE TWO CENTS.

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.*

[*Title Copyright: 1902: by Tribune Company.]

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

KITTY NEIL.

BY J. F. WALLER.

John Francis Waller was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1810; died in 1894. He wrote a number of poems, but is now more widely known as a critic and essayist than as a poet.

"Ah! sweet Kitty Neil, rise up from that wheel—
Your neat little foot will be weary with spinning!
Come trip down with me to the sycamore tree;
Half the parish is there, and the dance is beginning.
The sun is gone down, but the full harvest moon
Shines sweetly and cool on the dew whitened valley;
While all the air rings with the soft, loving things,
Each little bird sings in the green shaded alley."

With a blush and a smile Kitty rose up, the while,
Her eye in the glass, as she bound her hair, glancing;
'Tis hard to refuse when a young lover sues,
So she couldn't but choose to—go off to the dancing.
And now on the green the glad groups are seen—
Each gay hearted lad with the lass of his choosing;
And Pat, without fail, leads out sweet Kitty Neil—
Somehow, when he asked, she ne'er thought of refusing.

Now, Felix Magee put his pipes to his knee,
And with flourish so free sets each couple in motion;
With a cheer and a bound, the lads patter the ground;
The maids move around just like swans on the ocean;
Cheeks bright as the rose, feet light as the doe's,
Now coyly retiring, now boldly advancing—
Search the world all round, from the sky to the ground,
No such sight can be found as an Irish lass dancing!

Sweet Kate! who could view your bright eyes of deep blue,
Beaming humidity through their dark lashes so mildly,
Your fair turned arm, heaving breast, rounded form,
Nor feel his heart warm, and his pulses throb wildly?
Young Pat feels his heart, as he gazes, depart,
Subdued by the smart of such painful yet sweet love;
The sight leaves his eye, as he cries, with a sigh,
"Dance light, for my heart it lies under your feet, love!"

"Poems You Ought to Know" previously published have been collected in a book under that title. On sale by booksellers, newsdealers, and at THE TRIBUNE office. A splendidly illustrated and handsomely bound volume, suitable for a Christmas gift.

NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER— SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1902.

Rain Saturday and possibly Sunday, moderate temperature, increasing southerly winds.

The maximum temperature in Chicago during the twenty-four hours ending last midnight was 42 degrees above zero at 4 p. m. and the minimum 32 degrees above zero at 5 a. m.

Sun rises at 7:16; sets at 4:21. Moon rises at 11:12 p. m.

VENEZUELA:—

German government reversed its decision not to accept arbitration unless payment is guaranteed, and will submit its demands to commission; sentiment in United States and desire for lasting friendship responsible.

Great Britain notified Washington officials that arbitration will be accepted; guarantee by J. and W. Seligman of English and German claims aggregating $27,000,000, is asked.

President Castro's answer to German ultimatum denies that Venezuelan correspondence was offensive and accuses Germany of unfriendliness; latter's claims declared to have been referred to a tribunal.

French claims presented to President Castro aggregate $21,080,000; Paris officials declare preference over other nations is not asked; financial commission favored.

British interest waning and peaceful settlement is believed certain; indemnity for seizure of British and German ships and arbitration of other claims probable.

WASHINGTON:—

Department of commerce bill, providing for new cabinet officer, will be favorably reported to house and passage is certain; George B. Cortelyou, president's secretary, to be appointed; bureaus for corporations, insurance, and manufactures included.

Pure food bill passed by house, 72 to 21; penalty provided for shipping or receiving adulterated feed or imitation of other products, in states or territories; false labeling as foreign product prohibited.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—

Northwestern railroad agreed to raise wages of 5,000 engineers and firemen $600,000 yearly as result of conference with employes; St. Paul will announce similar increase tonight; larger engines and trains responsible.

Eighteen Chicago furniture factories threatened with strike of 5,000 employes; $2.10 daily pay and nine hours' work demanded, instead of $1.70 and ten hours' work; manufacturers declared to hold $300,000 strike fund.

Anthracite strike arbitrators, Scranton, heard testimony of witnesses on boycotts; four told of attempts to blow up their homes; teacher declared she was discharged because her father did not strike.

Dun & Co.'s review reports holiday trade exceeding all predictions; industrial plants busy; United States Steel company has 6,300,000 tons of unfilled orders; December railroad earnings 4.2 per cent above 1901.

May wheat closed with ½ cent gain at 77 bid; seaboard export sales, 624,000 bushels; week's exports 1,000,000 bushels under 1901; May corn closed with ⅝ cent gain at 43⅝-⅝.

LOCAL:—

Four-story Salinger flats, Forty-fifth street and Evans avenue, burned last evening; explosion of gas range caused quick fire; twelve families escaped with loss of goods; Acorn brass plant, Peoria and Fulton streets, destroyed.

O. D. Wetherell, former city controller, sued Albert M. Johnson and National Life company for accounting; allegation made that he transferred $550,000 worth of property to Johnson without consideration and by undue persuasion.

High price paid for street improvements blamed by council committee to material men's and sewer builders' trusts; depreciation of bonds issued for special assessment work compels contractors to scalp them.

Condition of city water worst in ten years; east winds have stirred up old lake sediment and filled mains with impurities; typhoid increasing; grip and sore throat epidemic.

Mistletoe famine threatened because of small Mexican shipment; only 1,000 pounds in stock, while demand is six times greater; fallimer's cloth imitation offered as substitute.

State Factory Inspector Davies discovered ten apparent child labor law violations; seven employers arrested.

POLITICAL:—

Graeme Stewart indorsed for Chicago mayoralty by Twenty-second ward republican club at Larrabee and Division streets; resolutions introduced by John A. Linn; republicans from four other wards to aid.

W. W. Weare, state representative from Lorimer congressional district, declared he will support L. Y. Sherman for Illinois speakership; latter will permit vote on reelection; Miller has not declared himself.

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FOREIGN:—

Westport district of County Mayo, Ireland, has 23,000 acres used for raising food for 4,089 tenant families, against 644,403 leased to nonresidents for grazing; congested districts board trying to relieve distress there.

Charlemagne Tower, new American ambassador, presented to emperor at Berlin; latter declared cordial relations between Germany and United States are certain to continue, but did not refer to Venezuela.

Taff Vale railroad, England, awarded damages against Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants for loss of business through strike; judge declared conspiracy clear; $185,000 asked; award to be determined.

DOMESTIC:—

Illinois legislature will be asked to amend state law to prevent corporations organized elsewhere from escaping state tax and license; inducements offered by New Jersey and Arizona declared to aid evasion.

Bessie Dunlap, sister of Tom Dunlap, alleged murderer of Allie Dool, testified in Aledo (Ill.) trial that strychnine bought by her sister was used to treat a corn.

Laura Biggar testified in her own behalf in Freehold (N. J.) conspiracy trial; she declared no money nor diamonds from Henry M. Bennett estate had yet been given her.

Payment of $365,000 insurance policies on life of R. C. Whayne, found dead at Louisville, Ky., from gunshot wound, will be refused; question of suicide still unsettled.

Isaac Henry Stratton, son of Colorado mining millionaire, whose will he is trying to break, will marry Miss Josephine Larrabee, daughter of former Oshkosh (Wis.) alderman, on Dec. 24.

Voltairine Le Cleyre, noted anarchist fatally shot at Philadelphia by Herman Helscher, whose love she had rejected; police arrested him, but she refused to accuse him.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
LIVERPOOL		Teutic.
LONDON	Marquette	Abydus.
CHRISTN'SND, Oscar II		
NEW YORK	Lombardio	
NAPLES	Nordamerie	
PLYMOUTH	Moltke	
ROTTERDAM	Ryndam	
S. FRANCISCO.	Peru	Nippon Maru.

ADDITIONAL SEAT IN CABINET SURE

Department of Commerce and Industry Likely to Be Authorized by Present Congress.

PURE FOOD BILL WINS.

House Approves Measure Which Is Aimed to Prevent Adulterating or Misbranding Any Goods.

CABINET—Department of commerce and industry with seat in cabinet to be authorized by present congress.

PURE FOOD—House adopts measure to prevent adulteration, misbranding, and imitation of foods and drugs.

GUAM—Special building rules necessitated by climatic conditions.

SOCIETY—Mrs. Roosevelt entertains a large party at afternoon tea.

WHITE HOUSE—President's residence will be open to visitors as soon as repairs are completed.

[BY RAYMOND.]

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—It is now practically certain that there will be created at this session of congress a new government department of commerce and industry, with an additional member of the president's cabinet.

The house committee on interstate commerce authorized a favorable report today on what is known as the Nelson bill, authorizing the creation of the new department. Quite a number of amendments are made to the original bill, but they are all along conservative lines.

The Nelson bill passed the senate at the last session, and with the favorable report just made by the house committee it is reasonably certain that the new department of commerce will be authorized by law before congress adjourns.

The house committee authorized Mr. Mann of Chicago to prepare the report on the bill. He will present it after the holiday recess.

There has been a great deal of governmental wire pulling on behalf of various government bureaus as to whether they should or should not be included in the new department. The committee has secured expert testimony from the executive officers of the various government departments. Besides that there is a provision for elasticity which will enable the president to transfer different bureaus to the new department as often as he may deem it necessary.

Until the law is actually passed the president will not consider definitely the question of the appointment of his new cabinet officer, but there is an understanding that the head of the new department will be George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the president, who has made an extraordinary record here on account of his executive capacity. He has served in the White house under Presidents Cleveland, McKinley, and Roosevelt, and has an extraordinary acquaintance, not only with public men, but with the actual mechanism of the government. He would make an admirable cabinet officer, and it was the intention of President McKinley to promote him whenever the new department was created.

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In the bill agreed upon by the house committee provision is made for three new bureaus, one to cover corporations, one to look after insurance, and the third to supervise manufactures.

In addition to these new bureaus, it is proposed to transfer to the new department the lighthouse service, the bureau of standards, the coast and geodetic survey, the bureau of immigration, including the entire charge of the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law, the census bureau, the bureau of labor, the foreign commerce bureau, now managed by the state department, the fish commission, the treasury bureau of statistics, and the control now exercised by the treasury department over the Alaskan fur seals, the salmon, and other international fisheries.

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"I consider the proposition to provide for a bureau of corporations in the new department of commerce the first practical step yet taken for the solution of the trust problem," said Representative Mann. "Such a bureau would collect valuable information, showing exactly what are the assets and liabilities of corporations, and would furnish the public with much data which would disclose the reliability or unreliability of all the trusts."

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"I am well pleased to see that the crisis in the Venezuelan embroglio has passed," said Senator Cullom today. "The indications of a settlement of the case and the withdrawal of Great Britain and Germany from the American continent relieves the situation of much danger."

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After a lively debate this afternoon the house, by a vote of 72 to 21, adopted the pure food bill, which is designed to prevent the adulteration, misbranding, and imitation of foods, drugs, and beverages. For the purpose of protecting commerce in foods and drugs, the secretary of agriculture is directed to organize a chemical division of the department of agriculture, which will be charged with the inspection of drugs and food products.

The director of the bureau of chemistry will make rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of agriculture providing for the examination of foods and drugs offered for sale, and if it is found they contain anything deleterious to health this fact will be certified to the proper United States district attorney, who will prosecute the persons having the goods in their possession.

The proposed bill forbids the introduction of adulterated or misbranded articles of food or drugs into any state or territory, and any one doing so will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $200 for the first offense and $300 for each subsequent offense, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

It will be the duty of the secretary of agriculture to fix standards of food products and determine the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of preservatives and other substances added to foods. Manufacturers and retail dealers are required to furnish the bureau of chemistry with samples of goods offered for sale to determine their purity. It also directs him to begin proceedings of condemnation against goods which are adulterated. The proceeds from goods condemned and sold will be covered into the United States treasury.

There is considerable opposition to the pure

(Continued on fifth page.)

THE SPECULATOR'S DREAM—BUT HE'LL WAKE UP.

PERIL AT THREE FIRES.

TENANTS AND PIPEMEN HAVE NARROW ESCAPES.

Women and Children in Danger When Flames Sweep the Salinger Flats in Hyde Park—Several Are Carried Out—Eight Department Members Rescued in Milwaukee Avenue—Midnight Blaze in Fulton Market Building Causes Loss of $175,000.

Three spectacular fires between 3:30 p. m. and midnight kept the fire department busy yesterday. One was on the south, one on the west, and one on the northwest side. On the south side a number of families had narrow escapes from death in a blazing flat building; on the northwest side eight firemen were rescued by the police, and at the midnight blaze on the west side 400 barrels of gasoline were exposed to the flames.

List of the Fires.

The three fires were as follows:

Salinger flats, Forty-fifth street and Ellis avenue; fire discovered at 8 p. m.; loss $30,000.

Fulton Market building, Green and Fulton streets; fire started shortly before midnight; loss, $175,000.

Fortschritt Turner hall, 1824-6 Milwaukee avenue; fire at 3:30 p. m.; loss over $13,000.

Narrow Escape in the Salinger.

The Salinger flats, which housed twelve families, was burned in almost record time, the tenants making perilous escapes into the rainswept streets. No one was seriously injured, but practically no household property was saved.

The speed with which the fire spread was in keeping with the frail quality of the inner walls and the lack of protection to the "dumb" elevator in the rear. The city building department pointed out that the structure was equipped with four fire escapes, but did not make clear the reason for faulty construction. The estimated loss to the building and contents is $50,000.

Some of the firemen pronounced the structure, which was built in world's fair times, a firetrap, but the owner, S. Salinger, declared it deserved a better name. A can of gasoline on the third floor exploded soon after the fire started.

Tenants Flee, Saving Nothing.

It is supposed the fire started in the basement a few minutes before 8 o'clock. In a few minutes the building was filled with smoke and flames and the occupants in their haste to escape ran from the rooms without taking time to carry out any of their personal property. All were in the street before the fire department reached the scene. The stairways were clear and the fire escapes were not used.

On the top floor of the east side of the building Mrs. Richard D. Welchans was in the apartment occupied by Mrs. Margaret Powers. Mrs. Powers' mother, 76 years old, was with her. When Mrs. Welchans heard the explosion she rushed to the door and found the halls filled with smoke.

"Save your aunt," she screamed to Vincent Powers, who was just entering. I have two children to care for myself."

Mrs. Welchans rushed across the hall where her 3 year old son was being put into bed by her 10 year old niece, Irene Garrison. Seizing the child, Mrs. Welchans ran to the stairway, leading her niece by the hand. The baby was clothed in its night gown. Mrs. Welchans ran out of the building and down the street to a nearby shop, where she was given an overcoat in which to wrap the child.

Mrs. Powers, who was carried out by her nephew, is an invalid. She was also taken to Mr. Rogan's home.

Passersby Rescue Children.

On the opposite side of the building, which is divided by an open court, was Mrs. Max Holz and her three children. Arthur Rygel, a 15 year old boy, living at 4357 Evans avenue, was standing on the street crossing when he saw the fire through the windows. He rushed into the building and up to the Holz flat. Mrs. Holz was trying to save her children, who were frightened and crying. Rygel caught Samuel, a boy of 5, and carried him down through the clouds of smoke and fire. At the same time Louis Wetter, 404 Forty-fifth street, saw the flames and rushing into the building carried Lottie Holz, 7 years old, down in safety.

Other occupants of the building were Henry Sanberg, M. White, Charles Bentley, Jacob Keim, Michael Canary, John Buckley, Henry Grosbeck. On the first floor were the shops of Clyde and Charles Fisk, Harry Stripps, Frank Weston, and the Rogers barber shop.

One of the spectacular incidents of the fire occurred when four men of truck 11 carried a line of hose up a fire escape to the top floor. When they broke in a window they were enveloped in fire and smoke and the spectators thought the men would be overcome and fall. A stream of water was turned on them and the flames driven back. One of the pipemen, George Havor, was badly cut.

Fulton Market Loss Heavy.

The Fulton Market building fire, which started shortly before midnight, followed an explosion which blew out a number of windows and wrecked a part of the building, which was almost a block long, three stories high, and constructed of brick. The firemen experienced much difficulty in fighting the blaze because of the dense smoke, and the fire soon swept through the building, which, within two hours, was totally wrecked.

The fire is believed to have started on the second floor, which was occupied by the Acorn brass works. A quantity of gasoline is said to have been stored in the place, and it is thought that this exploded from some unknown cause. The loss to the Acorn company is estimated at $60,000.

Part of the third floor was occupied by the Cook County Shoe company, and the loss to this firm probably will reach $20,000. On the first floor of the building were eleven tenants, mostly meat companies, and there were two saloons in the basement. The loss to these tenants is estimated at $65,000.

The building was valued at $30,000, and the loss on it was total.

Big Meat Firms Suffer.

The following concerns occupied the first floor:

Philip Jaeger, meats.
Bauer & Sweeney, meats.
James Ronan, meats.
Cornelius Quinlan, meats.
Philip A. Reitz & Co., meats.
Margraf & Suter, meats.
Wachenheim & Co., meats.
Waixel & Co., meats.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, meats.
Bromann Bros., butchers' tools.
Nelson Morris & Co., meats.

In the factory of the Chicago White Lead company, across from the burning building on Green street, were stored 400 barrels of gasoline, and fear that the fire might sweep across the street led Marshal Campion to order one of the companies to keep a stream of water playing on the front of that building.

The building was the property of the Fulton Market company, of which W. J. O'Malley is president.

Firemen Rescued by Police.

Fortschritt Turner hall, a wooden structure, succumbed easily to a blaze. A feature of this fire was the rescue of eight firemen. While the blaze was at its height a company was caught in a small room in the rear of the second floor by the ceiling falling. The men would have perished but for the prompt action of Policeman Henry Rityman of the Attrill street station. He saw the ceiling collapse. Running to the opening of the alley Rityman met Policeman Schults, and the two hurried back with a ladder. It was raised to the window and the firemen were helped to the street.

Had the fire started an hour later 500 children would have been in the gymnasium, and a panic would have followed. The children were to go for their gymnastic exercises at 3:30 o'clock, while the fire started an hour earlier. Five persons were in the building at the time and all escaped.

The wooden structure ignited quickly, and within a few minutes the building was doomed. The structure was built in 1880. It was owned by the Fortschritt Turner society. The loss on building is $10,000, partly insured, and on apparatus $2,000, insured. Paul Nitsche, saloonkeeper, loses $1,000; insurance, $400.

MINISTER STARTS A SALOON.

The Rev. G. K. McDonald of Long Island Church Opens Place and Tends Bar Himself.

New York, Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The Rev. George K. McDonald, pastor of a Baptist church on Long island, who recently accused his parishioners of teaching him to drink, has started a saloon and tends bar himself.

CHRISTMAS GIFT: $600,000

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN TO GIVE ADVANCE IN PAY.

Milwaukee and St. Paul Expected to Follow in a Day or Two—Result of Conference Lasting Many Weeks Between Officials and Committees of Unions—Increase Will Affect 5,000 Employes on the System—Trainmen to Come Next.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad is to give its 5,000 locomotive engineers and firemen a Christmas present today in the form of a wage increase that will aggregate over $600,000 a year. Tonight the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road is expected to enter into the holiday spirit and make its men happy with a like gift of large proportions.

For over five weeks the men have been in consultation with the officials of the roads. They have taken up the old wage schedules, gone over them item by item, and yesterday reached a satisfactory settlement of questions at issue. Now all that remains to be done is for the officials of the companies to put their signatures to the agreements, something the men did last night.

The Chicago and Northwestern committees met during their long sessions in the Briggs house. There were engineers and firemen present from all parts of the system and from the two subsidiary systems, the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and the Elkhorn, Fremont and Missouri Valley. They represented the northwestern branches of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and had full power to act.

Larger Engines in Use.

The men based their claims for higher wages on the recent increase in the size of engines used and the lengthening of the trains. The justice of the claim of the men on the moguls for more pay has been conceded by the roads of the west, but the men were not satisfied with the ratio of increase set. The old wage scale is as follows:

FOR ENGINEERS.

Hundred miles.	
On large engines	$4.50
On small engines	3.70

FOR FIREMEN.

On large engines	2.60
On small engines	2.20

The new scale is as follows:

FOR ENGINEERS.

On large engines	4.70
On small engines	3.80

FOR FIREMEN.

On large engines	2.75
On small engines	2.25

The engines in the smaller class are largely confined to the switchyards and suburban traffic and do not employ many men. The size of the increase is still further accentuated by the fact that of the men getting it over 3,500 are engineers and but 2,000 are firemen.

The firemen received what they most desired, for the road agreed to employ men whose duty it will be to clean the engines. This has been the bane of the firemen's work, for they have found it hard after a long run to wipe down the heated steel. In the east the majority of roads long since have relieved the firemen of this duty, and the Northwestern is the first western road to do it.

St. Paul Road Committee Session.

The committees representing the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road have been meeting in the Windsor-Clifton hotel, but they refused to give out any information further than to say that they would be ready to sign the agreements tonight. The course taken by these committees is similar to that of the Northwestern road, and the wage increase is expected to be about the same.

The granting of the demands by these two large systems, coupled with the increase given the switchmen a month ago, has formally opened the general campaign to be taken throughout the west by the various railway unions. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen will file demands next month for a 20 per cent increase. This will affect over 80,000 men.

The trainmen are confident that their demands will be granted now that the engineers and firemen have practically won. If the trainmen get all they ask the aggregate increase in their wages will far exceed that granted to the engineers and firemen.

KAISER YIELDS TO OPINION IN UNITED STATES.

Germany, in Agreeing to Arbitrate with Venezuela, Changes Front Within Four Days.

GIVES BERLIN A SHOCK.

Surprise Follows Revelation of Sentiment Shown to Exist in Minds of American Public.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Dec. 20, 3 a. m.—Germany has yielded to President Castro's request for arbitration of the claims against Venezuela. The kaiser's government has reversed the policy it held up to four days ago, almost solely, it is believed, because of the state of public opinion in the United States.

Four days ago the German government was opposed to arbitration. The foreign office made no secret of its determination that no request for arbitration would be considered unless accompanied by sufficient guarantee that the award of an arbitration commission would be paid.

Germany Hears from America.

Within four days, however, the German nation has been awakened to public sentiment in the United States. The American correspondents of the leading Berlin and Cologne newspapers cabled circumstantial reports of anti-German feeling in the big republic. One New York correspondent declared that Germany is seemingly without a friend in the United States. Others declared that Germany was accused of designs to secure territory in Venezuela in defiance of the Monroe doctrine.

These statements produced a feeling of profound astonishment in both official and business circles. It resulted in a general protest that Germany cares more for friendly relations with the United States than it does for the satisfaction of humiliating even so insolent a state as Venezuela.

Hope Castro May Yield.

The delivery of a final reply to the United States for transmission to Minister Bowen is delayed for a day or two for tactical reasons, probably through the expectation that another solution may be found, possibly by President Castro yielding.

The North German Gazette, in a semi-official article published today, expresses sincere regret at what it calls the way the American press is allowing itself to publish unfounded suspicions of the German aims and policy as regards Venezuela. It says that only partisan feeling can prompt the drawing of distinctions between the conduct of Great Britain and Germany.

Disarming American Resentment.

A semi-official statement in the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung last evening says:

"A local paper has published a cablegram from New York saying: 'The greatest excitement prevails here. The entire press holds Germany to be responsible for the present situation. Germany is attacked in hostile articles, while Great Britain is praised. The newspapers insist that Germany intends to acquire colonies in Venezuela and Brazil.'

"We have noticed similar telegrams in English papers," says the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, "and if these statements are representative of the feeling in the United States with even approximate correctness we would have sincerely to deplore that the American press shows itself accessible to wholly unfounded suspicions of German policy.

Ulterior Motives Denied.

"The government of the United States long ago was categorically informed that Germany is seeking nothing in Venezuela beyond satisfaction for just claims and compensation. The Anglo-German codperation is based upon the similarity of the interests affected, and only willful prejudice could detect a difference in the proceedings of the two countries. The course of events will demonstrate that the intentions of the German government are free from adventurous motives."

The Vossische Zeitung, in an article on the same question, asks if Germany is at peace or war with Venezuela. It compares the present situation to that in China recently, when all nations were supposed to be at war with that country. Germany, the Vossische Zeitung says, should admit that she is now at war with Venezuela. It would be better to have what used to be called a potato war without bloodshed than bloodshed without war as in China.

Effect of American Opinion.

The revulsion of sentiment in Germany apparently has been felt at the foreign office. As a result the United States will be informed that Venezuela's request for arbitration will be granted.

It is understood, however, that while Germany accedes to Venezuela's request for arbitration, certain conditions must be complied with, safeguarding Germany's interests and honor. Secretary Hay already has been informed of this fact in a preliminary note cabled to Washington yesterday.

England Will Arbitrate.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 20, 3 a. m.—Great Britain has practically agreed to submit her claims against Venezuela to arbitration, and the United States government has been notified to this effect. There are, however, many details to be arranged before the matter can be considered as definitely settled.

The forms and conditions to be observed in any settlement by arbitration are still the subject of an extensive exchange of views between the powers and the United States, prior to the embodiment of the several replies in one harmonious instrument. Until this is elaborated no definite arrangement is possible.

Bankers May Help Castro.

There is high authority for saying that the basis for arbitration with Venezuela and a settlement of the present dispute will be a guarantee by J. & W. Seligman of the English and German claims to the extent of $27,000,000. It is expected the matter will be arranged within a few days. The Washington government, which has declined to be in any respect a party to the financial transaction, has agreed to use its good offices in support of Mr. Seligman in the execution of the terms of his arrangement with Venezuela.

The statements issuing from Caracas to the effect that President Castro has empowered Minister Bowen to act as the rep-

resentative of Venezuela are regarded in London as open to question. Any such action on the part of President Castro would be considered wholly beside the mark. The powers concerned, it is declared, will deal solely with the United States in the matter of arbitration. The government of Venezuela will not be consulted in any form, not even as to the terms on which arbitration might be acceptable to the powers.

Blockade Order Explained.

In a reply, made public yesterday, to a question in parliament of Gibson Bowles, conservative, Premier Balfour says no intimation has been received from the government of the United States that it will object to American shipping being interfered with in the event of a blockade of the Venezuelan coast. The objections to the blockade which it is proposed to establish have been carefully considered. They cannot, however, be altogether removed, as some of them are inherent to that particular class of naval operations.

Dutch Minister Recalled.

A dispatch received here from Brussels says the Dutch minister to Venezuela, Dr. Van Leyden, has been recalled, and that Dutch interests in Venezuela have been committed to United States Minister Bowen. Dr. Van Leyden has been ill at Willemstad, Curacao, and it was reported from Caracas on Dec. 15 that Mr. Bowen, at the request of the Dutch minister, had taken charge of Dutch interests in Venezuela.

Italy Receives a Proposal.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ROME, Dec. 19.—It is announced that the foreign office has received an official proposition from the government of the United States suggesting that Mr. Bowen, the United States minister at Caracas, be invested with full power to settle the dispute between Italy and Venezuela. The Italian government will communicate with England and Germany and ask for a common decision before replying to the proposal of the United States.

The proposition is received here with great favor. Italy and England are likely to work together to prevent complications with other powers. The adhesion of Italy certainly strengthens England's hands in supporting the proposition for American intervention. France adds a new element to the affair, and at present it is uncertain whether France will join Germany or England and Italy.

A semi-official announcement now places the Italian claims against Venezuela at $2,000,000.

The rumor that the Duke d'Abruzzi is going to Venezuela in command of the Italian cruiser Liguria is without foundation. Owing to the fact that its shaft is damaged it is not likely that the cruiser Agordat will go to Venezuela. The cruiser Elba will start for Venezuela on Sunday.

POWERS READY TO ARBITRATE.

Germany, England, and Italy Notify United States, but Venezuela Must Meet Certain Conditions.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—Secretary Hay has received partial responses from the governments of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy respecting the proposal to arbitrate the Venezuelan difficulties. Great Britain is favorable to arbitration with proper safeguards; Germany accepts arbitration in principle but finds a multitude of small adjustments to be made before entering into the agreement; Italy, as the junior partner of the allies, declares that she is favorable to arbitration, but will be bound probably by the action of the senior partners.

As far as England is concerned the safeguards referred to are believed to relate to the question of guarantee, which is full of difficulties. In this connection, as indicated in these dispatches yesterday, some consideration is again being given to the feasibility of the assumption of responsibility for any award assessed against Venezuela by responsible private agencies, but the United States government is determined not to allow itself to be drawn into the position of a guarantor in this case, for the precedent once established might require the United States to become the financial backer of all South and Central America. However, if private concerns can be induced to enter the field the United States government will do what it can to reduce their risks.

Germany Wants an Apology.

The German position presents the greatest difficulties, for not only does it involve a demand for apologies, which are extremely repugnant to Venezuela, but also presents so many points requiring adjustment that it is evident that many days or perhaps weeks must elapse before the adjustment can be effected and the case prepared for arbitration.

The Italian position is of course of less concern than that of the other allies. The Italian ambassador here, in his intercourse with the state department, has been extremely moderate and considerate, giving Secretary Hay the impression that he is well disposed to second any effort of the United States to terminate the present dangerous situation.

Hague Tribunal Preferred.

Respecting the method of arbitration, if it should come to that form of adjustment, it is noted that the feeling is growing that The Hague tribunal should undertake the case. Minister Bowen, it is reported, wishes to come to Washington in order personally to effect an adjustment with the resident ambassadors of the allies, but while the state department makes no statement upon the point it is believed that it does not regard this plan with favor.

It is believed that the United States government inclines to the view that there is a disposition to insist needlessly on guarantees for the payment by Venezuela of any judgment that might be rendered against her by the arbitration. It believes that the force of enlightened public opinion would absolutely insure a settlement of any judgment rendered by the august tribunal, and that President Castro would not be sustained by a single American country in defaulting.

VENEZUELANS WANT TO FIGHT.

People Fail to Understand Why Arbitration Is Necessary When 43,000 Men Are Armed.

CARACAS, Dec. 19.—The Venezuelan government has received information from Washington that its proposal for the arbitration or the adjustment of the British, German, and Italian difficulties have been transmitted by Secretary Hay to the governments in question. Answers to these proposals cannot be expected here before tomorrow.

The Venezuelan people are still waiting with considerable excitement the receipt of the replies from these powers. They cannot understand that their country, after having raised and armed 43,000 men who have not had a chance to fight and who, consequently, have not been defeated, should be reduced to accept arbitration or any other method of settlement.

Caracas is quiet but business here is paralyzed.

Venezuelan Sailor Drowned.

When the German cruiser Falke captured the Venezuelan schooner Victoria yesterday in the gulf of Maracaibo, the captain of the vessel was given ten minutes to leave his ship. A heavy sea was running at the time and the small boat in which the Venezuelans disembarked was nearly capsized. As it was, one of the schooner's crew was drowned.

It has been learned that the captain of the Victoria was not aware of Venezuela's difficulties with Germany and Great Britain. It is argued that Germany has no claim against Venezuela for corporal offenses committed against German subjects, but that the imperial claims are financial only. The Victoria was found today a wreck on the shore.

Criticism for United States.

Representatives of other South American republics here are closely watching the attitude of the United States, whom they denounce as unfit to protect South America against European aggression. They say the Monroe doctrine has been leased to German bankers.

The French note to Venezuela has absolutely nothing of the character of an ultimatum, although its text is still unknown here in consequence of delay in its transmission by cable. Therefore Charge d'Affaires Quiveneux has not been able to present it. Its terms are similar to those of Belgium and Spain, asking for the most favored nation treatment in the payment of claims.

Mme. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, wife of the German envoy, who has been ill here, has regained her health in a measure and will sail for Curacao tomorrow.

CASTRO'S REPLY TO ULTIMATUM.

Text of Venezuela's Answer to the Demands of the German Envoy.

TREATY IS REFERRED TO.

Emphasis Laid on Fact That France Is Satisfied with Friendly Agreement.

CARACAS, Dec. 19.—The answer made by the Venezuelan government to the German note addressed to Lopez Baralt, Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, by Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, the German envoy, was made public here today. It is dated Caracas, Dec. 7. This answer was transmitted by the foreign office to Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi on Dec. 9, the 8th inst. being a feast day. It was signed by Lopez Baralt, and is as follows:

Caracas, Dec. 9, 1902.—To the Hon. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi:—Sir: On the afternoon of the 7th inst., a feast day, an employe of the German legation called at my private residence for the purpose of delivering a note from you of that date. Courtesy alone caused me to accept this note under such circumstances.

"I think it is necessary, before stating the purpose and desires of the federal executive, to refer to certain points in the first portion of your note which are subject to ratification, in order to reconcile the essential objects of the note with the circumstances of the case. The argument which the Venezuelan government recited in its communication of May 9, in which exception was taken to all the doctrine set forth in the preceding correspondence, is cited in the said note as the only argument of the Venezuelan government against diplomatic interference in matters of a certain nature within this note, as in the memorandum of March, 1901, this argument is based upon the higher principles of international law.

Venezuela Is Surprised.

"The Venezuelan government perceives with the utmost surprise that you attribute to it a desire to consider this point only in the light of interior legislation. By citing in our note of May 9 of this year the twentieth article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the German government and the republic of Colombia of the 23d of July, 1892, our only desire was to add another proof to those already brought forward with regard to the assent of the imperial government to this same doctrine as maintained by Venezuela. Certain cases are now cited as precedents to enter into diplomatic relations to effect a settlement.

"These cases explain themselves. The payments of certain credits relating to remote epochs were adjusted with France, and the doctrine maintained by Venezuela was then respected. In the convention concluded with Spain in 1888 there appears a simple effect of circumstances analagous to those which determine what you yourself call the 'agreement of Feb. 6, 1896, between the German minister at Caracas and the Venezuelan minister of finance.' The said agreement referred to claims which previously had been classified by the proper junta, and in this agreement the validity of the executive decree which provided regulations for the examination and payment of said claims is recognized and said claims were satisfied in accordance with the law on the subject.

Wanting in Force.

"Your observation with regard to the strict limitation of time in which the proceedings are to be brought before the junta are entirely wanting in force, owing to the operation of the general law establishing means to take measures against this government.

"Regarding the morality of the judges, it is not possible to admit the partiality attributed to them by the imperial legation. The Venezuelan government believes that the act of Congress, which your note qualifies as nugatory to be in consonance with the principles of equity, and that, being retroactive, it tends further to smooth over the difficulties.

"The Venezuelan government is unable to discover in its correspondence a single sentence offensive in tone. The desire of this government, notwithstanding the fact that throughout this correspondence it has noted the expression of opinions little friendly to this republic, is to ascertain which sentences contain the slightest offense to the imperial government, in order to explain the same with the utmost courtesy.

Offensive Terms Denied.

"With regard to the publication of the note of March 8, 1901, marked 'confidential': This note lost its confidential character through the publication of a memorandum by the German ambassador to the United States, in which was incorporated the note in question. The Venezuelan government is also surprised at the assertion that its memorandum of Aug. 12 was conceived in offensive terms. The government thinks it can be seen that the said document contains only a summary of the opinions expressed by the German ambassador to the United States with a consequent defense made in a strictly judicial manner and in the moderate tone which is our legitimate right.

Explains Venezuela's Attitude.

"I have now to express the opinion and attitude of the Venezuelan government with regard to your final deductions and concerning the motives which led you to present them in the name of the government of the German emperor. It has been decided that since the proper junta is already installed proceedings cannot be dilatory nor differ from the form prescribed by international law. Regarding the other points, each of which comes within a certain law, it is only necessary to call your attention to the abnormal circumstances which have paralyzed any course of action relating to these matters. The Venezuelan government is now considering the appointment of a fiscal agent.

"The imperial government desires that the government of Venezuela immediately satisfy the claims of German subjects arising from the civil war, and that the other matters in which the interests of German subjects are involved be arbitrated. In order that this be done it becomes necessary that a declaration be made: If the claims under consideration are just, the federal executive, as the representative of an honorable and cultured government, hastens to give assurance that as such these claims will be examined. Treatment with the interested parties will facilitate, hasten, or end in the satisfaction of said obligations. The Venezuelan government only awaits such time when the work of pacification, in which it is earnestly engaged, shall permit it to issue an order re-establishing public credit. The claims arising out of the present war, which still devastates the republic, will be treated with all justice under the laws to be passed to cover the requirements.

Relating to Joint Action.

"Upon the special command of my government, I refrain from replying to that part of your note which relates to joint action on the part of Germany and the united kingdom. A power like Venezuela, which is in need of no stimulus to prompt it to fulfill its legal obligations to its utmost ability, can never expect in its intercourse with other cultured nations any course of action which shall not conform to the principles of mutual respect and the rules of reciprocal cordiality. R. LOPEZ BARALT."

ALBANY SAILS FOR LA GUAYRA.

Admiral Dewey Sends Swift Cruiser to Venezuela Port with Orders from Secretary Moody.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 19.—The cruiser Albany left this port last night at full speed, carrying a naval officer to assist United States Minister Bowen. The Albany will return here at once.

The Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horse Shoe Pads will prevent slipping. Ask your shoer for them.

MUST STAND TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON.

COL. ARTHUR LYNCH.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The grand jury today found a true bill against Col. Arthur Lynch, the nationalist member of parliament for Galway, who, it is alleged, served with the Boers in the late war, and who was accused of high treason and committed.

DUBLIN, Dec. 19.—John Roche, member of parliament for East Galway, was sentenced by the criminal court at Roscommon today to a month's imprisonment in default of bail, on the charge of unlawful assembly.

FRENCH CLAIM ON CASTRO

NOTE SENT TO CARACAS IS EXPLAINED IN DETAIL.

Paris Government Summarizes All Financial Demands Against Venezuela in Order to Secure the Favored Nation Clause for Citizens Whose Grievances Are Not Provided For in the Specific Protocols—No Political Questions Are Raised.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Tribune.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The step taken by the French government in presenting a note at Caracas summarizing all claims against Venezuela and securing the favored nation clause for French citizens whose grievances are not provided for by the specific protocols of May 23, 1899, of Feb. 19, 1902, or by the Franco-Venezuela treaty of 1885, meets with general satisfaction here and is commended as formulating clearly and concisely exactly what the French claims are. The French note is considered by best informed personages here as affording a marked contrast with the mystery and vagueness in which are wrapped the claims and covert arrangements of the Anglo-German partnership.

French Claims in Detail.

The French claims thus become exclusively financial and can be handled without raising any political questions and may be roughly summarized as follows:

First, indemnity under the protocol of October, 1902, amounting to about $300,000.

Secondly, the claims and indemnities grouped under the terms of the Fabriani debt, and for which judgment was rendered, but not yet paid, owing to lack of funds, and which amount to $800,000.

Thirdly, claims under the protocol of Feb. 19, 1902, amounting to $11,200,000, which may be whittled down by arbitration to some $10,000,000.

In diplomatic circles here the solution felt to be most practical is to establish for Venezuela a purely financial commission, similar to the commission of foreign creditors for Greece, created a few years ago by international initiative and which worked so successfully at Athens without infringing upon politics.

The French idea is that the foreign nations, including the United States, having claims against Venezuela should be represented on a Venezuelan liquidation commission by four commissioners each, and that the presidency of this international commission should be given to the senior United States commissioner. C. I. B.

French Note Is Explained.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The foreign office here desires to have it understood that the note sent to the French charge d'affaires at Caracas does not ask Venezuela to give preferential treatment to French claims, but only treatment equal to that which the other powers may receive through their recourse to force.

This applies only to claims which have arisen since 1899, previous claims having been submitted to arbitration.

Concerning recent claims, France first offered to permit the Venezuelan courts to pass upon them, but since Germany and Great Britain expect to secure preference by the adoption of forcible collection, the French charge d'affaires has now been ordered to inform Venezuela that France expects the same advantages in the adjustment of claims as Venezuela grants to Germany and Great Britain. This is not intended as a coercive measure, but only to secure for France equal treatment with the other powers.

American Course Approved.

Later in the day it was ascertained that the French government had received detailed advices showing the American position to be favorable to the acceptance of arbitration and opposing a pacific blockade. It was said by officials here that the American attitude towards a pacific blockade was the same as that asserted by Great Britain when France sought to close the ports of Formosa against the rice trade. French policy since then had been firmly opposed to pacific blockades.

REBEL ARMY NEAR CARACAS.

Force of Ten Thousand Revolutionists Said to Be Marching on the Venezuelan Capital.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 19.—It is reported here that the Venezuelan revolutionary generals, Penaloza, Rolando, Riera, and Solague, with a force said to number 10,000 men, are marching on Caracas and are believed now to be near that city.

Admiral Douglas of the British fleet has ordered the blockade of La Guayra, Carenero, Guanta, Cumana, Carupano, and the mouths of the Orinoco river. This blockade is to go into effect at midnight, Dec. 20.

Days of grace are allowed as follows: To vessels sailing prior to the date of the decree of blockade, from West Indian ports and from the east coast of the continent of America, steamers ten days, sailing vessels twenty days; from other ports, steamers twenty days, sailing vessels forty days. Vessels in the blockaded ports will be allowed fifteen days to obtain clearances.

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TAFF VALE RAILWAY WINS

ENGLISH LABOR UNION MUST PAY DAMAGES TO EMPLOYER.

British Company Goes Into Court to Collect Losses Claimed to Have Been Incurred During a Strike of Its Servants in August, 1900—Alleges Malicious Molestation, Picketing, and Intimidation—Judge Declares Charge of Conspiracy Proven.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 20, 3 a. m.—The Taff Vale railway company today was awarded a verdict of damages against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, because of alleged conspiracy in bringing about a strike on the road in August, 1900. The company sued for $135,000. The sum to be paid by the labor union will be fixed by the judge after arguments at the next sitting of the court.

Suit a Remarkable One.

The railway company claimed it lost the damages claimed by reason of the strike instituted by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. The suit was regarded as a remarkable departure in the industrial situation in Great Britain, and many eminent lawyers were engaged on both sides. The railroad's principal contention was loss of business through malicious molestation, picketing, and intimidation.

Sir Alfred Wills, the justice who summed up the case in the king's bench division of the high court of justice, added that it was time for a man occupying the position he did to have the courage of expressing his opinions in reference to these perpetual attempts to shuffle out of responsibility.

Judge Calls It Conspiracy.

The evidence, the justice said, was absolutely overwhelming that the action of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants was what the law called unlawful conspiracy to molest and injure the plaintiffs in their business by unlawful means.

Justice Wills criticised the subtle intricacies of the defendants' case as the perpetual shuffling of cards and the continual production, after the manner of an experienced conjurer, of the card of nonresponsibility, which was contrary to common law, common sense, and everything else. He reserved decision on the question of the amount of damages to be awarded for legal arguments at the next sitting of the court.

CZAR PARDONS 59 STUDENTS.

Amnesty Granted to Those Who Were Banished to Siberia for Taking Part in Riots.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—The czar has granted amnesty to the students who were banished for rioting on his name day. He telegraphed to the minister of the interior as follows:

"Let the students who were banished for creating disturbances return from Siberia, although they should not for the present be allowed to live in towns where there are high schools. Care must nevertheless be taken that the young men on their return be intrusted to the keeping of their families, as such surroundings will familiarize them with order."

The telegram, which is equivalent to an imperial decree, pardons fifty-nine students exiled to Siberia, in addition to the sixty-two students previously pardoned.

FAMINE STALKS IN FINLAND.

Four Hundred Thousand Persons Declared to Be in a Destitute and Starving Condition.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—Four hundred thousand persons are reported to be destitute and starving as a result of the crop failure in Finland. The Anglo-American church here has undertaken to feed and clothe the school children of four Finnish parishes, and Pastor Francis has issued an appeal for assistance in this work. He says the conditions today are worse than those of 1867, when 100,000 persons died.

WILL SELL LYCEUM THEATER.

Shareholders of London Playhouse Cancel Agreement with Irving—Many Angry at Decision.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Lyceum Theater company this afternoon it was decided to sell the theater. It was announced that Sir Henry Irving has agreed to cancel his agreement with the company. Many angry speeches were made by disappointed shareholders and a committee was appointed to watch the sale of the property.

Launch 300 Ships in Year.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Official returns published today in regard to the shipbuilding on the Clyde in the year 1902 show that 300 vessels were launched. The aggregate tonnage was 507,000. The prospects for next year are regarded as far from good.

Watch for It.

An article of intense interest to every Catholic in Chicago will be published in "The Tribune" of tomorrow.

DANGER PAST IN VENEZUELA CASE

English Public No Longer Doubts Pacific Settlement with Castro.

SEVERAL PLANS IN HAND.

American Guarantee of the Award Is Not Expected in London.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Tribune.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 20, 3 a. m.—Public interest in the Venezuelan question is simmering. Difficulties in the way of a settlement are evident, but there is general belief that a practical solution will be found after a full interchange of views between London, Washington, and Berlin.

The reports that arbitration has been accepted are premature, for dispatches are still passing frequently between the diplomatic capitals, and a London banking syndicate is using strenuous efforts to make its influence felt both at Berlin and in Washington.

Praise for Minister Bowen.

The Spectator says it seems likely that the project under discussion is for a joint commission, of which Minister Bowen is to be a member and so virtual arbitrator. That appears a sound proposal, for Minister Bowen is evidently a man of quite exceptional character. One thing in which all the disputants seem to agree is in praising Minister Bowen for his helpfulness, conciliatory temperament, and good sense. Chance, in fact, adds the Spectator, seems for once to have put exactly the right man in the right place and if things ultimately go right it will doubtless be in no small measure due to the statesmanship of the American diplomat.

Diplomatists here laugh at the idea of effecting a settlement of so complex a matter without much vexatious delay. The most probable solution suggested by men of experience is a direct payment of an indemnity of a moderate amount for damages from seizure of British and German vessels and the submission of all other claims to a mixed tribunal, including the American, Italian, Dutch, and Belgian governments.

Guarantee Not Expected.

The idea advanced by some scatterbrain leader writers that the American government shall provide a guaranty for the payment of the award is not entertained in any influential quarter in England. That interpretation of the Monroe doctrine would send up all classes of South American securities by leaps and bounds. The establishment of an international commission for the administration of Venezuelan customs would be highly satisfactory to British interests, but it is not expected by city financiers having close relations with South America. They assert that the resources of the Venezuelan customs are ample under ordinary conditions for meeting the requirements of a complete liquidation of outstanding indebtedness, but twelve months of peace are indispensable before revenues from exports and imports will have an adequate volume. What is needed is a guarantee of honest financial administration at Caracas and that can hardly be arranged by Minister Bowen, persona grata as he may be to all interests.

The belief that the most critical stage in the dispute has been passed had a stimulating effect on all sections of the stock exchange yesterday and consols and other index securities advanced smartly.

Lynch Indicted for Treason.

The lord chief justice's charge to the grand jury in the Lynch case supplies a curious commentary upon the antiquity of processes of British law. The Irish member who has never taken his seat in parliament is indicted for high treason under a statute enacted in the middle of the fourteenth century. The anomaly presented by the Lynch case will be the trial of an Irish member for aiding and abetting the enemies of the king when the treasonable offenses of thousands of British subjects in Cape Colony have been condoned by Premier Sprigg and his Dutch political allies.

Liberals Honor James Bryce.

There was a complimentary dinner to James Bryce last night at the Hotel Cecil, where he was entertained by the Eighty club. Lawson Walton justly extolled Bryce's recent service to the liberal party in opposing the education bill.

The Whitefriars Christmas dinner called together a large company of men and women fairly representative of English literary circles. I. N. F.

REFUSES AID AND RISKS SHIP.

Kaiser's Orders That No Assistance Be Accepted from Foreigners May Cost War Vessel.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 19.—The German warship Wittelsbach, which grounded near Halskov Odde, Zealand, on Tuesday last, is still fast. Lighters have arrived from Kiel to assist in lightening it. The captain has refused Danish help, because, it is stated here, Emperor William has prohibited the acceptance of foreign aid in all cases of mishaps to vessels of the imperial navy, he preferring to risk the loss of the vessel. The accident is attributed to the ignorance of the German officers, but there is probably some animus in local criticisms, as German warships have lately haunted the Danish coasts in a manner that is declared to be contrary to international law.

FRANCE SEIZES TELEGRAPH.

Wireless Station Erected by Private Company Captured on Grounds That It Is Infringement.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

CHERBOURG, Dec. 19.—The French authorities here have seized the wireless telegraph station erected here by a private company on the promontory. The seizure was made on the ground that it is an infringement on the state monopoly of the telegraphs and endangers the national defense.

EARTHQUAKE DEAD LIST GROWS

Nearly One Thousand Perish in Seismic Disturbance in Ferghana Department of Asiatic Russia.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A Central News dispatch from Ashkabad says nearly 1,000 persons were killed by the recent earthquake near Andijan, department of Ferghana, in Asiatic Russia.

May Build Two Fast Liners.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—It is reported that at a meeting of the directors of the Cunard steamship company today contracts were signed with the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering company of Glasgow and the Vickers-Maxim company of Barrow for the construction of the two new twenty-five knot steamships which are to be subsidized by the government.

State Papers Sent to Pretoria.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Dec. 19.—The United States government has presented the transcriptions of the Smithsonian institution to the government of the Transvaal. It was proposed before the war that the Transvaal and the United States exchange state papers, and American papers are now arriving here and being handed over to the library.

Mellin Dies in London.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Mellin, the manufacturer of children's food, is dead.

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TOWER CALLS ON EMPEROR

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IS RECEIVED AT GERMAN COURT.

New Official Presents Credentials to Kaiser, Who Converses in Animated Manner and Declares Friendly Relations Between His Nation and United States Will Continue—Wife of Diplomat Meets the Empress.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Charlemagne Tower, the American ambassador, and Mrs. Tower were received by Emperor William and the empress in an audience this afternoon. Mr. Tower presented his credentials as the new American ambassador at Berlin. All the members of the staff of the embassy were present.

Emperor William received the ambassador in the presence of Foreign Secretary von Beichthoefen and Gen. von Knesebeck, and talked animatedly with him for twenty minutes. His majesty said he was convinced that the cordial relations between Germany and the United States which had always existed would continue.

The emperor also remarked that he felt specially interested in the St. Louis exposition. Although Germany's exhibit would not be large, it would be good in quality, for instance, in goldsmithing and art. Several gentlemen of the court then accompanied Mr. Tower to the empress' reception room, where, in the meanwhile, her majesty had received Mrs. Tower. The empress asked Mr. and Mrs. Tower to be seated and talked some time with the ambassador. The members of the United States embassy were driven to and from the palace in royal equipages.

Mr. Tower has been conducting business with the foreign office for a week. It was remarked that no precedent was remembered of an ambassador doing business before the presentation of his credentials.

LITTLE HARM FROM MICROBES.

Scientist Who Tried to Disprove the Koch Theory Reports the Result of His Experiments.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Dr. Borrel, chief officer of the laboratory of the Pasteur institute, has issued a report on the experiments of Dr. Garnault, a French physician who inoculated himself with matter from a consumptive cow to disprove the theory of Prof. Koch that bovine tuberculosis cannot be communicated to a human being.

The report states that after a minute examination of the results of the experiment, which extended from July 15 to Nov. 12, Dr. Borrel finds it impossible to draw any definite conclusion. Apparently, however, a man inoculated with a tuberculosis fragment from a cow becomes affected with tuberculosis, but only at the point of inoculation.

It is impossible to say what became of the microbes with which Dr. Garnault inoculated himself, whether they disappeared or adapted themselves to a new life in his tissues. It is noteworthy, however, that some microbes taken on Nov. 12 from the same source as those he used were applied to a guinea pig and proved active and virulent. Dr. Borrel remarks that experiments regarding tuberculosis require much time and patience.

RUSSIA GAINING IN PERSIA.

Czar's Relations with Neighbor Improving and He Moves for Direct Connection with Afghanistan.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—An official communication has been received from the Russian foreign office which states that Russia's relations with Persia are continually improving. Russia has not addressed a request of any sort to Great Britain in regard to Afghanistan. She has simply notified England of her decision that it is desirable that Russia should enter into direct relations with Afghanistan in future.

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POISON USED AS CURE FOR CORNS.

Tona Dunlap's Sister Tells How Accused Girl Attended to Her Foot.

PAPER IS THROWN AWAY.

Strong Evidence for Defense Is Given in Trial at Aledo; Prof. Haines Heard.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Aledo, Ill., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Miss Tona Dunlap's sister, Bessie, took the stand today to defend the prisoner against the charge of murdering Miss Allie Dool last August through the agency of poisoned candy. In tones that were scarcely audible to the crowd that filled the courtroom, but which rang with the sincerity of truth, the witness contributed the first important testimony relating to the use which Miss Dunlap made of the strychnine she purchased at Craig's drug store four days before Miss Dool died.

The prosecution has proved that Miss Dunlap bought 5 cents' worth of strychnine at Craig's drug store on Aug. 3 of Dr. Carter. The doctor himself testified that Miss Dunlap said she wanted the poison for the treatment of a troublesome corn, and Bessie Dunlap today told how the strychnine was used. It was not a particularly edifying incident, but it was a convincing one, as related by the witness. She said:

"Tona and I started to church on the morning of Aug. 3, but before we got there she left me to go to the drug store for the purpose of getting a prescription filled. She arrived at church soon after the services began and we went home together.

Explains Use of Strychnine.

"That night I was in our room ready to retire when Tona came in. She took the lamp and, putting it on the floor, sat down and pulled off her shoes and stockings. She had a small envelope in her hand from which she took a powder wrapped in pink paper. Tona also had a strip of cloth that had been moistened, and she sprinkled the powder on this cloth, pulverizing it between her thumb and finger as she did so. Then she bound the cloth around her toe and tied it with a string. While she was doing this our brother Melvin came to the door to say good night and saw what Tona was doing.

"What did she do with the paper which contained the powder?" asked Attorney Thomason, who was conducting the examination for the defense.

"She crushed it up and threw it aside," was the reply, proving that Miss Dunlap used all the powder on that occasion.

"Was there a label on the envelope, and if so what was it?" was asked.

"There were two words on the label," said Bessie. "One was written and the other was printed, but I am not sure which. The words were strychnine and poison. I believe the word strychnine was written."

Brother Will Be a Witness.

In support of Bessie Dunlap's story the defense will call her brother Melvin to the witness stand. Mrs. Dunlap, the mother, will also testify on the same subject. It is the belief of Miss Dunlap's lawyers that this evidence will be sufficient to convince the jury that the defendant used the strychnine she bought for a legitimate purpose. This done, the defense contends that it will have accomplished a great deal toward clearing Miss Dunlap.

The rest of Miss Bessie's testimony concerning the events of the evening was substantially the same as the testimony of the state's witnesses. It told of the visit of Dr. Browning, the administration of an emetic by him, in addition to warm salt water that had been prepared before he arrived, and the swarming of neighbors into the house.

One other witness testified for the defense during the afternoon. Nelson Sheffer, a merchant of Ashland, Neb., took the stand and testified that Mrs. Emma Helmle, an aunt of Miss Dunlap, residing in his town, had obtained some strychnine of him within a year and a half previous to Aug. 7. The defense expects by the testimony of Mrs. Helmle to show that Miss Dunlap learned from her that strychnine was a cure for corns.

Prof. Haines Is Heard.

Prof. Walter S. Haines of Rush Medical college and the University of Chicago was the star witness for the state as an expert. State's Attorney Graham felt compelled to summon Prof. Haines after his assistant, Dr. Patton, had proved an unsatisfactory witness in one or two important deetails. The particulars of Prof. Haines' testimony related to the analysis of a small portion of the contents of Miss Dool's stomach which had been removed before the stomach was sent to Dr. Patton for chemical analysis. This portion was in the possession of William E. Smith, a medical student at Rush Medical college until last Tuesday, when State's Attorney Graham concluded that the analysis made by Dr. Patton was not sufficient to establish the state's case.

Prof. Haines testified that his analysis of the specimen submitted to him had revealed the presence of such a small quantity of strychnine that he had not had time enough to weigh it. He estimated the weight of the strychnine at from one-two hundredths to one-four hundredths of a grain. The analysis had taken from Tuesday noon until Thursday afternoon.

Attorney Stark of the defense made a determined effort in the cross examination of Prof. Haines to draw out the admission that it was easy for a chemist to mistake ptomaines for strychnine, but the witness was too well grounded in his profession to be caught in any traps.

RECEPTIONS BY ALDERMEN FOR THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

Butler and Keeney of the Twenty-seventh Ward Send Out Invitations for the First of a Series.

Ald. Butler and Keeney of the Twenty-seventh ward have a unique scheme. In order to learn the wishes of their constituents they will hold weekly receptions, which all residents are invited to attend and there explain to their representatives in the council what they want in the way of municipal work.

As the ward is a large one and street car facilities are limited, the aldermen will hold their levees at different points.

The aldermen will travel together. In the letters they have sent out announcing the plan they say:

"At some convenient place near his own home every voter is invited to meet both aldermen and make known any want or ask any question regarding city affairs.

"You are therefore notified of a meeting of the citizens in your neighborhood at Rimbell's hall Saturday evening, Dec. 20. If needing their services in any way both aldermen will be glad to meet you."

MYSTERY OF DIAMOND BROOCH.

Police Arrest Two Men Who Say They Found Jewel Valued at Five Hundred Dollars.

A diamond brooch found in the possession of Patrick Crawford and William McElroy, employes of the Lakeside stables, Forty-third street and Grand boulevard, caused the arrest of the two men yesterday. In explanation Crawford said that he found the brooch on the floor of the stable beneath a brougham. The brooch is worth $300 and the police are looking for the owner.

Where Money Is Safe.

Put your surplus money in real estate mortgages. Buy them from the First-Mortgage Bond and Trust Co., a conservatively managed state institution, 170-181 La Salle street, that buys and sells only high grade bonds and mortgages.

WOMAN HELD AS POISONER

NURSE IS ACCUSED OF SLAYING HER EMPLOYER.

Mysterious Death Takes Place Shortly After Former Mill Girl Enters Home of Friend's Mother—Circumstantial Evidence Said to Be Strong Against Prisoner and Events of Her Past Life Are Recalled to Make the Case More Convincing.

Willimantic, Conn., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. Lillie Young Rathbun Munson is in jail at Brooklyn, Conn., tonight charged with the murder by poison of Mrs. Julia Wilson of Ashford, whose nurse and housekeeper she was. The feeling in Windham county against the woman is becoming worked up to a high pitch. Resentment is not all against Mrs. Munson. No small part of it is directed against George Wilson, son of the dead woman.

Mrs. Wilson's body will be disinterred that poison experts may have an opportunity to determine the cause of death.

Mrs. Wilson's family in Ashford was one that held a high place in the community. George Wilson, against whom vague mutterings are made, has known Mrs. Munson for some time. He is married, but his wife has not lived with him for a long time.

Lillian Munson was known until her first marriage as the prettiest mill girl in this part of the country. However, today she is a plain, severe faced woman of 35, with a close shut, hard mouth, and a decidedly sharp voice and manner.

Twice Married and Divorced.

She was married to a man named Rathbun when she was a hand in Johnson's mill at Mansfield Hollow and was in the height of her beauty. Nobody can remember just when Rathbun disappeared, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that he is still living and that one of the pair secured a divorce. She married James Munson soon after Rathbun went away. She separated from him after a stormy married life years ago.

On July 5 last Arthur Girard, a pharmacist at Chesborough's drug store, was called to the front of the store by a man and a woman in a buggy. The woman said she wanted an ounce of arsenic and he sold it to her, registering the sale in the poison book. Within two months Mrs. Munson went out to Ashford, so she told her acquaintances, to "look out for old Mrs. Wilson."

Asked Arrest of Woman.

George Wilson was about to be arrested for stealing some blankets, but was saved by his mother settling the amount. While the constable was at the Wilson house old Mrs. Wilson said to him:

"Say, now while you are about it, I want you to arrest that woman." She pointed to Mrs. Munson. "She got the boy into this trouble, and she will get him into more trouble than this if she is not taken away from here."

The constable said that he had no authority to arrest Mrs. Munson and left the old woman complaining that if Lillie was not arrested they would all be sorry for it. Three weeks ago Mrs. Munson came to the house of Mrs. Mary Johnson, with whom she once boarded here, and got Eliza Olin, who also boards there, to go to Chesborough's drug store and buy alcohol, carbolic acid, and peppermint water. Miss Olin testified that the alcohol was in a big bottle and that the other two solutions were in small bottles.

When the bottles were brought back Mrs. Johnson said Mrs. Munson poured the contents of one of the small bottles into the third bottle.

"What are you doing that for?" asked Mrs. Johnson.

"O," replied Mrs. Munson, according to the testimony. "Mrs. Wilson likes to drink this stuff and I think it is strong. This that I am putting in is just so much water."

Not Approved by Her Father.

Some time later the Wilsons with Mrs. Munson went over to visit John A. Young, Mrs. Munson's father, at Putnam. Mr. Young told Coroner Hill today that after his last quarrel with Lillie, which resulted in his putting her out of the house, he took samples of all his meal and flour in the house and fed them to chickens before he dared eat of them himself. Asked why he did this he said:

"'Cause I missed the rat poison I had always kept in the house and I knew how mean she was."

The visit of the Wilsons and Mrs. Munson to the Young house did not cause a quarrel, but the next day Mrs. Wilson became partly paralyzed. She grew steadily worse until last Saturday, when she died.

JEROME GAINS HIS POINT: LEWINSOHN MUST ANSWER.

New York District Attorney Wins Legal Skirmish in Canfield Case and Banker Is Held in Arrest.

New York, Dec. 19.—[Special.]—District Attorney Jerome and Alfred Lauterbach appeared before Supreme Court Justice Scott this morning to argue the writ of habeas corpus obtained in behalf of Jesse Lewisohn, who was arrested at the district attorney's instigation because of his refusal last Tuesday to tell Justice Wyatt or the grand jury whether he knew Richard Canfield, the gambler. Justice Scott decided that Lewisohn must remain under arrest, inasmuch as an answer to the question would not have incriminated and degraded him, as he had contended.

When the opposing lawyers appeared for the argument Justice Scott remarked that he understood both sides were to appeal the case, adding that it would be useless, therefore, to waste time arguing it in the lower court. Both Mr. Jerome and Mr. Lauterbach agreed with that view.

Answer Would Not Incriminate.

"The only question asked of Mr. Lewisohn at the inquiry was as to whether he knew Mr. Canfield. Now, while there is a wide latitude allowed a witness in deciding whether of not the answer to a question asked may tend to incriminate him, where it is perfectly obvious that neither 'yes' nor 'no' can possibly do so, it is fully within the power of the judge to compel an answer.

"A distinguished senator from this state has, I understand, boasted of his acquaintance with Mr. Canfield and has not been degraded by it. We all—I have myself—known persons accused of criminal practices. I do not think that in your papers you have a case for the appellate division."

"Well," said Justice Scott, "why didn't you wait until those questions were asked?"

The justice said he would parole the prisoner again in Mr. Lauterbach's care, the latter acting in the capacity of a deputy sheriff.

"Mr. Lewisohn is a bigger man than I am," remarked Mr. Lauterbach.

"Yes," replied Justice Scott, looking at the ceiling, "perhaps he is—physically."

Arraigned on Contempt Charge.

Mr. Lewisohn was arraigned before Justice Wyatt in the chambers of the Court of Special Sessions in the afternoon and charged with contempt of court. Mr. Lauterbach asked for an immediate hearing for his client, but the request was refused by Justice Wyatt, who said an immediate hearing would not suit his convenience, and that next Monday would be more satisfactory.

Justice Wyatt consented that the banker should be paroled, but declined to grant the request for the longer adjournment. He fixed next Monday at 2 o'clock as the time for the hearing.

This much settled, Mr. Lewisohn started to leave the chambers.

"Bring that man back," said the district attorney to Detective Becker. "Don't let him out that door."

Mr. Lauterbach became much offended, but finally agreed with the district attorney that the papers should be signed first. During the afternoon the district attorney and Mr. Lauterbach met in the county courthouse and agreed on the form of an order of appeal.

Dedicate New Church Tomorrow.

The new North Shore Congregational church, Sheridan road and Wilson avenue, will be dedicated tomorrow at 11 a. m. The service will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. James Stuart Anstin.

Watch for It.

An article of intense interest to every Catholic in Chicago will be published in "The Tribune" of tomorrow.

WHERE VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION PROPOSAL, PARTIALLY ACCEPTED BY ALLIES, WAS FORMED.

INTERIOR AMERICAN LEGATION, CARACAS.

PORTICO of the LEGATION

The conferences between President Castro and United States Minister Bowen, at which the proposition for arbitration of the matters in dispute was drawn up, were held in the office of Minister Bowen and on the portico opening on the courtyard of the American legation at Caracas. President Castro yesterday had another conference with Mr. Bowen, remaining in the latter's office forty-five minutes.

LOVE PROMPTS SHOOTING.

DYING WOMAN GUARDS MAN WHO FIRED AT HER.

Anarchist Lives Up to Her Principles When Confronted by Assailant — Tragedy Is Enacted in a Street in Philadelphia Before Many Witnesses—Would-Be Slayer Disguises Himself and Follows Victim from Her Home.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Unrequited love prompted the shooting of Voltairine Le Cleyre, a noted anarchist, today. Herman Helscher, who fired the fatal shots, was arrested and admitted the crime, but when he was brought before the dying woman, she, true to her doctrines, refused to accuse him.

When arrested Helscher's only explanation was: "We were sweethearts, she and I. She broke my heart and deserved to be killed."

Miss Le Cleyre is 36 years old and her assailant is 24.

Many Witness the Shooting.

The shooting took place on the street in broad daylight and was witnessed by a score of persons. Miss Le Cleyre was standing at a street corner awaiting a car. Helscher, who had disguised himself by means of a false mustache, approached from the rear and accosted her. Almost at the same moment he drew a revolver from his pocket and pointed it at the woman, who turned and attempted to run away. She had gone only a few steps when Helscher began firing. After discharging five shots, three of which took effect, he replaced the pistol in his pocket and started to walk away. He made no effort to escape and was immediately arrested.

Refuses to Accuse Man.

Miss Le Cleyre ran a short distance and then sank exhausted upon a doorstep. She was carried into a house and from there removed to a hospital. In her statement to a magistrate she denied acquaintance with Helscher, but when he was brought before her minus the false mustache she at once recognized him. She declined, however, to accuse him of having shot her, but asked the police if he had admitted it. Neither would she state the nature of her relations with Helscher.

Two bullets took effect in the woman's right side, below the shoulder, and another embedded itself in the right side of the chest. The physicians hold out no hope for her recovery.

Woman a Noted Anarchist.

Miss Le Cleyre has attained widespread notoriety through her anarchistic utterances and her intimacy with Emma Goldman and other anarchists. She is an accomplished linguist and musician and has written much anarchistic literature and many erodic poems. Friends of the wounded woman say she came to this city fifteen years ago from Michigan. Her father, who was a Frenchman, is dead. Her mother is said to live somewhere in the west.

Helscher is a cigarmaker. He was born in Russia and came to this country fourteen years ago. For a time he lived in Boston, but during the last eight years has resided here. He is an avowed anarchist.

TAKES POISON AFTER MURDER.

Thompson Morton of St. Louis Stabs J. W. Barriger for Unknown Cause and Attempts Own Life.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19.—John W. Barriger Jr., resident engineer of the St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern railway company at Claraville, Mo., was stabbed to death by Thompson Morton, an unemployed civil engineer.

Morton shortly after his arrest was found to be suffering from bichloride of mercury poisoning, and was taken to the city dispensary for treatment. His recovery is doubtful.

Morton thus far has refused to name any motive for the killing of Barriger. The victime, who lived but thirty minutes after the stabbing, was unable to speak, except incoherently.

Barriger, whose age was 27, was a son of a prominent army officer, now in the east, and one of his brothers also is an officer in the Philippines.

Farming in the South.

The passenger department of the Illinois Central railroad company is issuing monthly circulars, such as: Circular No. 1 on "Southern Farm Lands"; No. 2, "Mississippi Valley Cotton Lands"; No. 3, "Truck Farming in the South"; No. 4, "Fruit Growing in the South"; No. 5, "Stock Raising in the South," the circulars referring particularly to the states of Kentucky, West Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Every farmer or homeseeker who will forward his name and address to H. J. Phelps, C. P. and T. A., Illinois Central railroad, 99 Adams street, Chicago, will be mailed free either or all of the accompanying circulars, and others as they are published from month to month.

DESPERADO SHOOTS TWO MEN AND IS KILLED BY A POSSE.

Farmington, Iowa, Marshal and Justice of Peace Fatally Wounded by Man Who Dies Fighting Pursuers.

Farmington, Ia., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—George D. Stillwell, a desperate character, today resisted arrest, fatally wounded two men, and fled, but was overtaken by a posse and riddled with bullets in the battle that followed.

Robert Coulter, the city marshal, went to serve a warrant on Stillwell, who had for some time terrorized the community. As Coulter started to read the warrant Stillwell drew a revolver and shot him twice in the abdomen.

Shoots Justice of Peace.

The desperado then made his way towards home, and two blocks from where he shot the marshal he overtook Justice of the Peace A. E. Musgrove, against whom he had a grudge for having twice committed him to jail. He again drew his revolver and shot Musgrove through the head, the bullet entering under the left ear. The justice fell to the ground face downward and Stilwell put two more bullets into his back.

The desperado then proceeded to his home, secured a rifle, another revolver, and ammunition and started up the hill toward the cemetery, saying to some men he met that if any of them followed they would meet their death.

Desperate Battle with Posse.

Half a mile out of town he was overtaken by a posse. When the posse overtook the fugitive, he took a position behind a tree in the cemetery and held the citizens at bay for nearly an hour.

Stillwell was wounded several times and dropped to his knee, but continued to shoot until a bullet stuck in the barrel of his rifle. The posse closed in on Stillwell, riddling him with bullets. None of the posse was hit, although several of them came away with bullet holes in their clothes. Stillwell was wounded in eleven places.

Stillwell was deputy fish commissioner and had been at outs with several local officers.

Coulter and Musgrove are not expected to live. They are well known citizens.

HIT BY TRAIN: WALKS AWAY.

Frederick Hagen Convinces Hospital Physicians That He Is Grade Crossing Proof.

After being struck and hurled fifteen feet by a passenger train last evening, Frederick Hagen, 42 years old, walked to the Alexian Brothers' hospital, where the physicians said that his only injury was a scalp wound. He was on his way to his home at 738 Clybourn avenue and was struck at the Clybourn avenue crossing of the St. Paul road. The hospital is seven blocks distant from the scene of the accident.

Watch for It.

An article of intense interest to every Catholic in Chicago will be published in "The Tribune" of tomorrow.

BEAR FIGHTS STATION AGENT: TIES UP RAILROAD FOR HOURS.

Operator at Hemlock City, Mich., Goes to Sleep and Is Awakened by Big Animal That Claws Him Up.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—F. T. Calvwell, formerly of this city, but now night operator for the Pere Marquette railroad at Hemlock City, Mich., was attacked by a monster black bear in the station at 2 o'clock this morning and seriously injured in the struggle that followed.

Calvwell was awakened by something clawing at his body. He jumped up and confronted a full grown bear, which attacked him. Before the frightened operator was fairly aware he was in the embrace of the bear. Calvwell fought, but as he was wholly unarmed the bear clawed great gashes in his face, hands, chest, and arms, and he was soon covered with blood. The furniture was broken and the telegraph apparatus ruined.

After five minutes or more of fighting Calvwell broke away and, although faint and weak from the loss of blood, he jumped head first through the window above his desk, carrying the sash with him and cutting himself in many places.

The bear remained in the office. Calvwell staggered over to the section house, routed out the workmen, and told his story. A shotgun was scured and Calvwell, accompanied by three section men, returned to the station, where they found the bear asleep on the counter where Calvwell had been napping. Through the open door one of the men blazed away with both barrels at the bear, killing the beast. The bear weighed over 500 pounds.

Owing to the breaking of the telegraph instruments all trains on the Saginaw division of the Pere Marquette were held up for several hours.

As soon as possible the superintendent of the division was notified of the affair. He replied:

"It is dangerous to sleep on duty."

DEATH OF NINE NOW CERTAIN.

Portions of Missing Steamer John C. Hall Are Washed Ashore, Proving Fate of Vessel.

Henderson, N. Y., Dec. 19.—All hope for the safety of the steamer John C. Hall and the crew of nine was abandoned today when portions of wreckage, which proved to be parts of the missing vessel, came ashore at Stony Point, thirty miles from Oswego. The John C. Hall went down in a gale on Lake Ontario on Dec. 11. It left Charlotte with the schooner John R. Noyes in tow on Dec. 11, both laden with coal for Deseronto. The vessels parted in the storm and the Noyes drifted south. The crew was rescued by the Charlotte life savers.

Florida Special.

Commencing Monday, Jan. 5, the Big Four Route will have through Pullman service Chicago to St. Augustine, via Cincinnati, Atlanta, and Macon, leaving Chicago 1 p. m. daily, except Sunday, in connection with the Florida Special from Cincinnati via Q. & C. Route. Pullman sleepers, dining and observation cars. For further information address J. C. Tucker, G. N. A., 236 Clark street, Chicago.

LAWYER AND WOMAN FOUND GUILTY OF BLACKMAILING.

Columbus, O., Attorney and Wife of Man Seeking Divorce Are Convicted of Exacting "Hush Money."

Columbus, O., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The jury in the United States court today brought in a verdict of guilt against Attorney Thomas E. Steele and Anna T. Miller on the charge of fraudulently using the mails. This was the second trial of the case, the jury last week failing to agree.

Steele was accused of sending through the mails letters directed to citizens of Columbus asking them to call at his office on a matter of importance. When they did so they were informed that Joseph P. Miller, husband of Anna T. Miller was about to institute divorce proceedings against her. The suggestion was made by Steele that, if they would each contribute $200, they would be given disclaimers exonerating them from the charges of Miller and thus escape publicity as co-respondents.

Over $2,000 had been collected in this way and divided up between Steele and Mrs. Miller, when one of the victims made a complaint and their arrest followed. The trial created a sensation here, as some of the best known business men of Columbus had been asked to contribute and had done so. But one ballot was taken by the jury.

Steele is a relative of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman and of ex-Senator Tom Ewing, and a great effort was made to save him.

The trial of Ieor Hughes, another attorney of Columbus, who is charged with conspiring with J. P. Miller, the woman's husband, and collected several hundred dollars "hush" money, was postponed.

SAYS LOTTERY MEN 'WELCHED'

But D. C. Beaulieu Fails to Prove His Case and Three Defendants Are Dismissed.

Gambling, conducting a lottery, and obtaining money under false pretenses, were the charges made against Michael Killegrew, Samuel Merritt, and E. Alert in Justice Richardson's court yesterday afternoon by D. C. Beaulieu, who declared he was prosecuting the men because they welshed in the payment of $200. No. 24 Rush street and 14 Clark street were the places where the drawings were held. Beaulieu said, but he was unable to prove his case, and the defendants were dismissed.

DEMAND "L" ROAD EXTENSION.

Business Men of South Side District Appoint Committee to Circulate Petition.

Business men of the district met at 6006 Halsted street last evening to discuss plans for securing an "L" road extension in the Englewood district bordering on Halsted street. Addresses were made by Ald. O'Connell and Butterworth and a committee of twenty was appointed to secure signatures to a petition requesting the South Side Elevated railroad to build an extension in some street parallel to and near Halsted street.

WETHERELL SUES, ASKING $500,000.

Former City Controller Says He Signed Away Property While Irresponsible.

NAMES A. M. JOHNSON.

Declares His Condition Was Taken Advantage Of, but Defendant Makes Denial.

Declaring that he transferred to Albert M. Johnson over $500,000 worth of property without any consideration and under undue persuasion, Oscar D. Wetherell has brought suit for an accounting against Mr. Johnson and the National Life Insurance company. He asks also that the conveyance be set aside. Mr. Wetherell formerly was city controller and acting mayor at one time under the Swift administration.

In his bill Mr. Wetherell asserts that on Oct. 18 Johnson went to Tampa, Fla., where Wetherell was living and represented to him that it would be best for him in order to straighten out his financial affairs to transfer the property in question to him. Wetherell is 68 years of age and declares that he was suffering at the time from mental and bodily infirmities, controlled by "fears and hallucinations of mind," and wholly unable and incompetent intelligently to transact business.

Enumerates Property in Dispute.

Mr. Wetherell then declares that Johnson prepared thirteen instruments, which he signed, conveying to Johnson, among other property, a planing mill and elevator on the west side, several stores in Blue Island avenue, a number of flat buildings in Calumet avenue, a livery barn in Thirty-first street, his summer home at Lake Geneva, Wis., 423 shares of the capital stock of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States, 280 shares of the capital stock of the Senour Manufacturing company of Chicago, 293½ shares of the capital stock of the Iowa Life Insurance company, and 180 shares of the capital stock of the North Aurora Mill company. The lands and real estate, it is said, are worth $500,000, the stocks $138,650, and the other personal property $50,000.

Wetherell furthermore avers that Johnson has made a conveyance of a part or all of the real estate and other property to the National Life company.

Johnson Denies the Charges.

"There is absolutely nothing in the allegations in the bill," said Mr. Johnson. "Mr. Wetherell had property described in the bill heavily mortgaged to the National Life Insurance company and I went down and had him turn it over to save him the costs of foreclosures. After thinking it over he, perhaps, imagined he had still some equity, but he has none. The figures in the bill are fancy."

FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT FOR FIVE COUNCILMEN.

Members of St. Louis House of Delegates Are Found Guilty of Bribery in Connection with Street Car Bill.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19.—The joint trial of five former members of the house of delegates, which began on Tuesday, ended tonight in a verdict of five years for each man in the penitentiary. The defendants, John A. Sheridan, Charles J. Denny, Charles Gutke, Edmund Bersch, and T. E. Albright, were convicted on charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the suburban street car bill, to accomplish which it was charged $75,000 had been placed in deposit to be used as required. The five defendants, after hearing the verdict, filed motions for a new trial and each was released on bond.

These cases make fourteen bribery cases that have gone to trial as the result of the investigation of municipal corruption, and thirteen convictions have resulted, one case being acquitted on the order of the judge.

The testimony elucidated by the state in the joint case all tended to show that a combine existed in the house of delegates to control legislation by which means the members of this combine could secure money for their votes. Other former members of the house of delegates, notably John K. Murrell, testified for the state. The testimony throughout was similar to that in former trials.

The next case to be tried is that of Charles F. Kelly, the former speaker of the house, who was recently arrested in Philadelphia after returning from abroad. His case is set for Jan. 5. He was indicted on two charges of bribery and one of perjury.

MR. DOWNEY GLOBE TROTS TO WIN A WAGER OF $20.

Chicago's Former Commissioner of Public Works Sails for Japan Just to Show He Can Travel.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Half the way around the world and back again, at an estimated cost of $3,000, and all to win a wager of $20, is the task undertaken by Joseph Downey, a member of the Chicago board of education and formerly a commissioner of public works in Chicago.

Mr. Downey is a member of the Builders' club in Chicago, and, during a conversation with a fellow member a few days ago spoke of the delights of traveling.

"You travel?" bantered the other. "Why, you would never get as far as Blue Island."

Something was said about Japan, and Mr. Downey offered to bet $20 he would see that country before April. Then he went home and told Mrs. Downey to pack up.

Mr. and Mrs. Downey sailed yesterday in the Nippon Maru, and Mr. Downey told a friend that it will have cost him $3,000 before he gets back to Chicago and puts his hands on that $20.

THINKS PRESIDENT IS HIS FOE.

Chelsea, Mass., Man Asks Arrest of Roosevelt, Who, He Claims, Urged Men to Assault Him.

Chelsea, Mass., Dec. 19.—"I want a warrant for President Roosevelt," said Charles C. White, a well-to-do citizen, today at the central police station. Addressing Police Captain Grover, White continued:

"He hired Tim McCarthy and John Farley to assault me the other day, and I was assaulted by them on Eastern avenue. Roosevelt was there in his carriage and encouraged the men while they were striking me."

Then the speaker rambled into a string of complaints against President Roosevelt and arguments on the coal question. The man was laboring under excitement and resisted arrest. He was overpowered and a loaded revolver and a razor were found on him.

"Boro-Formalin" (Elmer & Amend) as an antiseptic, cleansing mouth, and tooth wash, is unsurpassed.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS.

To California and Oregon.

Daily and personally conducted excursions via Chicago and Northwestern railway in Pullman tourist sleeping cars in charge of experienced conductors, Chicago to Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Portland. Choice of routes. Only $6 for double berth. Write S. A. Hutchison, 213 Clark street.

NEW YORK POLICE REFORM IS URGED

Commission's Report to Mayor Low Suggests Many Changes in the Force.

SUE BIG ELECTRIC FIRMS.

New Yorkers Begin Action Alleging Violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Dec. 19.

Mayor Low made public today the report of the special commission, consisting of ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin, Police Commissioner John N. Partridge, and Gen. Avery D. Andrews, on the police force. The important recommendations are as follows:

Commission Urges Changes in Police Force.

Reestablishment of the three platoon system. Commissioner Partridge dissents from this and maintains that the two platoon system is better.

A superior officer, like the old "chief of police," to be placed in direct control of the force under the title "general inspector." To be taken from the uniformed force.

A police commissioner, with a term of office to be fixed at fourteen years, not to be removed except on charges made and proved, showing that the public interests demand such action.

The members of the police force not to be deprived of the right of trial before dismissal.

The pension fund to be continued under the present laws.

The power over witnesses in the house of detention be taken from the police and given to the district attorney.

That hundreds of "snap details" be abolished.

That the title of "lieutenant" be substituted for that of "sergeant," and "sergeant" for "roundsman."

That a sum be fixed for the services of policemen detailed to theaters and other private functions, the amount paid to be put into the police pension fund.

Following are the reasons given for the recommendation practically to revive the rank of chief of police:

"This official should be one who has served as a patrolman, and one who, at the time of his appointment, had at least the rank of inspector. He should retain such detail only during the pleasure of the commissioner and be subject to reassignment by the latter at any time. He should be known as the general inspector.

"The necessity for the supervision of the entire force by one who has had practical experience in all grades of the service is obvious. Furthermore, in the event of the mobilization of the force, there should be some one in uniform who, by virtue of his office, could assume command. Under the present law, the highest uniformed officers are all of equal rank."

Sues Electric Companies Under Anti-Trust Law.

Daniel J. M. O'Callaghan, a lawyer of this city, who refuses to give the names of his clients, instituted proceedings today against the General Electric company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company for alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust law. The papers, which in accordance with the provisions of the law should have been filed with United States Attorney General Knox, were served on United States District Attorney H. L. Burnett, by whom they will be forwarded to Washington.

The assertion is made in the papers filed that at different times since the organization of the General Electric company the plants and sales rooms of all the companies controlled by the Thomson-Houston company, one of the concerns in the General Electric company, have been closed, though the corporate existence of the Thomson-Houston company has been maintained.

The petition further alleges that on March 12, 1900, the General Electric and Westinghouse companies entered into a written agreement to limit competition, regulate prices, make an interchange of patent licenses, and divide the territory in which each could sell goods without competition from the other.

It is asserted that there is no competition today in the sale of the articles that constitute a large part of the manufactured products of the two companies.

United States Wins Suit for Prize Money.

United States Judge Edward B. Thomas in Brooklyn handed down a decision today declaring invalid a claim of $1,000,000 against the United States entered by Lieut. Commander William H. H. Sutherland of the navy. The amount was asked as prize money, the commander and his crew of the Eagle, a converted gunboat, having destroyed the Spanish steamer Santo Domingo during the Spanish-American war.

Sutherland demanded the value of the sunken Spanish vessel and its cargo, the contention being that Admiral Dewey and his men were granted large booty prizes in Manila bay for similar work.

The government maintained during the trial of the case that only the sum of $1,100 could be recovered by plaintiff. The Santo Domingo was grounded and burned, while the ships sunk by Dewey were in a condition to be restored to their normal shape.

The appellate division of the Supreme court today handed down a decision affirming the judgment of the lower court in the case of Patrick F. Sheedy against Frederick Kohl. The action was brought to recover $28,000 on a promissory note made by the defendant to the order of M. J. Walch on Jan. 27, 1900, at Naples, Italy. A separate defense alleged that the note was given for money lost at play. At the trial of the case a verdict was rendered for the defendant.

Railway to Build Huge Hotel.

Josiah Quincy, formerly mayor of Boston; Henry W. Lamb, president of the New England Free Trade league; Edward M. Shepard, and John De Witt Warner were the principal speakers at the dinner given tonight by the tariff committee of the Reform club.

"The trust question and the tariff question are inseparably connected," said Mr. Quincy, "and the prominence which President Roosevelt has helped to give to the former must lead the country to deal with the latter."

The following resolution was adopted: "That it is the sense of this meeting that at some time during the ensuing year the tariff committee of the Reform club arrange for a tariff conference in this city and that representative free trade men from all parts of the union be invited to attend such conference."

Reform Club Calls Tariff Conference.

The third performance of "Tannhäuser" this season was given this evening at the Metropolitan opera house with a cast almost identical with that of the second. Mr. Anthes was again the Tannhäuser, Mme. Gadski the Elizabeth, Mme. Homer the Venus, and Mr. Bispham the Wolfram. The only new appearance was that of Mme. Zigard as the Shepherd, whose costume was disconcertingly reminiscent of the comic opera stage and whose singing of the spring song was not marked by quite the intelligence that might have been expected from her. Mr. Hertz conducted, and in some respects more satisfactorily than he has before, especially in the matter of tempo. He took the music accompanying the entrance of the notes in the second act at a considerably more rapid pace than he has before and considerably more in the spirit of the occasion.

Third Performance of "Tannhäuser."

Eloquent tributes to the genius of Prof. Adolf Lorenz were paid tonight at a reception given him by 300 members of the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Virgil P. Gibney declared Prof. Lorenz's achievements to be a revelation in surgery. "We hail him," said Dr. Gibney, "as one of the greatest benefactors who has ever come to our shores."

Dr. N. F. Shaffer said the profession had seen Prof. Lorenz do what had been thought to be impossible, and urged him to return to this country, where his knowledge has proved to be of inestimable value to humanity.

Prof. Lorenz delivered an address on "Some Principles in Orthopedics."

Physicians Pay Tribute to Dr. Lorenz.

The price of refined oil has been raised to 10½ cents a gallon within the last two days by the Standard Oil company. This is the highest price which oil has reached in some time, and is said to be due to the increased consumption of this staple for heating and illuminating purposes, which demand in turn has been caused by the scarcity of coal.

Standard Oil Raises Price Again.

The price of oil has been going up steadily for three months. In September the price for export oil was 8½ cents a gallon. Exporters said today that since then the price was gradually advanced ten to fifteen points at a time until it had reached the mark of 9¼ cents. On Thursday there was an additional advance of 1 cent a gallon, making the price 10½ cents. It was said today that this is the largest advance ever made by the company.

A verdict of manslaughter in the second degree was rendered this afternoon against Thomas Sharkey, the private detective, for causing the death of Nicholas Fish, the banker, in a brawl over women in an Eighth avenue saloon last September.

Some improvement was reported tonight in the condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is ill with typhoid fever, complicated by peritonitis. At 11:20 o'clock the following bulletin was issued: "The symptoms of peritonitis are subsiding. In other respects Mr. Vanderbilt is holding his own.

"A. C. FLINT JR."

Vanderbilt's Condition Seems Improved.

From the interior of the household and from a reliable source came the additional information that there is a general feeling among the anxious family that if Mr. Vanderbilt lives until tomorrow night he will recover.

It was learned today on the best authority that the plans of the Pennsylvania railroad for its new central station in the heart of Manhattan include the construction of a huge skyscraper hotel, which will probably be the biggest of the many grand hostelries projected in this city. Four square blocks of city property owned by the railroad company are available for this station hotel, but only two of these will be utilized.

A North Hudson trolley car containing sixty passengers was run down in Weehawken at midnight tonight by three rapidly moving coal cars on the Erie railroad tracks. Five persons are thought to have been fatally injured by the collision, and everybody in the car was hurt in some manner.

The sixth annual dinner of the Canadian society of New York was given tonight. Among the guests were Sir Frederick W. Borden, K. C. M. G., minister of militia and defense of the dominion of Canada; Colgate Hoyt, president of the Ohio society; W. A. Higginbotham, president of the Canadian club of Philadelphia; and Sir Percy Sanderson, British consul general.

Canadians Favor Monroe Doctrine.

The first toasts were to "The President" and "The King," after which followed toasts to "Canada" and the "United States." Addresses were made by Sir Percy Sanderson, Sir Frederick W. Borden, John S. Wise, Judge Van Wyck, and others.

Sir Frederick W. Borden, in speaking on "Canada," said: "I want to say that we up there in Canada thank the people of the United States for teaching us self-reliance. We also want to always have friendly rivalry. We are absolutely satisfied with our present position. We think the best friend we have to help us is this country."

"I believe in the Monroe doctrine, and when it was promulgated the leading British statesmen approved of it. The Monroe doctrine is a good thing for our country and is a guarantee against coercion and oppression. It is as much in favor of Canadian integrity as it is for the protection of any other portion of the American continent."

SAYS CHILDREN COME BEFORE STRAY CATS IN DISPOSING OF COLISEUM DECORATIONS.

Shall the wreaths of holly and evergreen which have decorated the Coliseum annex during the Beresford Cat club show go to add to the Christmas cheer in the children's hospitals or be sent to the refuge home for cats and dogs? This question is disturbing the club members. Miss Louise L. Fergus, 3229 Sheridan road, a director of the club, insisted yesterday that the children should be remembered first. Others declared that the decorations should go to the home for animals in Twenty-sixth street.

"All the decorations are going to be taken to the home in Twenty-sixth street," said Mrs. Charles A. White of 2710 Michigan avenue. "Mrs. Lane, the vice president, has promised they would be sent there."

Mrs. Lane said there was some mistake, that she had not said the decorations should go to the "cat refuge."

"The holly and wreaths are going to be sent to the West Side Hospital for Women and Children and to the institutions for lame children," declared Miss Fergus. "I have already made such arrangements. Children come before cats and dogs.

"I shall never consent to have all these green things, that would make so many children happy, sent down to a home for forlorn cats."

There is an impression that Ethel Barrymore is not seriously ill. She was yesterday reported so sick that the theater at which she was playing had to be closed. It is now hinted that her manager gave out that statement because he wanted to secure the theater ahead of time.

Ethel Barrymore's Illness Not Serious.

John F. Carroll resigned the Tammany leadership of the Twenty-ninth assembly district tonight. The reason he gave for his action was that his private business now demanded too much of his time. Joseph F. Mulqueen, a Carroll man, was elected leader for the coming year. Mr. Carroll had to fight for the control of his district in the primaries last September. Charles F. Murphy, now leader of Tammany, did not want him elected.

John F. Carroll Resigns His Tammany Post.

SCHOOLS CLOSE FOR HOLIDAYS.

Special Exercises Mark the Beginning of the Christmas Vacation in Many Instances.

Yesterday was the last day of school before the Christmas holidays, and the principals received their warrants for salaries and distributed them to the teachers. The closing of the schools in many instances was marked by special exercises.

Only one applicant appeared at the South Division High school yesterday to take the high school drawing examination, and six drawing teachers took the promotional examination.

Less than 170 teachers will take the regular promotional examinations to be held today at the South Division High school. The examinations will occupy the entire day.

The board of education will lose $39 through the operation of the civil service law affecting janitors. There is a rule forbidding the hiring of men janitors for positions formerly held by women. Last June the board appointed Michael O'Connell to succeed Mary O'Neill at the Holmes school branch. Yesterday the board was compelled to pay the salary of both for June.

SCHOOL GIRLS SEE CAT SHOW.

Guests of Beresford Club at Coliseum Annex—Exhibit Pronounced a Success by Managers.

Chicago high school girls were the guests of the Beresford Cat club at the show which closed at the Coliseum annex last evening. During the day invitations were sent to each high school in the city by Mrs. Charles A. White, 2710 Michigan avenue, and the hall was crowded with the visitors after 3 o'clock. The club declared that the show was much more successful than had been anticipated.

The largest cat in the show was brought in yesterday. It was a gray tabby, weighing twenty-four pounds and twelve ounces. It is owned by Mrs. Raymond Lopres, 1502 Michigan avenue.

Mike, an alley cat shown by Mrs. E. R. Du Mont, 3359 Wabash avenue, which was rescued while still a kitten by her coachman, received the award in its class. Many of the cats were taken away by the owners last evening.

Colonial Wars Society Banquet.

The ninth annual banquet of the Society of Colonial Wars, celebrating the anniversary of the great swamp fight on Dec. 18, 1675, was held last evening at the Auditorium hotel. Preceding the dinner the annual election of officers was held. The following were chosen: Governor, H. C. Chatfield-Taylor; deputy governor, Col. George M. Moulton; lieutenant governor, Fred W. Upham; secretary, Roger Sherman; treasurer, Arthur Hawxhurst; registrar, Fred Dickinson; historian, Paul M. Chamberlain; chancellor, Judge Frank Baker; chaplain, the Rev. William M. Lawrence; surgeon, Dr. James Nevins Hyde.

Watch for It.

An article of intense interest to every Catholic in Chicago will be published in "The Tribune" of tomorrow.

DRAWING COILS AROUND MAHONEY

Detective, on Witness Stand, Connects Patrolmen with Deeds of Cracksmen.

TELLS OF PROMISED PAY.

Money Given by the Accused Safeblowers Is Identified by Marks in Court.

"I was with Tom Barry and Policeman Mahoney when they met after Barry and Clark had been released from the bridewell, and Mahoney promised Barry money and the return of his gun and jimmy.

"Mahoney gave Barry some money at that time, and later gave me the gun and jimmy when I called at his house.

"Barry told Mahoney in my presence that he and Clark wanted part of the stuff from the Hagamann robbery, and that Clark was getting sore and would go before the grand jury if he didn't get something.

"Mahoney said: 'He can't get me. They wouldn't take his word against mine.'"

These statements were made by R. M. Hopkins, private detective, at the Mahoney burglary trial yesterday afternoon. Hopkins was employed by Attorney De Boldt, he said, presumably in the interests of the two safe blowers. His testimony corroborated several of the details of the story told in the morning by Tom Barry.

The revolver and jimmy were produced in court and identified, as were two half dollars which Hopkins and Barry said Mahoney had given Barry and which had been marked.

Make Call on Mahoney.

"I was called to Attorney De Boldt's home by telephone one evening," said Hopkins, "and there met Barry. We went to Ninety-fifth street and Vincennes road about 8:30 o'clock and found Mahoney in a switch shanty on the Rock Island tracks. He was on duty and Barry greeted the policeman as 'Paddy.' Mahoney wanted to know who I was, and Barry said: 'He's all right or he wouldn't be with me.' We went inside of the shanty, and Barry remarked: 'It's a wonder they wouldn't put you out in the country; there's no graft here, "Paddy."'

"Barry then said: 'That was a great stall you gave the park copper the night of the robbery, "Paddy."' Mahoney replied: 'Yes, and it was that hound that made all of the trouble.' Barry asked for the return of his gun and jimmy, and Mahoney told him to come over to his house the next day to get them. Barry said he would send me for them, and said my name was Collins. Mahoney said: 'Don't give that name, the old woman is sore on it. I said my name was Hopkins.

Sends Warning to Clark.

"Mahoney gave Barry two half dollars, which I marked as soon as we got into a car. I went to Mahoney's house later, and he said a man had been there earlier and told him that bench warrants were out for him and Curran. 'Tell Clark that if he has anything to do with them he won't get anything from me,' said Mahoney in parting. He also told me to tell Barry to be at his house the next morning and he would give him money.

Mahoney told Barry that night in the switch shanty that he should 'go to the captain,' (meaning Capt. Lavin) for help. Barry refused, saying the captain would 'throw him in' if he went to see him."

State's Case Practically Closed.

With Detective Hopkins the state closed its case, so far as important witnesses are concerned, and today the defense will attempt to tear the testimony of the prosecution to pieces.

Up to the present time Attorneys Trude, Donahue, and Hartnett, for the defense, have given little indication as to what their line of action will be. Their cross examination has attempted to discredit the character of the witnesses for the state and to imply that Mahoney associated with Clark and Barry after their release from the bridewell only for the purpose of getting two "stool pigeons" who would aid him in his police work by giving information as to the movements of various crooks.

Barry Tells of His Crimes.

Tom Barry, who has been prominent in the Criminal court, was the star witness of the day. He is a good looking man of 25 years, and told his story with a smile on his face, which became a grin when he saw that the cross examiners had failed to tangle him up.

Barry also brought in the name of Capt. Lavin, but the statement came from Mahoney. It was after he and Clark had been released from the bridewell and were seeking money from Mahoney.

"Lavin has got to stand pat on this. The pinch was worth $5,000 to him. It ought to be worth $1,000 to him now. It will cost him that much to hire Forrest or some other lawyer to get him out of trouble if I get in," was the statement Barry put in Mahoney's mouth.

Barry declared that he had often engaged in robberies with the assistance of weak policemen, and there is a likelihood that he will be taken before the grand jury and allowed to tell further stories against members of the police force. It is said, however, that many of the cases occurred so long ago that they have passed the time limit of the statutes.

Demands Money of Mahoney.

Barry gave a detailed account of how he blew open Hagamann's safe and of the alleged meeting in Mahoney's home that same morning. The rest of his story was the same as that told by Clark. When they got out of the bridewell he went to Mahoney's house, he said.

"When Mrs. Mahoney let me in the house," Barry said, "the policeman run across the room and trun his arms around me. 'You poor boy,' he says. 'You poor boy,' I says. 'That's enough of that, especially after the way you have treated me.' 'Come over here,' he says, 'and let's talk the hull case over.'

"When we set down he says, 'It's all my fault.' I says to him, 'I want some of that stuff. Me and Clark have done a year for you and didn't get nothing for it. You didn't do nothing for us while we was in the bandhouse.' He says, 'I give your lawyer $150 and some earrings and a stud.'

"Then I told him, 'Patty, if you don't do something for us, we're going before the grand jury and make it hot for you.' 'Well, somebody else gets into trouble when I do,' he says. I told him we didn't have no money and no clothes, and he told me to come around on Saturday and he would fix us up."

On cross examination Barry admitted that if he had received some of the booty from the robbery he would not have testified against Mahoney. He denied that Clark and he had offered to take Harry Harmon into the scheme to rob the store and remarked that "he wouldn't have taken Harmon into any place."

Identified by Clothing Man.

Louis Vilion, the clothing merchant, identified the installment papers signed by "James McDonald" and "Thomas White," the fictitious names assumed by Clark and Barry when they got Mahoney to go surety for them in the store. He also identified the clothing and the two men as they stood before him. Mahoney, he said, he knew before that transaction.

None of the witnesses has claimed to have heard any damaging admissions from the lips of Inspector Lavin, former captain at the stockyards station. The intimations that Lavin was wrongfully connected with the case have always been from Mahoney, so the testimony runs.

To Florida in Through Cars.

Through sleeper for Thomasville, Ga., Jacksonville, St. Petersburg, and intermediate Florida resorts, leaves Dearborn station, Chicago, daily, 7 p. m., via Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. Reduced rate tickets on sale to all southern and southeastern resorts. City ticket office, 131 Adams street. Phone Central 555.

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"CHEAP" TURKEY A CHEAT

MAN WHO BUYS ONE LEARNS A CHRISTMAS LESSON.

Butcher Pretends to Contribute to the Holiday Cheer by Selling a Thirteen Pound Bird for 10 3-4 Cents a Pound, but It Really Weighs Little More than Half What It Is Supposed to Weigh—Law Cannot Reach the Offender—More Frauds in Coal.

"Weigh my 'bargain' turkey, please."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Well, weigh it and see."

This conversation was heard yesterday afternoon in the office of City Sealer Quinn between that official and a north side resident.

"You see," continued the caller, "I discovered an opportunity to get a Christmas turkey cheap. They are bringing 21 cents a pound in my neighborhood, so when I saw a sign on a downtown meat market: 'Turkeys, 10¾ cents per pound,' I said to myself 'that's what I've been looking for.'

"The meat man weighed out a fine turkey and called for $1.50, saying the bird weighed thirteen pounds. I paid the money and took the turkey, but as I walked down the street it occurred to me the package was light, so I concluded I would come over here and have it weighed on the city scales."

Mr. Quinn took the package and found it weighed just seven pounds.

Law Can't Reach Offender.

"Well, I'll be—no I won't, either—but I'd like to have that fellow arrested," said the bargain hunter.

"But it won't do you any good," said Mr. Quinn. "He simply would go on the stand and swear he had sold you seven pounds of turkey at 21 cents a pound, and you couldn't prove he had told you there were thirteen pounds of turkey there."

"But I would testify that he advertised turkeys at 10¾ cents a pound."

"So you could, but the butcher would inform the court he was out of 10¾ cent turkeys and sold you a nice tender young bird for $1.50. What we need is a law that would compel the meat dealers and grocers to give a receipt with everything they sell, showing price and weight."

Driver Takes the Coal.

This was only one experience the city sealer had during the day. In the morning a physician, living at 21 Solon place, entered the office and complained that he had been robbed by a coal driver.

"I have some sick people at my house," he said, "and was badly in need of coal. So I went to the office of a certain firm and ordered two tons of coal, for which I paid. I also paid the $2.50 cartage, with the understanding the coal should be sent up last night. When the driver appeared he began to unload the coal at his own house, which was near by, and I told him I wanted all the coal or none.

"'You'll get none, then,' said the driver, who then proceeded to unload all the coal into his own yard."

Mr. Quinn sent two of his inspectors to tell the driver to produce two full tons of coal or he would be arrested. A few hours later the physician had his coal.

Troubles of the Sealer.

"These coal dealers are keeping me busy," said Mr. Quinn last night. "Then, too, there is the short weight butter man, who sells what he terms a five pound tub of butter, but which in reality is one pound and six ounces short."

Mr. Quinn has received a copy of the Canadian laws, which he will submit to Corporation Counsel Walker with a request that he give an opinion whether the metric system can be installed here. Among the features of the law which appeal to the sealer is that providing for a receipt with every article that is sold to a customer.

"But even under present conditions the consumer can protect himself in some instances if he will exercise a little care," said Mr. Quinn. "For instance, a bushel basket of soft coal weighs seventy pounds, and it takes twenty-nine to make a ton; a basket of hard coal weighs eighty pounds, and twenty-five are required to a ton. If the people will remember that they may protect themselves, because all the baskets now in use in the city are bushel baskets."

Franklin MacVeagh, who has received short weight coal, suggests that the city adopt the system of marking in vogue in some parts of Europe. He says it is the custom there to mark a wagon load of coal with a cross made of whitewash, which makes it impossible to remove even a shovelful without disturbing the cross. In this way the purchaser can discover whether he is being defrauded by a dishonest driver in the employ of an honest dealer.

STAGE IS LOST IN BLIZZARD.

Severe Storm Rages in Wyoming—Driver and Passengers Believed to Have Perished.

Laramie, Wyo., Dec. 19.—Today's blizzard has been the worst ever known here. It is believed that considerable loss of life will result. All the stages running from Laramie, except that to Centennial, forty miles distant, returned after vainly trying to brave the storm. The Centennial stage has not returned and it is feared the driver and his passengers have perished.

Watch for It.

An article of intense interest to every Catholic in Chicago will be published in "The Tribune" of tomorrow.

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COSTLY PAVING DUE TO TRUSTS.

Council Subcommittee Explains Some Strange Facts in Street Improvements.

BONDS ALSO TO BLAME.

As General Result Property Owners Pay Far More than They Should for Work.

Why property owners have to pay excessive prices for street improvement work was the text of a report made to the council committee on special assessments yesterday. That the cost of such work is much in excess of what it should be and what the property owners would have to pay if they had the work done by private contract was frankly acknowledged. The reasons given for the extortionate charges were:

A material men's trust, which fixes the prices of all material going into street paving work.

A sewer builders' trust, which fixes the prices on sewer work.

A depreciation in the value of the bonds issued to pay the contractors, the property owner having to make up the difference.

It has been suspected by real estate men for some time that the assessments levied against property for public improvements were from 10 to 40 per cent greater than the real cost of the work justified, but nothing was done in the matter until a few weeks ago, when Ald. Bennett introduced an innocent looking resolution in the council. It called on the special assessment committee to investigate the subject of street improvements and report if excessive prices were charged. A subcommittee composed of Ald. Eidmann, Minwegen, and Cullerton was named and yesterday reported to the main committee.

Finds Proof of Two Trusts.

In this report the subcommittee states that it has been unable to find any evidence of a combine among street paving contractors, but there does exist a combination among the firms which supply them with their material. It did find also proof of a combination among the sewer builders.

Another and important factor in the excessive prices found to exist is the comparative worthlessness of the bonds issued to pay for special assessment work. The contractors are forced to scalp these bonds at from 5 to 15 per cent discount to get money to do the work, and this discount is added to the contract cost, so that the property owner has to pay it. As another result of the depreciation of these bonds, the committee finds the rich contractor has a decided advantage over his poorer competitor in the way of profits.

The report also notes an indisposition on the part of contractors to bid on certain kinds of work, and says men who will do macadam paving are few.

Afraid to Tackle Problem.

In the little discussion which was had of the report by the full committee yesterday slow best to attack the trusts which dominate the business was one of the matters considered. Everybody seemed to be afraid to take any radical steps, however, for fear it might result in the overthrowing of some assessments in the courts. It was conceded also that the low value of the improvement bonds was a potent factor in unduly increasing the price of street work, but this the committee was also afraid to handle under the plea that publicity might still further depreciate them. In fact, an attempt was made to keep the report secret, for fear some one might be hurt if property owners were informed they were being charged extortionate prices for their work. Finally the report was referred to another subcommittee, composed of Ald. Dever, Williston, and Sloan, with instructions to consult with the board of local Improvements and see if anything could be done.

How the Trusts Operate.

Talking of the report afterwards, Secretary Mayfield, board of local improvements said:

"As a result of the combine of material men no contractor can make a bid on a piece of work until he has first seen the men from whom he must buy his material and get a price from them. He cannot depend on what might be called market prices.

"The sewer builders' combine is what is known as the Sewer Builders' union. It has an agreement with the Bricklayers' union by which no member will work for a boss who does not belong to it. It was this Sewer Builders' union which broke Walter Fleming.

"The bond question is a really serious one. These bonds are issued to the contractor to pay for the work, and he must find how much he can sell them for before he can make a bid. If the discount is 10 per cent he simply adds 10 per cent to the cost of the work and the property owner has to pay it. A contractor with an unlimited supply of capital could of course do the work and put the bonds away in his safe until they become due, thus getting par and interest for them. The average contractor, however, cannot do this. The remedy I would suggest would be to have the city guarantee the bonds. That I think would bring them up to par and the property owner would be benefited."

City Defaulting on Interest.

Holders of city improvement and special assessment bonds are complaining that the annual interest due on Dec. 31 is not being paid, and that coupons are returned without any other information than three letters on the back of the coupons meaning "not sufficient funds." No other explanation is made and the owner of the coupons doesn't feel satisfied with the situation. Not only the interest but the principal due on some of the issues is returned in the same manner. Complaint is made also by financial institutions that the affairs of the city in this particular are worse than ever and that one by one banks and bond houses which formerly handled this class of securities are declining to do so longer. Investors outside Chicago refuse to purchase the bonds and contractors are reaching a point where they are practically unable to borrow on them. The 6 per cent improvement bonds sell at about 95 and the 5 per cent special assessments around 90.

Banker Explains the Situation.

The president of one of the Chicago banks which has been handling these securities said yesterday:

"I have been dealing in these bonds for a number of years, but I am through now. Here is a bunch of coupons which has been returned without explanation other than that funds are insufficient. I have bonds and coupons to collect for eastern interests, but I cannot get the money on them. The business is worse than it has ever been. I am not saying where the fault lies, but the fact remains that neither principal nor interest of certain issues is paid when due.

"I have loaned money on the bonds to some contractors and I shall carry them through, but when I get rid of these obligations I shall not loan another dollar on these improvement and special assessment bonds. It is hurting the credit of the city to have its securities held in such light esteem that a 6 per cent bond sells for no better than 95 and a 5 per cent one at 90.

"The suburbs get a better price for their improvement bonds than does the city. Lincoln, Neb., sells its special assessment bonds on a 4½ per cent interest basis. A short time ago I was offered some Chicago improvement bonds at a price equal to a 12 per cent interest basis. That is all wrong. This city's credit should not run so low as that. I used to place $100,000 or so of these bonds in Philadelphia. But I would be practically thrown out of the place if I should offer the securities now. With the banks and bond houses refusing to buy or lend on these bonds, the contractors will be in a worse way than ever and the price will depreciate further. In the end the taxpayer is a loser, for the contractor tries to get even by making his bid on the basis of an unsalable bond.

"The books covering the recording of funds applicable to the payment of principal and interest of these bonds have been thoroughly gone over, and I am hoping that under Mr. McGann's administration of the controller's office the situation may improve later on."

WOMEN LEARN TO MAKE OLD FASHIONED CANDY IN NEW FASHIONED WAY

[From photographs taken for THE TRIBUNE.]

AN EXPOSITION OF CANDY MAKING.

WAITING FOR IT TO BOIL.

The women about the table are Miss Isabel Bullard, instructor in the school of domestic arts and sciences, 147 Fifth avenue, and her assistants, Miss F. P. Horton and Miss Jennie Palmer, while the occasion is the annual candy pull of the school. When the pupils go home they will try to make candy according to the instructions and demonstrations.

The pupils seemed most interested in the making of French fondant because, having mastered the art of this confection, they will be able to make the many varieties and forms of French candy of which the fondant is the basic factor.

The table is the scene of the composition of the sweets. The gas range which shows in the background of the larger picture will soon be the center of interest, when the ingredients, having been properly apportioned and mixed, will be placed on it to cook.

But fondant was not the only confection with which the lesson dealt. Good old fashioned molasses candy was made in a new way, and when after it had been pulled it was about to be sampled, even the elderly women of the group who had made "taffy" fifty years ago were compelled to admit that the new way was as good as the old. Persian sweets and many other kinds of confections in which flavors and nuts and fancy sugars play an important part were made and eaten, and then the lesson was closed.

There is to be another "candy pull" sometime after the holidays, and those who were at this one declare that they will be there unless their fathers, husbands, brothers, and sweethearts object to further experiments in making old fashioned candy after new methods.

NEW CABINET POST SURE.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE MAY BE APPROVED SOON.

Action by Congress Is Expected at the Present Session and Cortelyou Is Likely to Get the Place—Pure Food Bill Is Passed by the House—Intent Is to Prevent Adulteration, Misselling, or Imitation of any Standard Goods—Gossip of Capital.

(Continued from first page.)

food bill in the senate, and it is not probable any action will be taken by that body at this session.

***

Representative Brown of Wisconsin was shocked this morning upon opening a package sent him through the mail containing a human hand, which an old soldier intended to be used as evidence in securing a pension.

The Wisconsin representative was handed a package, which he believed contained a Christmas present from some admiring constituent. When he opened it, however, he was horrified to find a human hand, packed in a roll of cotton. The hand evidently had been preserved in alcohol for years and had been taken recently from the fluid. A letter accompanied the grewsome package, which stated the hand was that of Adam Goshege, who served in the union army during the war and who was wounded in the hand, which was amputated. Goshege preserved the hand in alcohol and sent it to Washington, so there would be no doubt about securing a pension. The unpleasant reminder of the civil war is now in cold storage.

***

Charles W. Baker, secretary of the Chicago live stock exchange, and William H. Thompson Jr., president of the National Live Stock association, are in Washington for the purpose of consulting the secretary of agriculture in regard to the existence of the foot and mouth disease among cattle.

***

Naval authorities at Guam are troubled over the curious conditions of life in the island, which make it necessary to revise the building regulations so as to meet typhoons, earthquakes, and floods. The island has during the last few months been visited by all three forms of disturbance and much damage was wrought by each. The cost of repairing the damage to government structures will be fully $10,000 and perhaps $5,000 more. In the rebuilding of the establishment care must be taken so to construct the buildings as to withstand any of the various forms of disaster which threaten the island.

***

Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at her second large tea of the season this afternoon and received 500 or 600 guests. The east room was opened for the reception of the guests and Mrs. Roosevelt, wearing a white costume, and assisted by the women of the cabinet, stood near the north end of the room, thus greeting the guests as they came up from the ground floor.

The south front entrance on the ground floor was used to admit the guests, and the new dressing rooms on the ground floor were put at their disposal. All of the parlors on the ground floor, with the exception of the blue room, were thrown open to the guests, and afforded ample room for promenading.

Mrs. Roosevelt abandoned her custom of last winter of inviting offical society separately from diplomatic society in general, and had a large contingent from diplomatic, the army and navy, official, and private society, making the afternoon a brilliant one. This is the last large social function at the White house until the reception New Year's day.

***

"I believe the general staff bill, which will increase the efficiency of the army, will become a law at this session of congress," said Representative Prince, a member of the house military committee.

"This is a good proposition and will not meet with much opposition. The friends of Gen. Miles will not be arrayed against it, as it will not become effective, if made a law, until after his retirement. A general staff will be of great benefit to the army, as it concentrates the business of the various staff departments and places it in the hands of one man, the chief of staff. Under such an arrangement many of the mistakes of the past will be avoided."

***

Stories to the effect that the White house would not be opened to the general public in the future are incorrect. The historic mansion will be opened to the public just as it formerly was as soon as it is out of the architects' hands. This will be welcome news to the hundreds of tourists who stop daily and importune the policeman at the gates to allow them even to step inside the grounds.

The north and south entrances are to be used exclusively for the president's family and their friends or invited guests, and the great mass of what President Roosevelt terms the "plain people" in his message to congress will enter through the new east entrance.

They will traverse the long colonnaded walk, enter the White house at the east end, and pass up the stone stairway directly to the east room. The old mahogany doors can be closed as formerly, thus shutting the east room entirely off from the other parts of the house. It is probable that this well known room and the colonial hall will be, as formerly, the only parts of the house open to the general public.

PROVISIONS OF CUBAN TREATY.

Outline of the Convention Between the Island and United States Now Pending.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—It is agreed between Cuba and the United States in the reciprocity treaty which is now pending before the senate that there will be a reciprocal reduction of 20 per cent in the rates of duty on merchandise of one country imported into the other and on a large variety of staple articles Cuba grants 25, 30, and 40 per cent reduction. American, Porto Rican, and Philippine tobacco, however, are expressly barred from the benefits of the reduced tariff.

The ratifications of the treaty are to be exchanged at Washington before Jan. 31 next and go into effect ten days after the exchange, continuing for five years unless in the meantime, after the first year, Cuba shall find its concessions excessive under the new tariff law which the republic is to enact, in which case it is provided that negotiations may be reopened with a view to securing modifications of its terms.

Can Be Ended in Five Years.

After five years the treaty can be terminated after twelve months' notice by either republic. In case of tariff changes by either country which work to the disadvantage of the other, only six months' notice is necessary to abrogate the treaty, whether within the five year limit or thereafter.

On the following articles from the United States a reduction of 25 per cent is made on importation into Cuba: Cast iron, wrought iron and steel, and its manufactures; machinery and apparatus of which copper is the component of chief value; articles of crystal and glass (except window glass); cotton and manufactures thereof, now classified under paragraphs 114 and 116 of the Cuban customs tariff; ships and water borne vessels of all kinds, of iron or steel; whiskies and brandies, fish, salt pickled, smoked, or marinated; fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise, in tins, and articles of pottery or earthenware, classified under paragraphs 21 and 22 of the Cuban tariff.

Get 30 Per Cent Reduction.

A reduction of 30 per cent is granted on the following: Butter, chemical and pharmaceutical products, and simple durgs; malt liquors in bottles, nonalcoholic beverages; cider, mineral waters, colors, and dyes; window glass, complete or partly made up articles of hemp, flax, and other vegetable fibers now classified under the paragraphs of group 2, class 5, of the Cuban tariff; musical instruments, writing and printing paper, except for newspapers, cotton and manufactures thereof, except those now classified under paragraphs 114 and 116 of the Cuban tariff, except knitted goods; all articles of cutlery, boots, shoes, and slippers, now classified under paragraphs 197 and 198 of the Cuban tariff; gold and silver plated ware; drawings, photographs, engravings, lithographs, chromo lithographs; oleographs, etc., printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other metal used as labels, flaps, band, and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes, and all the other papers (except paper for cigarets and excepting maps and charts), pasteboard, and manufactures thereof now classified under paragraphs 157 to 164 inclusive of the Cuban tariff; common or ordinary soaps; vegetables, pickled or preserved in any manner, and all wines, except those now classified under paragraph 279 A of the Cuban tariff.

At 40 per centum: Manufactures of cotton, knitted, or all manufactures of cotton not included in the preceding schedules; cheese, fruits, preserved; paper pulp; perfumery and essences; grticles of pottery and earthenware now classified under paragraph 20 of the Cuban tariff; porcelain; soaps, other than common; umbrellas and parasols; dextrine and glucose; watches; wool and manufactures thereof; silk and manufactures thereof, and ice.

The President has concluded that it will not be necessary to send the Cuban reciprocity treaty to the house of representatives. It is said that the house may satisfy itself by passing upon the reciprocity proposition incidental to the consideration of some legislation which will be necessary to give effect to the treaty, though that document will be ratified solely by the senate if ratified at all in Washington.

Watch for It.

An article of intense interest to every Catholic in Chicago will be published in "The Tribune" of tomorrow.

SCENT AN INSURANCE PLOT

COMPANIES MAY CONTEST POLICIES OF LOUISVILLE MAN.

R. C. Whayne, Who Met Death in Mysterious Manner Wednesday Night, Now Believed to Have Had $700,000 Against Life—Already $430,000 Has Been Located and More Paper Is Turning Up—Local Interest in the Case.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Whatever may be the result of the coroner's inquest tomorrow, it is probable the insurance companies will contest the payment of the insurance on the life of R. C. Whayne, who was found dead not far from his suburban home Wednesday night, with a gunshot wound in his breast.

Additional insurance polices were discovered today on the life of Whayne, which lead insurance men to believe that the total amount may reach nearly $700,000.

Policies with the Hartford Life and Annuity company, the Fidelity and Casualty company, the Travelers' Insurance company, the Illinois Traveling Men's association, and the Travelers' Protective association, amounting in all to an additional $50,000, have been found and it is not thought that the end has been reached.

Already the total, including the $80,000 in accrued dividends due from the Equitable Life Assurance society, has reached $450,000. This does not include two policies of $25,000 applied for respectively with the Manhattan Insurance company and the National Life Insurance company of Vermont. If an effort is made to collect those two policies the exact amount of insurance claimed by the estate will be $500,000.

Life Insurance Man Talks.

J. W. Carter, local manager of the Provident Saving Life Assurance society, said today:

"Mr. Whayne carried, in my opinion, nearer $700,000 than $350,000 insurance. I know he had $25,000 in the Hartford Life and Annuity company. Whayne was written as a resident of Indiana.

"We are in a delicate position," added Mr. Carter. "For while we might not wish to contest, the companies with which we reinsured may force us to do so by refusing to pay without a contest. Mr. Powell, agent of the Equitable, considers it a strange circumstance that Whayne should be planning to take out $100,000 more insurance this month, when he was so cramped for money that he was unable to meet the premium on one policy due Nov. 19."

The question of suicide has been much discussed. It is said the insurance required the payment of total premiums of $12,000 annually. Whayne's body was buried today.

Local Interest in Case.

The Whayne case at Louisville aroused a great deal of interest among life insurance men on account of the large amount of insurance involved. R. C. Whayne is known to have carried $340,000 of insurance and had applied and been examined for $50,000 more. One policy in the Manhattan was to be issued Dec. 22, and the other in the National of Vermont Dec. 24. Of the $200,000 carried in the Equitable, policies for $50,000 each were issued in September, November, and December, 1901, and May, 1902. The second premium on the policy issued in November had not been paid, and Whayne had asked for an extension of time, but was told that the policy provided for thirty days of grace in the payment. This period expired this week. The $200,000 was issued on the twenty year gold bond plan, and unless the payment should be contested the estate can have the option of $200,000 in gold bonds, paying $10,000 a year, or $260,000 in cash.

WOMAN SINGS: MAN SHOOTS.

Charles Ross Calls Vocal Efforts Noise and Seriously Wounds Louis Carter, Who Resented Criticism.

Charles Ross called a young woman's vocal efforts noise, and backed up his judgment with a revolver last night. Louis Carter, evidently more appreciative of the singing, came to the defense of the young woman, who had fled from Ross' criticism. Ross emphasized his opinion with two shots, one of which struck Carter below the heart. The wounded man was taken to Provident hospital, where his condition is reported critical. Ross escaped. Both men are negroes and live at 3525 Armour avenue, where the shooting occurred.

Watch for It.

An article of intense interest to every Catholic in Chicago will be published in "The Tribune" of tomorrow.

BIGGAR'S STORY IS TOLD TO JURY.

Actress Describes Her Wedding and Life with Old Man Bennett.

PROOF OF EVENT LOST.

Doctor Who Is Codefendant in Conspiracy Trial Gives His Testimony.

Freehold, N. J., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Laura Biggar, the actress, today told her own story of her alleged marriage to the late Henry M. Bennett when she was called as a witness in the trial of herself, Dr. Charles C. Hendrick, and Samuel Stanton, all charged with conspiracy to get the entire Bennett estate by fraudulent claims of a marriage and birth of a child.

Miss Biggar went through her three hours' ordeal on the witness stand without breaking down. The only time when she seemed to falter and collapse was when she told the court that she had not yet received a cent from the estate nor got the diamonds which old man Bennett intended she should have.

Her friend, Mrs. Hendrick, the wife of Dr. Hendrick, also bore up wonderfully well when an interesting note written by her husband to Miss Biggar was produced.

Doctor Gives His Story.

Dr. Hendrick was asked about the conversation he had had with persons interested in the estate.

"All I said to them," replied Dr. Hendrick, "was that under the will she would have to wait fourteen years before getting a cent." That admission explains, say the lawyers for the prosecution, why Miss Biggar was willing to risk the penalty of her alleged crime for the sake of deriving some immediate financial benefit from Mr. Bennett's death.

Miss Biggar Testifies.

Miss Biggar was still in mourning for Mr. Bennett. Her lips were white and her eyes were half closed, but the color came back when she told her story. When she explained the mysterious disappearance of that alleged marriage certificate she became dramatic. Her story was, in part:

"I have always been known as Laura Biggar, even since my marriage, because that was my stage name. I knew Mr. Bennett well. Thanksgiving day, 1897, he proposed marriage to me in a letter. He said I had worked hard and long enough. I was then playing in a company of my own and had been losing money, but was just beginning to make some and wanted to fill an engagement on New Year's in Wilmington, Del., because that is my own town and I knew I would make money there.

Describes the Wedding.

"On Jan. 1 Mr. Bennett telegraphed for me to come to him at once. I played in the afternoon to a crowded house, but left Wilmington that night after the matinée performance for New York.

"The next day I went to the Star theater, where I found Mr. Bennett in the business office. He said 'Are you ready?' I said I was and we took a carriage and went over to Hoboken. We stopped a man on the street there and asked him where we could find a justice of the peace. He directed us to one and we went to him and were married. It was Mr. Stanton. He gave me a certificate. We went back to the Marlborough for a week and then went to live on Seventy-second street, in one of Mr. Bennett's houses. We lived there every winter and spent the summer at his place at Avon and spring and fall at his stock farm in Farmingdale."

Explains Loss of Certificate.

Miss Biggar said she had written half a dozen letters to Stanton asking for a duplicate of the marriage certificate. The original had been destroyed by her husband during a fit of anger. She had finally obtained a duplicate.

She was then taken over the time between the death of Bennett and the birth of her child. As to the proceedings to establish her claim to dower rights, Miss Biggar explained the action was simply brought to give her an opportunity to establish the fact that she had been married, and that the action was abandoned as soon as this was made a matter of record.

She stated there were no letters written to her by Bennett or by her to Bennett in existence so far as she knew.

TERRITORIES MAKE NEW PLEA.

Editors of the Country Are Asked to Give Them Fair Treatment in Fight for Statehood.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—Delegate Rodey of New Mexico today published an appeal directed to the editors of the country asking for fair treatment of the territories that are fighting for admission to the union against the powerful sectional and other interests that, he says, are trying to keep them out. He contends that the census is incorrect as to the territories of New Mexico and Arizona; that Arizona has not less than 175,000 people within its borders, and that they are as intelligent as any people in the nation.

As to New Mexico, Mr. Rodey contends that it has not less than 330,000 inhabitants, of whom three-fifths are people from the states and their descendants, and that the remaining two-fifths—American citizens of Spanish descent—are the best kind of citizens to be found anywhere, and that more than one-half of them speak the English language.

Today's Art Supplement.

AURORA.

(GUIDO RENI.)

Guido Reni was a noted painter of the Bolognese school. He was born in Bologna in 1575 and died in that city in 1642. Calvart and the Caracci were his masters, and when he left them, he went to Rome, where he lived for twenty years, doing some of his best work in the Eternal City. His life there was not altogether a pleasant one, owing to the rivalry of Caravaggio and the opposition from jealousy of Annibale Caracci.

Reni decorated the private chapel of the Palazzo Monte Cavallo at Rome, and at a later period executed the celebrated fresco "Aurora," in the Palazzo Rospigliosi. A photogravure reproduction of this magnificent fresco is given with THE TRIBUNE today. It is one of the cherished masterpieces of the world.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

Buy Christmas books at a bookstore — the largest bookstore in the United States

You will have the assistance of experienced book salesmen, who are able to make intelligent suggestions if desired. Furthermore, you will have a stock to choose from that is unequalled in size, variety, and comprehensiveness.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

215-221 WABASH AVENUE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
TODAY AT TWO O'CLOCK.
ELEONORA DUSE
Next Performance Tuesday Evening, Gabriele d'Annunzio's Tragedy,
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI
Prices—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3.
ANNUAL CONCERT OF THE YALE Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs
GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Monday Evening, December 22.
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE

POWERS' Mat. Today at 2 Tonight at 8 Sharp.
"Away with provincialism, cant and folly! 'Iris' is worth a thousand of the mock-moral plays."—Editorial in Chicago Evening Post of Dec. 17.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
VIRGINIA HARNED
In A. W. Pinero's Greatest Play,
IRIS.
"Not to have seen this masterpiece of Pinero's is to have missed a great vital play."—N. Y. Sun.

McVICKER'S Jacob Litt, Lessee & Mgr.
The Safest Theater in the World—30 Exits.
Jacob Litt's Stupendous Production.
THE SUBURBAN
LAST MATINEE TODAY.
NEXT SUNDAY—3 WEEKS ONLY
Jacob Litt's Perennial Success,
IN OLD KENTUCKY.
EXTRA MATINEES XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.
SEATS NOW SELLING.

STUDEBAKER MICH. BOUL. ADJOINING AUDITORIUM HOTEL.
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.
110—ALL AMERICAN ARTISTS—110
FIFTH SEASON—THIRD WEEK.
GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH
TONIGHT LAST TWO TIMES.
REGULAR MAT. TODAY.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL
Familiar airs pleasingly sung.—Tribune.
CARMEN CHRISTMAS WEEK.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE.

HOPKINS
Matinee Every Day. Tel. 643 Harrison.
VANITY FAIR BURLESQUERS
and M'LLE ANI, THE SENSATION OF ALL EUROPE.

COLUMBUS THIS WEEK
"OH, PROMISE ME!"
Jessie Hartleet DAVIS The Columbus Stock Co. will Present
Dion Boucicault's Great Play,
LED ASTRAY
Reg. Mats. Sun., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 25c.
Nt. Sun. Cinderella—Baby Lund & Children's Ballet.

BUSH TEMPLE Ill. Clark-st. & Chicago-av. Tel. North 1000.
Mr. Emmett Corrigan and the Players' Stock Company in a Great Double Bill.
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS † THE BELLS
Next Week—"RIP VAN WINKLE."
Mats. Wed. Thurs., Sat., 25c. Evenings, 25, 50c, 75c.

TROCADERO STATE & VAN BUREN-STS. TEL. HARRISON 2097.
Mat. Daily, 10, 20, 30, 50c. Smoke if you like.
Third Week. The Town Talk.
TRIAL OF BABY JO
STOLEN SWEETS. Now Burlesque.

SAM T. JACK'S
Madison-st., nr. State. Tel. Con. 2198
This Shows Every Day at 2 and 8.
MANCHESTER'S CRACKER JACKS.
Prices—10, 20, 30, 50.

AUDITORIUM.
THIS AFTERNOON, 2:30, AND TOMORROW (SUNDAY) NIGHT AT 8:15.
MASCAGNI
And the MASCAGNI OPERA CO.—300 PEOPLE—Popular Prices.
Saturday Afternoon
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Boxes, $15.
Sunday Evening—GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT by All Artists, Chorus and Orchestra. Prices, 50c 75c, $1, $1.50. Boxes, $12. F. Wight Neumann, Mgr.

THE APOLLO MUSICAL CLUB
TWO PERFORMANCES MESSIAH AT THE AUDITORIUM
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25 Tickets at Lyon & Healy's
SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 28
AUDITORIUM.
Chicago Orchestra,
Theodore Thomas, Conductor.
BEETHOVEN PROGRAM.
FREDERIC LAMOND SOLOIST
TONIGHT AT 8:15.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Hill & Silvany. Felix & Barry.
S—Rackett Brothers—S. Fields & Ward.
Original O. K. Sato. Yankee Comedy Four.
Collins & Hart. La Belle Bianche.
Raymond Musical Trio. Foley & Maitland.
Joe Hardeman. Ethel Gilkey.
Mr. & Mrs. Wilson. Bader & Lavelle.
The Kinodrome. The Suzuki Trio.
PRICES—10, 20 AND 30 CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Wayburn's Jockey Girls. Eugene O'Rourke & Co.
Harry LeClair. The Bianos.
Mr. & Mrs. Jimmie Barry Zazelle & Vernon.
The Gilbert Sisters. O'Brien & Buckley.
Cosroy & McDonald. Christy & Willis.
Frey & Fields. Musical Theer.
Ines Scott. Fisher & Deane.
The Musical Macks. The Kinodrome.
PRICES—10, 20 AND 30 CENTS.

HAYMARKET
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Canfield & Carleton. Miyo San Troupe.
Elizabeth Murray. Jas. Richmond Glenroy.
The Reginos. Kelley & Violette.
The Hills. Chas. L. Fletcher.
Morrissey & Rich. The Three Deagons.
Diaz Juliens. The Rosaires.
The Sisters Calmus. Lulu Looke.
The Comedy Club. The Kinodrome.
PRICES—5, 10, 20 AND 25 CENTS.

DEARBORN
THE STAR-BUCKS. LAST 2 TIMES.
TOMORROW SUNDAY MAT., DEC. 21, THE STORKS

XMAS HOLLY
EVERGREENS
MISTLETOE
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
Vaughan's Seeds 84 & 86 Randolph Catalogue free St.
American Beauties for Christmas
BY THE THOUSANDS.
A. LANGE, FLORIST,
N. E. Cor. Monroe and State.
Telephone 2023 Central, opposite Palmer House.
Ask for Souvenir Paintings.

POOR FIELD OUT FOR RICH PURSE.

Eight Probable Starters in California Futurity at Ingleside.

RACE BEARS OPEN LOOK.

Gold Bell Annexes Handicap for Two Year Olds—Crest Beaten Over Jumps.

CALIFORNIA FUTURITY FIELD.

Horse, Jockey, and owner.	Weight.
The Fog, Kelly, W. B. Sink	115
Servator, Minder, C. T. Boots	108
Organidie, Birkenruth, W. O. B. MacDonough	112
Orfeo, Troxler, W. O. B. MacDonough	112
Sylvia Talbot, W. Waldo, B. Schreiber	115
Deutschland, —, B. Schreiber	118
Polonius, Hansell, Burns & Waterhouse	115
Krishna, Burns, W. B. Jennings	108

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The $16,000 California Futurity, for 2 year olds, will be run at Ingleside tomorrow. A field of eight is announced to go to the post, and not one of the number is worth half the amount hung up for the purse. With eight starters, the race will be worth $16,214.

The conditions are much like those of the eastern Futurity, and in time the event will become greatly coveted by horsemen and will doubtless be competed for by the best youngsters in the country.

Tomorrow's race seems to be quite an open affair, and tonight bookmakers are divided as to which youngster will be made favorite. The majority seem to think Jennings' youngster, Krishna, will be selected for the honor, although he is a maiden. This is because of good work he has shown. But for his recent disappointing races The Fog would be a strong choice. This colt was a wonder on the Montana tracks last summer and kept up his good form at Sacramento, but has not raced nor worked well here. Orfeo is considered the better of the MacDonough pair and is a pretty good colt. Barney Schreiber thought he would win with Deutschland until this colt showed him two or three mediocre performances within the last two or three weeks.

Gold Bell Runs Good Race.

Stirring sport was seen today under cloudy skies, which kept down the attendance. The track was little changed from yesterday, as there has been no rain and evidently the course dries out slowly.

The racing piece of the day was the handicap for 2 year olds at six furlongs, fifth on the card. Only four started, but they were a pretty good bunch, with G. B. Morris' Gold Van picked as the best, especially as Ransch had the mount. In the early play Gold Bell was second choice, but Iridius superseded him for that honor before post time. The other starter was Warte Nicht, who proved the outsider in the betting.

There was a good start and almost immediately Iridius took command and opened up a good gap in the first quarter, with the other trio in a compact bunch. Except that Iridius' lead was reduced to a length and a half, the quartet turned into the stretch in the same relative order, Gold Van being in second place, lapped by Gold Bell, with Warte Nicht close up.

Ends in Close Finish.

Iridius was running strongly and seemed a sure winner, but Tommy Burns had been nursing Gold Bell a bit and when he called on the Gold Crest colt the latter gained steadily on Jennings' youngster and got abreast 100 yards from the finish. Both colts ran gamely, but Burns quite outrode Minder and landed Gold Bell the winner by a nose. Gold Van was two lengths away.

In the steeplechase Crest, Ezell & Lazarus' jumper, which did so well at Hawthorne and Harlem, met with a peculiar defeat. It was her first start here, and she was made a second choice to Duke of York in a field of seven, each of the public favorites carrying 152 pounds. Crest looked to be fit and soon showed that she was, as she went to the front and showed the way for several lengths, taking the jumps with the long, sweeping stride that won her so many admirers on the eastern tracks.

Crest Swerves at Hurdle.

After completing her work in the field Crest turned into the main track for the last stage of the journey with a lead of five lengths, and, while tired, was no more so than Duke of York, which was the only competitor within hailing distance, but there is one hurdle in the straight to storm on the stretch to the wire and this Crest evidently was not looking for. There is no such obstacle on the Harlem track, where the horses, after once entering the stretch, have a flat run to the wire. When Crest saw this obstacle she swerved, almost unseating McAuliffe, and lost so much ground that Duke of York passed her. She gained on him again before the wire, but was beaten out by a neck.

Muresca, after beating the gate, won the second race away from Glendenning, which is a fast trick belonging to W. B. Sink. Glendenning was hurried to the front by Kelly and apparently mismanaged. Nevertheless, Muresca won with ease when Ransch called on her.

Ingleside Summaries Dec. 19.

Weather clear; track slow.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
9-10	Harry, 107 (Helgesen)	6	2½	1½	1½	1½
6-5	Pearsall, 108 (Scully)	3	1½	2½	2½	2½
4-1	Farmer Jim, 110 (Gannon)	1	3²	3²	2nk	3³

Time, 1:10 1-5. Glennevis, 116 pounds [Hoar]; Rankin, 110 [O'Neil]; Floyd K., 110 [McJoynt]; Showman, 108 [H. Michaels]; Judge Cantrill, 102 [J. Miller]; Blanco, 110 [Force]; and Cincinnatus, 110 [McGovern], finished as named. Winner, M. H. Tichenor & Co.'s ch. g. by Eolus—La Esmeralda. Start good. Won handily.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-2	Tillo, 109 (Hoar)	2	2½	1½	1½	1½
2-1	Dutch Carter, 108 (Ph'on)	1	1½	2½	2½	2½
10-1	Sarilla, 104 (Dunn)	3	3¹	3¹	3¹	3¹

Time, 1:30 1-5. The Caxton, 104 pounds [D. Gilmore]; Lofter, 107 [Higgins]; Playlike, 102 [Treanor]; Alene Abbott, 107 [Helgesen]; Muresca, 104 [Donegan]; Morsanda, 109 [Crosthwaite]; Quick, 107 [Scully]; and Peter Duryea, 115 [McCue], finished as named. Winner, J. Rankin's b. g. by Leonatus—Purttan Lass. Start good. Won easily.

Third race, 1 mile, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Tom Kingsley, 107 (Hoar)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
6-1	Rough Rider, 114 [J. Cooley]	3	2½	2½	2½	2½
6-1	Hanover Q., 109 [J. Fisher]	2	3¹	3¹	3¹	3¹

Time, 1:43 3-5. Water Edge, 106 pounds [Helgesen], and Itacatiara, 100 [Fuller], finished as named. Winner, C. A. Johnson & Co.'s b. g. by Free Knight—Jet [Hoar]. Won easily.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, purse $500, hickwright handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-10	Golden Rule, 143 [Treanor]	4	1½	1½	1½	1½
8-1	Antonius, 126 [Helgesen]	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
6-1	Death, 119 [Hoar]	1	3¹	3¹	3¹	3¹

Time, 1:30 1-5. Worthington, 115 pounds [Hoar]; Prowess, 106 [Fitzgerald]; and Tobe Duffy, 104 [O'Neil], finished as named. Winner, Durnell & Herz's ch. g., by Golden Garter—Lucille Murphy. Start good. Won easily.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Eva G., 98 [Scully]	3	1½	1½	1½	1½
3-1	Ryan, 108 [Helgesen]	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
11-5	Cozzwell, 104 [Rice]	1	3¹	3¹	3¹	3¹

Time, 2:09 1-5. Marcos, 98 [Scully]; Bedlam, 106 [Fuller], finished as named. Winner, Mrs. F. Frederic's ch. m. by Midlothian—Eva Gold. Start good. Won handily.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $400, 2 year olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1-2	Sw. Alice, 112 (Gannon)	3	1½	1½	1½	1½
3-1	Sub. Queen, 107 (Hoar)	1	2½	2½	2½	2½
100-1	Lou Hay, 107 [Scully]	2	3¹	3¹	3¹	3¹

Time, 1:17 2-5. Mrs. Frank Foster, 107 pounds [Fitzgerald]; Our Bessie, 100 [Ferrell]; and Semper Fidelis, 104 [W. Jennings], finished as named. Winner, F. M. Dick's ch. f., by Flying Dutchman—Hermitage. Start poor. Won easily.

New Orleans Entries.

First race, ¾ mile, selling: Asua, 114 pounds; Peat, 114; Montalde, 114; El Rey, 114; Grantor, 114; Chorus Boy, 114; Basilous, 112; Bedlam, 106; Pretorius, 106; Maggie Clopton, 106; Alpaca, 106; Little Jake, 106; Ivanhoe, 106.

Second race, 1 mile, 2 year olds, selling—Harry Wilson, 102 pounds; Bessie, 107; Marcos, 104; Miss Harper, 103; Filmore, 103; Ellis Dillon, 103; Dr. Rellis, 99; Lamoyne, 96; Insolence, 96; Atheon, 96; Aimless, 96.

Third race, ½ mile, 2 year olds, handicap—Welcome Light, 101 pounds; Tom Maybin, 106; Barkemore, 103; Farmer Jim, 100; Cologne II., 96; Pirate, 93.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, 3 year olds and upward, the Jockey Club handicap, $1,500 added—Miss Cheney, 130 pounds; The Lady, 120; Jessie Jarboe, 110; Barrack, 110; Little Scout, 100; Maj. Mansir, 100; Scotch Plaid, 110; Commissioner Forster, 93; Maxward Hunter, 90; Water Edge, 98.

Fifth race, 1 mile, all ages—McChesney, 124 pounds; Scorpio, 113; Starry Night, 110; McCreery, 110; Peters, 112; Smile, 111; Potente, 108; Boaster, 107; De Rezske, 107; St. Tammany, 104; Benmora, 104; Jane Hollup, 102; Orfeo, 102.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles, 3 year olds and upward, selling—Lady Chorister, 108 pounds; Cogswell, 110; Pat Flaherty, 105; Prowess, 106; Compass, 106; Latson, 103; Trocadero, 97; Fotheen, 90; Hattie Davis, 61.

OUTLAWS POOL STRENGTH

REVIVE AMERICAN TURF CONGRESS AT NEWPORT.

Clem Creveling Represents the Illinois Jockey Club of Chicago, to Which Is Assigned Thirty-five Days of Racing from Sept. 1 to Oct. 10—St. Louis, Kansas City, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Newport Also Represented.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 19.—In opposition to the Western Jockey club, the American Turf congress was reorganized here today.

"The Queen City Jockey club of Newport, Ky., being the only racing association remaining in the American Turf congress," invited the attendance of the other racing associations, which were represented here today as follows: Illinois Jockey club, Clem Creveling, Chicago; Missouri Jockey club, J. J. Ryan, St. Louis; Kansas City Jockey club, F. K. Belt; Baltimore Racing association, William Brice; New Orleans Jockey club, H. E. Johnson; Queen City Jockey club, Frank E. Fowler, Newport, Ky.

For the purpose of continuing the American Turf congress were amended so as to require a two-thirds vote for the admission of an additional member and for various other provisions.

John J. Ryan, chairman; Clem Creveling, and H. E. Queen were appointed as the committee on appeals and licenses.

The Queen City Jockey club was granted permission to race from Dec. 20 (tomorrow) to May 30. Other dates were granted as follows:

St. Louis—Ninety days, from June 1 to Sept. 12.
Kansas City—Thirty days, from Sept. 14 to Oct. 17.
Chicago—Thirty-five days, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 10.
Baltimore—Sixty days, from Oct. 19 to Dec. 20.
New Orleans—From Dec. 24, 1903, to April 1, 1904.

The secretary was authorized to open general offices in Newport, Ky., and retain Judge Heim, who has always been the attorney for the American Turf congress, as counsel.

The Horse Breeders' Protective association and the Horse Owners' association were asked to recommend two of their members for membership in the American Turf congress.

Kansas City Not in Circuit.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Kansas City is not in the outlaw race circuit, as Cincinnati dispatch would indicate. Belt has no authority.

GOLDEN RULE PACKS WEIGHT.

Durnell and Herz's Horse Wins Seven Furlong Handicap at New Orleans with 143 Up.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Golden Rule, Durnell & Herz's big son of Golden Garter, carried more weight in the handicap at the Crescent City Jockey club's track today than any other horse has ever carried here in a race on the flat, and he tripped over the seven furlong journey with his 143 pounds up and simply romped all the way, winning by three lengths.

Though there was little behind him that amounted to much, he performed his task so easily his victory was impressive, and, without being pushed at any part of the journey, under wraps he ran the distance as fast as did Tillo with 107 pounds up, which won the second race.

Scorpio beat Golden Rule on Tuesday, but it is doubtful if Trotter's horse will ever beat him again here, and Scorpio's victory may be accounted for by the fact that Golden Rule's jockey lost a stirrup. Antonius was the only one which gave Golden Rule an argument in today's race, and Golden Rule shook him off without an effort and won in a romp.

Tichenor & Co. furnished two of the afternoon's favorites. Harry, a son of Hindoo, which had started but once before here and had never won a race, was backed from 8 to 5 to 9 to 10 in the five and one-half furlongs at the top of the card, and he won, but had all he could do to finish a length before Pageant, a 50 to 1 chance, which beat Farmer Jim a head for second money.

Harry's stable companion, Water Edge, was an odds on favorite in the mile event, and the weight of stable money forced his price in the betting down from 6 to 5 to 9 to 10. The start beat him, as he was left standing at the post practically when the gate went up and Tom Kingsley was off running. Nothing could overcome Tom Kingsley's advantage, and he won by four lengths, while Rough Rider passed out Hanover Queen in the run home and beat her by two lengths. Water Edge made up at least fifteen lengths and finished in front of Itacatiara, the last horse at the end.

Tillo had an easy time in the first seven furlongs event, in which he was favorite, and Dutch Carter, at 20 to 1 chance, nosed out Sarilla, the second choice.

Durnell & Herz's filly, My Surprise, met with an accident while exercising this morning which may retire her from the racing game for all time. She ran into Sidney Bender's Jack Demund, which was being led from the track, and it is thought she broke her shoulder.

New Orleans Summaries Dec. 19.

Weather clear. Track slow.

First race, 5½ furlongs, purse $400, 2 year olds, colts:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
9-10	Harry, 107 (Helgesen)	6	2½	1½	1½	1½
6-5	Pearsall, 108 (Scully)	3	1½	2½	2½	2½
4-1	Farmer Jim, 110 (Gannon)	1	3²	3²	2nk	3³

Time, 1:10 1-5. Glennevis, 116 pounds [Hoar]; Rankin, 110 [O'Neil]; Floyd K., 110 [McJoynt]; Showman, 108 [H. Michaels]; Judge Cantrill, 102 [J. Miller]; Blanco, 110 [Force]; and Cincinnatus, 110 [McGovern], finished as named. Winner, M. H. Tichenor & Co.'s ch. g. by Eolus—La Esmeralda. Start good. Won handily.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-2	Tillo, 109 (Hoar)	2	2½	1½	1½	1½
2-1	Dutch Carter, 108 (Ph'on)	1	1½	2½	2½	2½
10-1	Sarilla, 104 (Dunn)	3	3¹	3¹	3¹	3¹

Time, 1:30 1-5. The Caxton, 104 pounds [D. Gilmore]; Lofter, 107 [Higgins]; Playlike, 102 [Treanor]; Alene Abbott, 107 [Helgesen]; Muresca, 104 [Donegan]; Morsanda, 109 [Crosthwaite]; Quick, 107 [Scully]; and Peter Duryea, 115 [McCue], finished as named. Winner, J. Rankin's b. g. by Leonatus—Purttan Lass. Start good. Won easily.

Third race, 1 mile, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Tom Kingsley, 107 (Hoar)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
6-1	Rough Rider, 114 [J. Cooley]	3	2½	2½	2½	2½
6-1	Hanover Q., 109 [J. Fisher]	2	3¹	3¹	3¹	3¹

Time, 1:43 3-5. Water Edge, 106 pounds [Helgesen], and Itacatiara, 100 [Fuller], finished as named. Winner, C. A. Johnson & Co.'s b. g. by Free Knight—Jet [Hoar]. Won easily.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, purse $500, hickwright handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-10	Golden Rule, 143 [Treanor]	4	1½	1½	1½	1½
8-1	Antonius, 126 [Helgesen]	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
6-1	Death, 119 [Hoar]	1	3¹	3¹	3¹	3¹

Time, 1:30 1-5. Worthington, 115 pounds [Hoar]; Prowess, 106 [Fitzgerald]; and Tobe Duffy, 104 [O'Neil], finished as named. Winner, Durnell & Herz's ch. g., by Golden Garter—Lucille Murphy. Start good. Won handily.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Eva G., 98 [Scully]	3	1½	1½	1½	1½
3-1	Ryan, 108 [Helgesen]	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
11-5	Cozzwell, 104 [Rice]	1	3¹	3¹	3¹	3¹

Time, 2:09 1-5. Marcos, 98 [Scully]; Bedlam, 106 [Fuller], finished as named. Winner, Mrs. F. Frederic's ch. m. by Midlothian—Eva Gold. Start good. Won handily.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $400, 2 year olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1-2	Sw. Alice, 112 (Gannon)	3	1½	1½	1½	1½
3-1	Sub. Queen, 107 (Hoar)	1	2½	2½	2½	2½
100-1	Lou Hay, 107 [Scully]	2	3¹	3¹	3¹	3¹

Time, 1:17 2-5. Mrs. Frank Foster, 107 pounds [Fitzgerald]; Our Bessie, 100 [Ferrell]; and Semper Fidelis, 104 [W. Jennings], finished as named. Winner, F. M. Dick's ch. f., by Flying Dutchman—Hermitage. Start poor. Won easily.

New Orleans Entries.

First race, ¾ mile, selling: Asua, 114 pounds; Peat, 114; Montalde, 114; El Rey, 114; Grantor, 114; Chorus Boy, 114; Basilous, 112; Bedlam, 106; Pretorius, 106; Maggie Clopton, 106; Alpaca, 106; Little Jake, 106; Ivanhoe, 106.

Second race, 1 mile, 2 year olds, selling—Harry Wilson, 102 pounds; Bessie, 107; Marcos, 104; Miss Harper, 103; Filmore, 103; Ellis Dillon, 103; Dr. Rellis, 99; Lamoyne, 96; Insolence, 96; Atheon, 96; Aimless, 96.

Third race, ½ mile, 2 year olds, handicap—Welcome Light, 101 pounds; Tom Maybin, 106; Barkemore, 103; Farmer Jim, 100; Cologne II., 96; Pirate, 93.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, 3 year olds and upward, the Jockey Club handicap, $1,500 added—Miss Cheney, 130 pounds; The Lady, 120; Jessie Jarboe, 110; Barrack, 110; Little Scout, 100; Maj. Mansir, 100; Scotch Plaid, 110; Commissioner Forster, 93; Maxward Hunter, 90; Water Edge, 98.

Fifth race, 1 mile, all ages—McChesney, 124 pounds; Scorpio, 113; Starry Night, 110; McCreery, 110; Peters, 112; Smile, 111; Potente, 108; Boaster, 107; De Rezske, 107; St. Tammany, 104; Benmora, 104; Jane Hollup, 102; Orfeo, 102.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles, 3 year olds and upward, selling—Lady Chorister, 108 pounds; Cogswell, 110; Pat Flaherty, 105; Prowess, 106; Compass, 106; Latson, 103; Trocadero, 97; Fotheen, 90; Hattie Davis, 61.

GOVERNOR ACTS AGAINST FIGHT.

Bliss Makes Expected Move to Prevent the Corbett-McGovern Bout.

ORDERS ARE EXPLICIT.

Matchmaker Consadine Persists in Saying Affair Will Be Pulled Off.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 19.—Gov. Bliss will not permit the McGovern-Corbett fight, which was to have been held in Detroit next month before the Metropolitan Athletic club. He wrote this afternoon to Sheriff Dickson of Wayne county, calling his attention to the law on the subject and telling him he expected him as sheriff to see that the fight was not held in Detroit.

In the letter the governor calls the sheriff's attention to the decisions of the Supreme court against fights in Michigan and tells him if he needs assistance to prevent the fight it will be given him.

Leaves Sheriff No Choice.

Gov. Bliss says in the letter: "I understand that what is being called a sparring match between 'Young' Corbett and Terry McGovern is being arranged to take place in Wayne county some day in January, 1903. Complaint has been made to me that this sparring contest is to be a prize fight. In contemplation of the statute prohibiting contests of this character and after making such investigations as were possible, I have come to conclusion that the contest as arranged to be held comes within the definition of a prize fight as laid down by the Supreme court.

"I hereby request and direct that you take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the taking place of this prize fight."

Considine Insists, as Usual.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 19.—Matchmaker Considine of the Metropolitan Athletic club insists that the proposed McGovern-Corbett bout is not to be a prize fight, but a sparring contest within the law. He says a bout under similar articles will be given in the Light Guard armory next Friday night and that the law will be tested. Considine declares that McGovern and Corbett will meet here as planned.

Harris Gives It Up.

New York, Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Sam Harris, manager of Terry McGovern, was not startled when he heard Gov. Bliss had instructed Sheriff Dickson to prevent the McGovern-Corbett bout.

"I have had so many similar experiences recently," said he, "that I have become case-hardened. Gov. Bliss' order makes it clear that we cannot box on the soil of Michigan. In view of his announcement it would be folly to attempt to hold the bout. When prejudice is aroused it is useless to attempt to combat it. By prejudice, I mean that Gov. Bliss permits the murderous battle of football to rage all over the state and does not raise a hand. When two boxers seek to contest with soft gloves he is ready to call out the militia. If that isn't discrimination, please tell me what it is?"

Harris and Tim Hurst, representing the Southern A. C. of Louisville, met this afternoon, but Hurst made no proposition. Harris is of the opinion that the bout will eventually take place at Louisville.

SILER'S GOSSIP OF FIGHTERS.

Billy Gardner and Jack O'Keefe Scheduled to Meet in Windup of C. A. A. Show Tonight.

[BY GEORGE SILER.]

Billy Gardner, brother to George Gardner, who is matched to fight "Kid" Carter at the Lyceum club's next show, and Jack O'Keefe will meet in the windup at the Chicago Athletic association's regular fortnightly athletic entertainment tonight.

This will be Billy's first public appearance in Chicago, and if he is as clever as he is touted O'Keefe will have to look after his laurels. The local lad classes with the best 128 pounders in America, but stepped out of his class in taking on Gardner at 135 pounds, weigh in at 3 o'clock.

Billy is a full fledged lightweight, and the conditions of the match will land him in the ring quite a few pounds above the lightweight limit.

The semi-windup will bring together Morris Rauch and Tommy Lowe at 118 pounds. This will be their second meeting, the first going to Love after six rounds of fast fighting.

Other bouts will be between Tommy Cody and Tony Moran, 124 pounds; Johnny Kelly, the boy who knocked out Alan Root in the second round; and George Henning, 116 pounds; Billy Edwards of Australia and Hugh McMahon, 152 pounds. All contestants must weigh in at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Mike Harty and Freddie Hogan will contest in the windup at the Welcome Athletic club's show at Finnucane's handball court tonight. Four preliminary bouts will precede the main event.

Billy Rollo, Eddie Monroe and "Young" Scotty and "Young" Sharksy will be the attractions at a boxing show to be held at Fond du Lac next Tuesday night. The rounds will be limited to eight.

The West End Athletic club, with headquarters at Aurora hall, is the latest local fistic organization. Harry Stout, well known in pugilistic circles, will manage the matches for the club, which will give its first entertainment Jan. 9, and every two weeks thereafter.

Stout, who looks after the interest of Otto Sieloff, received an offer from the Olympic club of Seattle to match his protégé against Rufe Turner at 133 pounds, weigh in at 3 o'clock.

McClelland and Toy Draw.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 19.—The ten round bout tonight between Jack McClelland of Pittsburg and Eddie Toy of San Francisco ended in a draw. McClelland, who fought McPadden at St. Louis last night, arrived here only a short time before time to enter the ring. Notwithstanding this, he was strong throughout the contest and put up a good fight.

Gans Scores a Knockout.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 19.—Joe Gans made short work of Howard Wilson of Philadelphia tonight. In the third round of the match Gans sent Wilson down for the count with a left jolt to the body.

WALKS AS WELL AS HE RUNS.

Xenophon de Blumenthal Kalamatiano, Track Athlete and Instructor in Russian, Covers 300 Miles.

Xenophon de Blumenthal Kalamatiano, the crack two mile runner of the University of Chicago track team, and teacher of the Russian language, has proved himself to be the champion long distance pedestrian of the university. Kalamatiano has just returned from the lumber camps of northern Wisconsin, having walked all the way, a distance of 300 miles.

Being short of cash he accepted the sort of hospitality that is accorded to other overland pedestrians, sleeping in police stations or in hay lofts.

After the kinks in his muscles have been rubbed out by the university trainers Kalamatiano will again take up long distance running under the eye of Coach Stagg and also will hear classes in Russian at the university.

Railway Team Beats Summerdales.

The Chicago and Northwesterns defeated the Summerdales in a closely fought indoor baseball game at Franklin hall last night by a score of 10 to 6. It was the third game of the season in the Chicago league, and a fair crowd saw the contest. For six innings it looked as if the Summerdales would get away with the victory, but in the sixth the railway boys handed on Pitcher Rietz and made three runs, sending them into the lead. After this it was all Northwestern to the end. Score:

Chicago and N. W.	0	0	1	1	2	3	2	1	0	—10
Summerdale	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	— 6

Calumet Girls Defeat Joliet.

The girls of the Calumet High school defeated the girls of the Joliet High school in basketball yesterday at the Calumet gymnasium by a score of 22 to 7. Lineup:

Calumet.		Joliet.
R. F.	Knickerbocker	Compe
L. F.	Lee	Reazn
C.	Kyle	Ryan
R. G.	Pickering	Utter
L. G.	Gregory	Baldwin

Referee—Hoch. Umpire—Hollinger. Field baskets—Kyle, [6], Lee [2], Knickerbocker [3], Compe [2]. Baskets from fouls—Knickerbocker [4], Reazn.

AFTER A GAME WITH YALE

COACH STAGG REPORTED TO BE LOOKING EASTWARD.

Desires to Arrange Match with One of "Big Four" Elevens to Take Place of Former Agreement with Pennsylvania — New Haven Authorities Away on Vacation and Verification Is Impossible—Chicago Director Is Said to Be on Holiday Trip to South.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—It is reported here that A. A. Stagg, coach of the University of Chicago, is coming east next week to try to arrange a football game with some big eastern university eleven, Yale preferred. Stagg's purpose is to play the first game next fall.

Yale football men are all at home for the Christmas vacation, and it is not possible to get an expression of opinion now.

The rapid rise of the west in football and the frequent talk of sectional games has had its effect here, but Yale already has two hard games scheduled against long standing rivals and would consider any game arranged with a western team as more than a practice affair. If Yale were to play a western team Chicago would be given the preference.

It has been known for some time among the inner circle of University of Chicago alumni that Chicago desired Rome and home contests with some prominent eastern eleven. The eastern prejudice against coming west is so strong, however, it presents an almost insurmountable obstacle. Chicago, Michigan, or Wisconsin probably could secure a game in the east, but Stagg does not care for such an arrangement without a return contest in Chicago.

In years gone by Michigan has played Harvard, Wisconsin has met Yale, and Chicago Pennsylvania, but Penn was the only one which would in return send its team west. This arrangement was called off by the Pennsylvania faculty because of the distance, involving absence from class and loss of condition for its home games on the old years.

No western team has ever beaten a member of the "big four," although Chicago tied Pennsylvania in one of the two contests played here. The improvement in western football has suggested sectional games, and a majority of western critics think the Michigan team, champions of 1902, would have made Yale look to its laurels.

Whether Stagg would accept one game with Yale or with Princeton, which has been mentioned in the same connection, and that to be played on eastern grounds, is doubtful. Chicago already has annual fixtures with Illinois, Northwestern, Wisconsin, and Michigan, three of which will be played here. Without the boom which a game with Yale or Princeton in this city would give western football Chicago partisans would be inclined to question the advisability of such a game, especially as Northwestern with "Wallie" McCornack as coach promises to be a dangerous factor in the situation.

Coach Stagg has left for a holiday trip to North Carolina, and it is thought likely his mission may be to work on the plans which have been considered at the Midway school.

NORTH DIVISION IS SELECTED.

Boulder School Representative Closes with North Side Football Eleven for Game in Denver.

North Division high school football team will meet the Boulder preparatory team of Boulder, Colo., at Denver on New Year's day. Manager Beer, who is here to arrange the game, closed the contract with the North Division manager, Ernest Diffenbacker, late last night.

Hyde Park gave the western representative its decision early in the day to the effect that the team would not be able to make the trip, as Eckersall and Hammond are both out of the game, and it was decided to give up the trip. North Division and Englewood representatives were on hand and both schools were anxious to go. The Harvard preparatory school manager also sought out the western man and offered to play the Boulder team.

Manager Beer was undecided which to take and after a long conference last night North Division was given the game. The team is guaranteed all expenses for the trip and will leave Chicago Dec. 29 to return Jan. 5.

Watch Fobs for Hyde Parkers.

Students of Hyde Park high school held a celebration for the championship football eleven at Kent theater yesterday. Walter McCornack, the newly chosen coach of Northwestern, and Henry Gale of Chicago were expected to address the meeting, but neither appeared. Harold Swift, president of the senior class, made the presentation of the gold watch fobs, which were given by the school to the members of the team. Captain Eckersall made a short response. Gold fobs were given the following: Eckersall, McCauley, Harger, Becker, Knorr, H. Hammond, H. and W. McKillip, Wolfe, Ransom, T. Hammond, and Berry.

GAMES IN BOWLING LEAGUES.

Wahoo Rollers Twice Defeat the Schoenhofen Team in the Northwest Tournament—Winners Average 950 1-3.

The meeting of the Wahoos and Schoenhofen teams, leaders in the Northwest league, last night produced a well contested series. Slawson's men won the first two games but dropped the last by 23 pins. They averaged 950⅓, the Schoenhofen players getting 940⅔.

Scores in the Chicago league were on the low side, the Illinois team dropping two games to the Pin Knights. In the Stock Yards league the O'Learys averaged 953½. Scores:

NORTHWEST LEAGUE.

	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Sch'nho'fen.				Wahoos.			
Forch	247	175	187	Seth. S'son	208	205	196
J. Johnson	188	202	158	Stan. S'son	210	200	180
R. Johnson	171	187	197	Phillip Rollo	183	201	201
Chalmers	193	192	212	C. Kaad	188	175	176
Storke	182	182	180	Clinch	201	168	172
Totals	981	938	930	Totals	998	946	907
Onward	891	705	845	M't Sinews	908	805	806

SOUTHWEST LEAGUE.

	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Garlands.				Pankrats.			
Pruessner	174	172	140	Lind	180	199	140
Arndt	195	205	166	T. Pank'ts	184	158	169
Voss	190	157	198	Kausel	157	180	211
Stanford	181	195	204	Barton	178	187	254
A. McBryde	181	165	175	F. Pank'ts	171	161	244
Totals	891	892	889	Totals	820	801	1018

SHERIDAN LEAGUE.

Juniors	844	1019	870	Lincoln	944	828	847
Shefields	787	828	833	Wavelands	752	865	803

CHICAGO LEAGUE.

	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Pin K'ts.				Illinois.			
Kellogg	190	174	181	D. W'db'ry	171	215	225
Caywood	171	199	171	Cluever	155	171	188
Rothermel	150	160	239	Pop'iba'm	209	135	144
Blouin	179	193	163	Blaul	175	154	160
Hem'gway	183	180	196	Foerster	194	215	183
Totals	882	906	949	Totals	904	890	900

Fellowship.	1.	2.	3.	South Side.	1.	2.	3.
Shepard	150	156	181	Little	153	133	183
Zippwald	178	193	139	Melody	140	197	199
Wilson	159	169	150	Boedecker	208	211	200
Edwards	158	142	188	Winship	159	185	212
Fish	145	160	158	Buss	166	155	178
Totals	790	840	846	Totals	826	881	972

STOCKYARDS LEAGUE.

	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Gilliams				O'Learys			
Carson	148	162	141	S. Wolfe	192	169	192
Fry	159	166	149	Hanley	221	194	201
Solonsky	141	176	160	Fisher	182	213	189
Morse	137	173	172	H. Wolfe	162	197	177
Deem	162	185	162	Mahoney	192	183	244
Totals	738	860	793	Totals	949	917	1003

H'rm'nsens	791	823	841	Krollmans	758	854	839

HARDWARE LEAGUE.

Crear

DESERTS MILLER; JOINS SHERMAN.

Representative Weare Bolts Lorimer Crowd for McDonough County Man.

GIVES REASONS FOR ACT

Thinks New Alliance Is Closer to the Principles on Which He Was Elected.

"I shall vote for L. Y. Sherman for speaker," said Representative W. W. Weare of the Nineteenth senatorial district last night. "I am prepared, if need be, to go down in the ditch with him.

"I was elected to the legislature on a platform in which the principles of the initiative and the referendum were the main features. I stand for those ideas every time.

"I am satisfied that if Mr. Sherman be elected speaker these principles, embodied in legislation, will be debated and discussed on the floor of the house and brought to a vote. I think they will stand a much better chance of success under Sherman than under Miller; therefore I am for Sherman.

Thinks Miller Lacks Courage.

"Miller has not declared himself as respects them. I begin to think he dare not. I am going to write him a list of questions concerning them so as to get his answers. I feel the effort may be useless, but I purpose trying it anyway. I do not see how any man elected to the legislature on these principles can support Mr. Miller. I most certainly cannot, and I will vote first, last, and all the time for Sherman.

"I wear no man's collar. It is true I come from Mr. Lorimer's home district, but I reserve the right to use my own judgment in representing my constituents. They are by scores coming and writing to me, indorsing my position on the speakership. I have received letters innumerable telling me the people who supported me so loyally in the election rejoiced that I would not follow Lorimer's dictation on the speakership, but would stand for the initiative and referendum.

"It has for some weeks been known by my political and personal friends that I was deliberating most carefully as to with whom the interests of my constituents were best placed, Miller or Sherman. It was well known, too, I was inclined to Sherman. I have said so openly time and again. My constituents overwhelmingly prefer Sherman to Miller.

Congratulated by Constituents.

"I have today received calls from over sixty of them congratulating me on my position. I have had copies of resolutions from ward clubs commending me on my freedom of thought and action. This morning I spent fifteen minutes trying to get from my house to the railway station. I was stopped over and over again to receive the indorsements of friends over my declaration of purpose on the speakership.

"I declare myself openly for Sherman, because I believe him to be the better man for speaker, and I am going to vote for him, too. People can talk all they please, but Sherman will have my vote every time."

Weare's Action Not Unexpected.

Weare's abandonment of the "organization," a term synonomous with the name of Lorimer, was not entirely unexpected. He has time and again insisted that he was not entirely satisfied with Miller, and he has been made the subject of much pressure from the Lorimer, Miller, and Hogan combine to hold him in their camp.

Weare's defection as to Miller and declaration for Sherman is a hard blow to Mr. Lorimer and Mr. Miller. He lives in the same senatorial district with Mr. Lorimer. Mr. Weare had no help from the "organization," as it is termed, so he is under no obligations to Mr. Lorimer for his election. His abandonment of Miller comes as an unwelcome Christmas present to the Lorimerites, and last night they refused to credit the story that he had gone over to Sherman.

Miller En Route to Florida.

Word came yesterday from McLeansboro, the home of J. R. Miller, saying that the speakership candidate had gone to Miami, Fla., where he will confer with Gov. Yates, who is recuperating there. This visit has been contemplated for a couple of weeks, and is said to be the result of an order from the governor following a report that he had been cast overboard by Miller's backers.

Contests Nohe's Seat.

James T. Prendergast is contesting the seat occupied by Augustus W. Nohe in the house from the Nineteenth senatorial district, and notices have been served on Nohe, Weare, and Burke. Nohe was in no wise discouraged, but cisimed the recount would add to his plurality.

The official legislative count in the district was as follows:

Weare (rep.)	10,882
Nohe (rep.)	10,608
Burke (dem.)	10,604
Prendergast (dem.)	10,195
Horder (ind.)	6,465

Prendergast bases his contest on errors and irregularities in the count.

Rollin G. Organ Files Contest.

The papers in a contest started by Rollin G. Organ, democratic candidate for county commissioner and president of the county board, against Henry G. Foreman, who was declared elected, were filed in the County court yesterday. They allege that a recount would show Mr. Organ elected.

The democratic candidates for assessors, Messrs. Walcott and Fischell, will file similar contests against Assessors Wolf and Weber today. This is the last day in which suits can be begun.

Dr. T. N. Jamieson's "peace and harmony" dinner is set down for Tuesday evening next at the Union restaurant.

INQUIRY FOR DRAINAGE BOARD.

Coming Legislature Probably Will Order an Investigation of Sanitary Canal Affairs.

It seems to be generally understood in Chicago that one of the acts of the next legislature will be to order an investigation of the Chicago drainage board. What is more, it is promised if the investigation is had it will be a thorough one.

For a long time there has been a great deal of talk about the board. It is openly charged the sanitary district is largely a refuge for all the relatives of the trustees, the nepotism charged against them being something remarkable. There also has been much gossip about prices paid for property, of allowances made in contracts, and even of charges for stenographic work in connection with law suits past or prospective.

At the last session there was a movement at Springfield in favor of ordering an investigation, but some of the trustees had strong friends at the state capital who were in a position to stop the inquiry and did so. This time, however, these same influential people say they will not lay any stones in the way if any one wants to start an investigation.

Boy Taken for Raising Checks.

After raising two checks and passing them according to his own admission, Will Evans, 17 years old, of 4616 Armour avenue, was arrested by Detective Golden at L. Lawinohn's grocery, 4606 Wentworth avenue, yesterday. The proprietor noticed signs of erasure, and the police of the Stock-Yards station were called. Gustavus Fitzgerald of 4676 State street, Evans' alleged accomplice, also was arrested.

To Hot Springs Without Change.

The Illinois Central's "Limited," Pullman only, train, leaving Chicago at 7 p. m., carries a through sleeping car Chicago to Hot Springs, Ark. It also carries a buffet-library car and a dining car, serving supper out of Chicago. Tickets and reservations, 99 Adams street. Phone Central 2705.

We are open late every evening. Come in and select a Diamond or Watch on easy payments. Lotte Bros. & Co., 92 State street.

WARD CLUB FOR STEWART

REPUBLICANS OF TWENTY-SECOND INDORSE HIM.

Session Held at Phoenix Hall and John A. Linn Presents the Resolution, Which Is Adopted Unanimously—Organizing the Northwest Side—Call for a Meeting at Del Prado Hotel—T. N. Jamieson Denies Any Bargain with Harlan.

The Twenty-second Ward Republican club indorsed the candidacy of Graeme Stewart for mayor last night. The meeting was held in Phoenix hall, Larrabee and Division streets. There were many friends of Mr. Stewart in the meeting who had gone through campaigns with him when that section of the city was in the same ward as that in which Mr. Stewart now lives.

John A. Linn, clerk of the Superior court, offered the resolution after President B. F. Clettenberg had announced the meeting open for the transaction of business for the good of the club. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, Mr. Graeme Stewart is of undaunted courage and ability, his character is above reproach, and recognized as a business man of excellent standing, whose past record attests honorable, capable management of public affairs; and if elected mayor he would discharge the duties of the office in a wise and economical manner, and, in view of his honorable record, we consider him a most able, efficient, and logical man for the chief executive of Chicago.

Resolved, That the Twenty-second Ward Republican club most heartily indorses the candidacy of Mr. Stewart for mayor and pledges itself to use all honorable means to secure his nomination and election.

On Mr. Linn's motion for adoption the president called for a rising vote. When every man in the hall stood up and the resolution was declared passed unanimously the members cheered.

The candidacy of Mr. Stewart was commended in short talks by Mr. Linn, State Representative Samuel E. Erickson, former Ald. Edward Muelhoefer, and John R. Peterson, former County Commissioner Charles Bowermeister, Henry Severin, and former Clerk of the Probate Court John Weisbrod.

Organizing on Northwest Side.

Republicans from the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-seventh wards had an informal meeting on the matter of the republican nominee for mayor, and agreed to do what they could to secure the delegations from their wards for Graeme Stewart. Those present were James Reddick and John F. Devine of the Sixteenth ward, Senator Daniel A. Campbell of the Fourteenth, John H. McKay of the Seventeenth, and Treasurer Herman of the Twenty-seventh Ward Republican club. The sentiment of the republicans of the northwestern part of the city was reported as being in favor of the nomination of Mr. Stewart.

Ald. Butler, who had been reported as intending to organize the Twenty-seventh ward in favor of John M. Harlan, denied the story. "All I have is my own vote," said he. "I am not able to go any further."

The Stewart headquarters were established in the Bush Temple of Music at Chicago avenue and Clark street.

Call in Seventh Ward.

Friends of Mr. Stewart in the Seventh ward will organize a club in the interest of his candidacy next Monday evening at the Del Prado hotel, where the Harlan meeting of Thursday evening was held. The meeting will be open to all residents. The call is signed by the following:

G. F. Rush, F. C. Farwell, C. A. V. Standwood, W. F. Monroe, E. L. Reeves, Ial. E. Vigneron, F. A. Warren, J. E. Shepherd, J. W. Stevens, E. A. Kingsbury, L. Prouts, W. A. Fowler, J. R. Burres, F. M. Charlton. A. F. Gartz, G. Limbert.

T. N. Jamieson denied there had been any bargain between the organization in Hyde Park and John M. Harlan whereby the latter was to receive the delegates from that territory in the republican city convention in return for his support of the last republican county ticket.

"As far as I know," said Mr. Jamieson, "no promise of that kind was made by any one, and I am sure none was made by me."

Mayor Criticises Judge Dunne.

Mayor Harrison took a shot at a possible rival for the mayoralty nomination when he criticised the action of Judge Dunne in trying to secure an indorsement of municipal ownership from the charter convention.

"The question of municipal ownership had no business there at all," said the mayor. "It does not need any constitutional changes to give the city the right to operate its own street car systems and lighting plants. The legislature can give us that right under the constitution as it now stands.

"The only effect of introducing such a resolution into the constitutional revision plan would be to antagonize men and corporations who do not believe in municipal ownership."

Indorse Foreman for Re-election.

A meeting of the Third Ward Republican club last evening at Douglas hall, Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, adopted resolutions indorsing Ald. Milton J. Foreman for reelection. On motion of Dr. J. B. McFatrich E. H. Earhorn was indorsed for city clerk.

LEITER BUYS MORE COAL LAND.

Pays $24,500 for 500 Acres Adjoining His Holding South of Benton, Ill. Plans for Development.

Acting for Joseph Leiter, Attorney H. R. Platt has bought 500 acres of coal land adjoining Mr. Leiter's holdings near Benton, Ill., making his total 10,000 acres. The price paid for the last purchased was $24,500. In Benton it is said that the building of the town of Zeigler, twelve miles south of Benton, is now assured. Mr. Leiter it is declared is negotiating for the sinking of three mine shafts. His railroad, the Chicago, Zeigler and Gulf, seems to be abandoned for the present, but a switch will be built by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois from West Frankfort to Zeigler. The Mississippi Valley railroad, the "Foreman road," will build into Zeigler from the south, it is expected, and then build into Benton and on the north to connect with the Wabash. Mr. Leiter is planning 100 coke ovens for the coking of the coal mined.

THREE HELD FOR COAL FRAUD.

Driver, Janitor, and a Feed Dealer Implicated in Charges Made by the Busse-Reynolds Company.

The manipulation of a wagon load of coal from the Busse-Reynolds company brought grief yesterday to Albert Hinkle, a driver for the company, and William Walden, janitor of the Casey apartment building, Sixty-first street and Union avenue. They were held to the Criminal court in bonds of $800 each on charge of larceny as bailee. As a result of a statement made by one of the men, W. A. Hough, proprietor of a feed store at 5623 Green street, also was arrested and charged with receiving stolen property.

According to the police, Hinkle drove to the Casey building and after unloading only a portion of the coal in his wagon obtained a receipt for the full delivery from Janitor Walden, and then sold the rest of the load to George Arnold of 5605 Halsted street.

Agents of the company declare the frauds have been going on for some time.

President of Des Moines College Quits.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 19.—President George D. Adams of the Des Moines college, the educational institution of the Baptist church in Iowa, has resigned, and Dr. J. K. Richardson of this city has been chosen to fill his place temporarily. A committee of prominent Baptists, headed by President Harper of Chicago university, has been named to select a new president.

Killed by Sausage Grinder.

Laporte, Ind., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Coroner Bowell today announced that his finding in the case of the mysterious death of Peter S. Gunness would be that he came to his death through an accident. He died of a fractured skull. The widow, who was Belle Sorensen of Chicago until last fall, said a sausage grinder had fallen on him.

Rain to Continue a Day or Two.

Rain is to continue today, and possibly tomorrow, according to the officials of the weather bureau. The temperature will remain moderate, and the winds will blow from the south with increasing velocity.

FURNITURE MEN READY TO STRIKE

Threaten to Walk Out at Eighteen Factories Employing 5,000 Hands.

FEAR WAR ON UNION.

Demand for More Pay and Shorter Hours the Origin of the Trouble.

Eighteen furniture factories in the city are threatened with a strike that will involve over 5,000 men. These are all members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' union, and give as the reason for their intended action the fear that the Furniture Manufacturers' association, which controls the factories, is preparing to break their union.

In a published statement the union officials assert that the employers have set about gathering a strike fund of $200,000 to fight the woodworkers and the teamsters. They say, further, that the members of the association have refused to grant the men a conference.

The trouble began three weeks ago, when the union filed demands for a low wage scale. This was given to each firm separately but was accepted by none.

More Pay and Shorter Hours.

The men are now getting from $1.70 to $2.10 a day and demanded a direct increase of 5 per cent. They are now working ten hours and demanded a change to nine, which would make the increase amount to 15 per cent.

The officials of the union, when they found that the firms would not grant the demands, decided to strike in various factories in rotation. Two weeks ago the men were ordered out of the A. Peterson plant and the Central Manufacturing company. Early this week the employes of the Rauch Desk Manufacturing company, Peoria street and Chicago avenue, walked out.

In the course of the negotiations with these firms the representatives of the union discovered what they believed to be a concerted effort to force their organization out of existence. A meeting of the union has been called for tonight, when the matter will be thrashed over and a strike may be ordered to take effect on Monday.

The officials of the union issued a circular on the matter, which says in part:

"Mr. Rauch is alleged to have boasted that the manufacturers are ready to contribute $200,000 to fight the woodworkers and teamsters' unions. The matter will come up before the woodworkers' council tomorrow night, and if the charges that the firms are raising a strike fund be found true then it is safe to say that one of the greatest strikes that ever took place in the woodworking industry will be inaugurated."

Attitude of the Employers.

The furniture association is an old organization, but has never made its purpose or the names of its officers public. Only one of its members, the O. S. C. Olsen company, has an agreement with the union. The others have never fought it, but have ignored its existence. They disclaim any attempt to fight the union.

HIT AT TRUST'S POCKETBOOK.

Tobacco Dealers Urge Business Men to Direct Employes to Wage a Widespread Boycott.

The fight on the tobacco trust has been taken up from a new quarter by the Cigar Dealers' association, which has requested more than 50,000 business houses of the country to direct their traveling men and other employes to boycott all hotels, restaurants, barber shops, saloons, or other places where trust goods are sold.

It is estimated by the officers of the association that by this means the trust can be dealt a stunning blow, as in Chicago a leading hotel is said to have lost more than fifty patrons during the last two weeks because its cigar cases were filled with trust made goods.

Appeal to All Employers.

The request of the dealers has been sent out in a circular letter signed by I. Latzar, chairman of the publicity committee of the association, and in part reads as follows:

"Your employés, in whatever capacity, should be advised by you personally to assist in discouraging the sale and consumption of cigars and tobaccos made by the trust. Their own interests and future existence as independent men imperatively demand active cooperation of this kind. If the trust should gain complete control of the cigar and tobacco business, traveling men, agents, and independent firms will be a thing of the past.

"A gentlemanly argument of this kind will prove to the hotel man that if he persists in selling trust goods he kills the goose that lays the golden egg. The cigar dealer, the druggist, the saloonkeeper, the barber, and the grocer can be advised that the retail cigar stores of the trust sell cigars and tobaccos to the consumer cheaper by the piece than they themselves pay to the trust factories by the thousand. In selling the trust made goods they are feeding their own competitors and assist in their own destruction."

Beginning of the New Campaign.

Thousands of letters have been sent out by Mr. Latzar to the hotels, restaurants, etc., and these letters are the beginning of a campaign that is to be extended to clubs, fraternities, and societies. The need of reaching all classes has become apparent to the retailers, who realize that the real struggle is at hand.

Plans are being formed for even more aggressive action in January, when the various retailers' associations throughout the country will hold their convention in Chicago. At the same time various large independent houses will send their agents into this city to work against the 200 solicitors the trust is to put out into the field. Scotten, Dillon & Co. of Detroit have promised to send sixty men here to boom independent goods.

See a Trap for Labor.

The news that the trust is to establish a large cigar factory in Chicago, to be operated by union men, has caused some dismay to the independents. Should the cigarmakers become reconciled to the trust it would be a hard blow to the independents, but this is not expected.

"The trust has always been the foe of the union," said President Kolman of the association yesterday, "and I do not believe the union will be caught napping. One of the best weapons against the trust has been the fact that it has had no union goods of its own manufacture, and we hope, of course, that we will not be deprived of this weapon.

"Once the trust gained its fight it would begin an attempt to kill off the union, and as the officials of the union know this to be true, I do not believe they would walk into a trap of the kind the trust seems to be building. I do not seriously fear the new factory, for by the time it comes in we will have gained such a position of vantage that the trust cannot crush us."

Undergraduate to Be a Professor.

Wilbur M. Kay, who still is an undergraduate student at the University of Chicago, has been called to the chair of public speaking in Washington and Jefferson college, Washington, Pa. Though he has not yet taken a degree, he has established a reputation as a public speaker. Mr. Kay also has been prominent at the university as a reader for the glee club. He will take up his work at Washington and Jefferson college at the beginning of the winter quarter.

Land Company Incorporated.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 19.—Incorporation today was granted to the German-American Land company, with a capital stock of $500,000, to acquire land and place settlers thereon. The incorporators are citizens of Minnesota.

Watch for It.

An article of intense interest to every Catholic in Chicago will be published in "The Tribune" of tomorrow.

Christmas Day You Will Want a Punch

You Can Decorate It with Fruits in Season and It Will Cost You Comparatively Little.

Christmas Punch—For 16 persons. Cost $2.30.

Use, as your basis, a lemonade made strong and sweet. Add to:
1 quart W. H. McBrayer's Cedar Brook Whiskey, bottled in bond..$1.50
½ pint Medford Rum..35c
1 jigger Chartreuse, yellow (one pint, $1.30—8 jiggers to the pint)..
1 quart Apollinaris Water..25c
Decorate with Sliced Pineapple, Oranges and Maraschino Cherries, 60c per bottle..

Claret Punch—6 persons, 90c; 12 persons, $1.80.

Cost varies according to grade of claret used.
Make a strong and sweet lemonade as the basis for this punch. Add to:
1 quart Claret—ranging in price from 25c to..50c
1 jigger Chartreuse, yellow (1 pint, $1.30—8 jiggers to the pint)..
1 quart Apollinaris Water..25c
Decorate in the usual manner with fruits.

Whiskey Punch—for 16 persons. Cost $2.65

1 quart W. H. McBrayer's Cedar Brook, bottled in bond..$1.50
1 quart Apollinaris..25c

Champagne Punch—For 8 persons. Cost $4.35.

Use large punch bowl, and slice thin, so as to get full effect of the juice, two oranges and two lemons, and add 8 lumps loaf sugar, then add:
1 pint Curacoa ($1.50 per quart in jug)..
½ pint Cognac..75c
1 quart Apollinaris..25c
1 quart White Seal, Mumm's Extra Dry or Piper Heidsieck..$2.60
Have the Apollinaris ice cold, and serve when punch is served, so that each person can make strength to suit.

Whiskey Punch—For 8 persons. Cost $1.40.

1 pint W. H. McBrayer's Cedar Brook, bottled in bond..75c
Liven up with one pint Apollinaris..15c
Decorate with slices pineapple, oranges, and Maraschino cherries—60c per bottle..

Rum Punch—for 10 persons. Cost $1.60.

Use strong and sweet lemonade as basis. Add:
1 quart St. Croix Rum..$1.35
1 quart Apollinaris, ice cold..25c
Decorate with fruits in season.

You Will also Want for the Holidays:

Sherries, 75c to $3.25 a bottle. Grand Sauternes, $4.25. Champagnes, $8.00 to $36.00 a case. Sparkling Burgundies and Moselles, $20.00 to $28.00 per case. Chartreuse (yellow), $2.60 per bottle. California Wines, 25c up, and W. H. McBrayer's World Famous Cedar Brook Whiskey, bottled in bond, and Scotch and Irish Whiskies. *We give you the lowest prices to be found in Chicago.*

Our Telephone Calls Are Harrison 3291, 3292, 3293.

HANNAH & HOGG,

Family Purveyors. *307-309 Wabash-av., opposite Auditorium.*

FIND CHILD LABOR ABUSES

RAIDS AND ARRESTS MADE BY FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Busy Day Concludes with a Visit to Candy and Box Making Establishments, Where Youthful Employes Are Found to Be Working Long Hours for Little Pay—Eight Persons Taken in Custody for Alleged Violation of the Law—Girls Run Away.

Ten seeming violations of the child labor law were discovered last night by Chief Inspector Edgar T. Davies and Deputy Jacob Roedersheimer in a round of the candy and box factories. Children under 16 years of age were found working more than ten hours a day, while many on the night shifts owned that they had no affidavits of age and said that their pay averaged 40 cents a night.

The evening excursion of the inspectors was the windup of a busy day. As a result of their earlier activity the following have been arrested, charged with violations of the child labor law:

William Hoffman, 259 West Ohio street.
John York Dry Goods company, Ashland avenue and Sixty-third street.
Samuel Antler, 157 Clark street.
Charles Loehr, 313 Blue Island avenue.
J. C. Olson, 839 North Clark street.
Pasquale Allevato, 158 Clark street.
John Johnson, 241 Blue Island avenue.

All Work Long Hours.

The apparent violations found in the evening on which the employers will be prosecuted are as follows:

LION & CO., CANDY MAKERS, 49 UNION ST.

Annie Durbush, 781 West Chicago avenue; under 16 and works from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Martha Lawrence, Morton Park, age 15; works from 7:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

Frank Mazur, 10 Crittenden street, 15 years old; works from 7:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.; has no affidavit.

Lillian O'Brien, 282 Forquer street, 15 years old; works from 7:30 a. m. to 7 p. m.; has no affidavit.

R. C. HAUF, BOX FACTORY, 78 S. WATER ST.

Francis Bozda, 181 West Chicago avenue, 14 years old; works from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Julia Godecka, 90 Wade street, 15 years old; works from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Mattie Hamlin, 65 West Erie street, 14 years old; works from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Lizzie Neubaur, 1030 North Lincoln street, 14 years old; works from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Stella Rajon, 95 Wade street, 14 years old; works from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

W. G. RITCHIE, BOX FACTORY, 208 S. GREEN.

Joseph Gutson, 248 Polk street, 15 years old; works from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Girls Try to Escape.

The inspectors had their adventure of the evening in the plant of the Lion company. For some time Inspector Davies has failed to find any children working overtime in this factory, although he received many complaints.

When the two officials invaded the factory shortly after 7 o'clock an alarm was given that the factory inspectors were in the building and instantly there was a scramble of girls in short dresses to reach the exits. Three of them managed to escape before the chief inspector rose to the occasion and began grabbing the children and handing them over to his assistant.

Then a tour of the entire establishment was made and four of the children were told to leave the building. Their cases will form the basis of six charges.

At the Ritchie concern only one child was working in violation of the law, but other distressing conditions were revealed. On every floor of the big establishment hundreds of children were bending over tables or machines while their fingers flew like mad at the task of cutting, pasting, and shaping.

"How many can you make in a night?" was asked of a girl who was finishing pasteboard boxes with lightning rapidity.

"About four gross," she replied.

"And how much do you get a gross?"

"Nine cents," was the answer, as the fingers flew the faster.

During the morning Inspector Davies investigated conditions in the James S. Kirk soap factory and found that conditions there would warrant more thorough investigation than he had time to give at the moment. He will make a return visit.

Four Daily Trains St. Paul and Minneapolis Via Chicago and Northwestern railway. Leave Chicago 9 a. m., 6:30 p. m. (electric lighted), 8 p. m., and 10 p. m. Fast schedules; luxurious equipment. Dining car service unequaled. Ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

ARREST FOLLOWS GIRL'S SUIT.

Grettinua Kinsley Charged by Herman Plautz with Theft and Threats to Kill.

Miss Grettinua Kinsley, who recently filed suit for $25,000 against Herman W. Plautz, charging breach of promise, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged by Plautz with larceny and with threatening to kill him. She was taken from the Mecca flats, Thirty-fourth and State streets, to the Thirty-fifth street police station, where she gave $600 bond and was released three hours after.

Plautz alleges that Miss Kinsley entered his apartments at 3005 Michigan avenue and left with two photographs, a picture, and a jeweled scarf pin. He further alleges that she threatened to kill him, telling mutual friends that she would seek him out for this purpose Tuesday night.

Miss Kinsley declined to discuss the charges against her further than to say they were false.

FINDS A WATCH AND TROUBLE.

W. A. Boatman's Obstinacy Costs Him $15 and Costs Under a Rare Point of Law.

A statute so seldom used that it has become almost a dead letter was applied in the case of Attorney J. R. Ward against W. A. Boatman before Justice Underwood yesterday. Ward lost his watch on a Clark street cable car, and Boatman picked it up after Ward left the car.

The conductor then made a demand for the watch, but Boatman refused to give it up, and later, when Ward went to the Union station, where Boatman is employed, Boatman refused to give him the watch and later turned it over to the police.

Justice Underwood awarded a judgment of $15 and costs in favor of Ward under the statute which provides that any one who finds property in a car or other vehicle owned by a common carrier takes it at his own peril.

WANTS INDIANA GOVERNORSHIP

Congressman Hemenway Makes Formal Announcement That He Will Be a Candidate in 1904.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Congressman Hemenway of the First Indiana district, who is home for the holidays, today authorized formal announcement of his candidacy for the republican nomination for governor two years hence. Hemenway, it is said, already has assurance of support from the entire Indiana republican delegation in congress. The announcement of Mr. Hemenway's candidacy follows the visit of State Chairman Goodrich of Indiana to the capital this week. Mr. Goodrich held conferences with all the leading Indiana republicans here and they settled on Hemenway as a candidate. Mr. Hemenway is to become chairman of the house committee on appropriations if Congressman Cannon becomes speaker.

STATE PLANS A CONSTITUTION.

Nine Amendments for New Hampshire Are Suggested by Convention—For Woman Suffrage.

Concord, N. H., Dec. 19.—The convention for the revision of the constitution of the state concluded its labors and took final adjournment today. It framed nine amendments to the constitution. These provide for the prohibition of trusts; for the extension of the suffrage to women; for a tax upon inheritances and franchises; for an educational qualification for the suffrage; to strike the word Protestant from the bill of rights; to establish voting precincts; to place representation in the legislature upon a new basis; to extend the criminal jurisdiction of police courts; and to require the examination of commissioned officers in the militia.

Dewar's Scotch.
The Smart Set Nectar—Purest Imported.

WINTER RESORTS.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
The Park Hotel HIGH CLASS
FINEST CAFES WEST OF NEW YORK.
$50,000 IN RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.
Open Jan. 3d to May 1st. J. R. Hayes, Under New Management. G. A. Brust, Lessees.

Holding out some unusual winter overcoat inducements.

For various reasons several hundred of our R.-P. o'coats, of this season's vintage, have just suffered some rigorous price pruning.

Here, awaiting the wise with open arms, are elegant o'coats that were $34, now $27; others that were $30 are now $25 and $23; some that were $22 and $20, down now to $15, etc., etc.

Also quite a big lot of our high-grade business suits, just off the operating table, minus 20 to 25% of former prices.

F. M. ATTWOOD,
The Rogers, Peet & Co., Clothing
"ATWOOD BLDG."
Cor Clark and Madison Sts.
We fill orders by mail.

WINTER RESORTS.

Pinehurst, N. C.

Most beautiful and delightful resort of the South. In center of Long Leaf Pine Region, North Carolina.
FOUR SPLENDID HOTELS, including THE CAROLINA, one of the largest and best appointed resort hotels in America. Holly Inn, Berkshire and Harvard now open. Carolina opens Jan. 15, 1903. H. W. Priest, Manager.
FIFTY MODERN COTTAGES "CASINO"
TWO FINE GOLF COURSES
30,000-ACRE SHOOTING PRESERVE.
Reached by Southern Railway or Seaboard Air Line from New York or Washington.
Rooms may be reserved at the Chicago office, Room 55 Auditorium Temple. Representative will call if requested.
H. B. LOCKE, Representative.

The Jefferson
Richmond, Va.
European plan only. Splendid accommodations. Long distance 'phone. Baggage checked in Hotel

The Mecklenburg
Chase City, Va.
On the Southern Railway
A new modern Hotel and Sanatorium. Shooting preserves. Golf. Chloride Calcium and Lithia mineral waters used with wonderful results.
BOTH UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT

THE TRIBUNE
PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY ACADEMY.
(THE AMERICAN RUGBY.)
New Term opens January 12th, 1903.
Apply to Dr. S. T. SMYTH, President, Delafield, Waukesha County, Wis.

FOR BOYS The ACADEMY of the University of Chicago, situated At Morgan Park and, therefore, commonly known as the Morgan Park Academy, prepares thoroughly for all colleges and technical schools. Winter term begins January 6 and new classes will begin in various subjects at that time. Physical training in new gymnasium under instructor is required of all. For catalogue, address WAYLAND J. CHASE, Dean.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE
In co-operation with the University of Chicago.
414 FINE ARTS BUILDING.
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES IN FRENCH.

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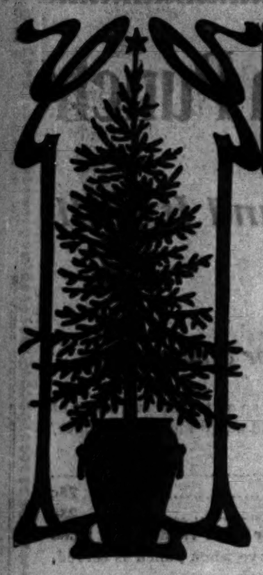
THE BALTHASAR SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Steinway Hall, 17-19-21 Van Buren-st.

GREGG SHORTHAND—Under author's direction. Touch Typewriting. Complete Business Course. Sessions day and evening. Students may enter any time. Send for booklet. Gregg School, 57 Washington-st. Tel. 3738 Central.

EXCURSIONS—TRAVEL.
Q.S.S. Co.
For the Winter
Go To **Bermuda**
Reached in forty-eight hours from New York, by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible. Headquarters for British North Atlantic Navy and Army. Cable communication. Equable climate; average temperature 70°. For illustrated pamphlet in colors apply to A. E. OUTTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York, or A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SON, 234 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE TRIBUNE—ALWAYS RELIABLE.



MANDEL BROTHERS' STORE NEWS

Bring the children into our holiday bazaar today.

They will enjoy looking at the thousands of beautiful gifts displayed in this great Christmas shopping center. The doll bazaar, with its multitudes of gayly dressed little people, cannot fail to delight them. No matter what Santa Claus may bring them, they'll surely appreciate this treasure house on the third floor of our Wabash avenue store. All holiday merchandise that has been slightly soiled or mussed from handling is now on sale at greatly reduced prices—much of it is marked as low as one-half.... We wish to request patrons when possible to take small packages with them—this will benefit our delivery service and take an extra burden of work off our employes.... **Merchandise certificates are welcome gifts.**

Rich furs at a great saving.

THE pre-eminence of our fur organization is strikingly evinced in the remarkable variety of fashionable fur pieces and garments, now offered at special prices.

In these furs every point, from the selection of the raw skins to the final finishing touches, receives a critical attention that guarantees reliability and absolute faultlessness.

Genuine black marten cluster scarfs, finished with 8 tails, **$10.**

Sable fox double scarfs, made of two skins and trimmed with natural brush tails, **$12.**

Blue lynx double scarfs, ornamented with 4 tails, only **$20.**

Sable fox single scarfs, finished with two brush tails—special at **7.50.**

Dark mink double scarfs, ornamented with mink and fox tails—priced specially at **$30.**

Basement.

Dyed marten cluster scarfs with six tails—**3.75.**

Large size French marten muff for **3.75.**

Extra large marten scarfs trimmed with six to fourteen tails—exceptionally cheap at **$5.**

The best fur fashions of Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

Children's fur sets.

Second floor.

Dainty imitation ermine collar and muff—**75c.**

Latest style in lamb's wool boa and muff—**1.25, $2.**

Lamb's wool and angora boa and muff, for **$2.**

Gray krimmer collar and muff, finished with heads, purse and satin ribbon; also same style in pure white krimmer—a remarkable value—per set, **$3.**

Large cape collar and new shape muff of thibet and angora, finished with tiny heads—**$3.**

Collar and muff of natural river mink—set, **2.75.**

Great kid glove values.

THE demand for Mandel's gloves was never so great. Thousands of pairs of men's, women's dress and street gloves are now distributed daily to delighted patrons.

Here are some important Xmas offerings at **$1.**

$1 for women's 1.25 street and dress kid gloves—2-clasp styles with new Paris embroidered backs—Paris colors, all sizes.

$1 for men's 1.25 street cape gloves—London styles—English tans and reds, stylish seams and sewing—extra at **$1** pair.

Here is a facsimile of Mandel Brothers' popular glove certificates:

All you have to do is to state the number of pairs you desire to give and the recipient calls and selects just the size, color and style desired.

Gifts in our optical section.

EYEGLASSES, opera glasses, cameras, music boxes, phonographs and thermometers are among the appropriate Christmas presents found in our optical section on the fourth floor.

Solid gold eyeglasses or spectacles, **$4.**

Opera glasses, all the standard makes, including the genuine Lemaire, from **$4** to **$35.**

Fancy thermometers from **25c** to **7.50.**

Edison phonographs from **$10** to **$75.**

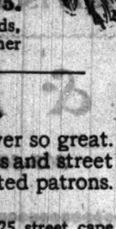
Victor talking machines from **$15** to **$50.**

Complete assortment of Edison moulded records and Victor records at **$5** per dozen.

Complete stock of kodaks and cameras—kodaks at from **80c** to **$50.**

Regina music boxes, the sweetest-toned made; plays thousands of tunes. Prices range from **$10** to **$350.**

Sale of silk umbrellas, $4.



WE place on sale today a line of men's umbrellas which will immediately be recognized as bargains.

They're the same quality as other stores asked $5 for, but we have too many and would rather sell them now at a reduction than later on—that is the reason of the low price.

They consist of fine twilled silk and fine taffeta, with an elegant line of buck, cape horn and natural wood handles, heavily trimmed with sterling silver or gold, suitable for engraving—regular price $5—special today, choice **$4.**

Men's 26 and 28-inch inlaid horn handle umbrellas, made of best union taffeta—about 100 left—at **2.50.**

All engraving free of charge.

Boys' clothing greatly reduced.

WE want parents to bring their boys into our clothing section today and let them share in what is indisputably the greatest clearance of boys' clothing in the city.

All the smart juvenile styles that have made our boys' clothing section such a center for the past few months are marked at reductions of from 25% to 40% for speedy sale.

Boys' $7 and $8 long overcoats at $5.

Boys' $8 and $10 Russian overcoats, $5.

Young men's $22 and $25 overcoats, $18.

A complete line of boys' and youths' hats, caps and furnishing goods at fully **25% less than regular prices.**

Basement: Boys' $5 and $6 long overcoats, all wool, at **3.95.**

Boys' all wool suits, formerly sold at $4 and $5, bargain of the greatest sort, at **2.50.**

Armour society girls, 1.25.

An exceptional offer in facsimile reproductions of black and white sketches, specially drawn for the Armour 1903 calendar.

These are exact counterparts of the originals on rough drawing paper and look just like sketches.

***Winter Girl, by Harrison Fisher,** in crayon.*

***Fireside Girl, by Thomas Mitchell Pierce,** in pencil.*

***Summer Girl, by Henry Hutt,** wash drawing.*

***Yachting Girl, by Wm. T. Smedley,** in charcoal.*

***Horsewoman, by Walter Appleton Clark,** oil wash.*

***Opera Girl, by A. B. Wenzell,** wash drawing.*

These pictures appropriately framed. Each, $1.25.

Great sale of guaranteed watches.

WE sell more watches than any of the exclusive jewelry stores, because our assortments are larger, our prices lower and our watches, without exception, of the very highest standard.

A handsome watch is an acceptable gift for any member of the family—a lasting, pleasing and useful remembrance of the donor.

Every watch sold is thoroughly regulated—perfect time keepers, backed by the Mandel guaranty.

Our special Mandel Freres watch for men, case warranted permanently, the very best value for this price—regular $50 watch at **$30.**

Solid gold 18k. watch, thoroughly high grade, carefully and accurately timed—**$90.**

Solid gold watch, ¼-hour repeater—**$75.**

Extra flat, 18k., first quality watch—**$135.**

Extra flat, 18k., first quality minute repeater—**$190.**

Extra flat, 18k., first quality split second, with minute register—**$200.**

Remarkable reductions on girls' coats.

PRICES have been radically reduced on all children's coats and dresses and on misses' long and short coats—specially for the holiday trade.

For gifts of a practical kind the resources of our girls' coat and suit section are without an equal.

Girls' Gretchen, in black cheviot, box back with cape trimmed with stitched velvet bands, greatly reduced from regular price—**$10.**

Girls' kersey reefers, blue, red or brown, inverted plait back, bell sleeves, big collar and satin lined—**7.50.**

Basement: Girls' long Gretchens, all colors, capes, high collar and full back, especially priced for holiday trade—**3.95.**

Girls' long reefers of fine kersey, blue, castor, red, or brown storm collar, satin lined, box back—**12.50.**

Misses' ¾ coats, oxford or black, plaited back, velvet coat collar and cuffs, bishop sleeves, satin lined—**$15.**

Basement: Gretchens for girls, in blue, brown and red, double cape, high collar and full back, capes, cuffs and collar satin piped—its equal is not shown under $10—special at **5.95.**

Infants' coats and bonnets.

Thoughtful study of the needs of the little tots has made our showing of coats and bonnets the very best in Chicago.

Our baby bazaar is daily crowded with women selecting practical gifts for the little ones.

Children's coats in several beautiful styles, box backs, double breasted fronts, handsome sleeves—many effective collar designs nicely trimmed with lace, others beautifully tailored, in all the desirable colors—sizes 2, 3, and 4 years—**$5.**

Children's French silk bonnets in a beautiful assortment of colors to match coats, prettily trimmed with heavy silk cord around bonnet, **$1.**

Special values in men's clothing.

WE must take decisive measures in order to reduce the size of our stocks of men's suits and overcoats before the New Year—hence these special prices.

Now is the time to secure the new suit or overcoat you expected to buy "about Christmas."

Business men's suits and overcoats—in single or double breasted style, all hand made by one of the leading New York manufacturers—suits and overcoats made to sell at $20 and $25—your choice at **$15.**

We have selected 200 of our fine overcoats that are broken lines and small lots, but nearly all sizes still remain—coats that sold earlier in the season at 25 to 50 per cent more—to close **$35.**

Brokaw Bros.' suits and overcoats—all sizes, stouts, longs, and regulars—including the new styles—specially priced for Saturday—either suit or overcoat—choice **$25.**

Men's fine trousers, $8 and $9 values, at **$5.**

Men's $5 worsted and cassimere trousers, **$4.**

Basement bargains.

Men's all wool frieze overcoats, finished with raw edge, extra well lined and tailored—regular value $10—very specially priced and a decided bargain at **$5.**

Men's suits of the finest cassimeres, tweeds and worsteds, in all the new mixtures, serge lined and sewed with silk throughout, **$5.**

Men's fur caps.

Electric seal caps, 2.75. Genuine sealskin caps, 3.75.
Nearseal caps, $4. French plush caps, 1.50 and 2.50.
Men's cloth caps, $1 and 1.50.

Smoking jackets and lounging robes.

MEN, whether smokers or not, appreciate the luxury of these coats and gowns and welcome them gladly as holiday gifts. Our showing is largest in Chicago.

These garments are made up of the finest fabrics of the season and include a very broad showing of exclusive novelties imported from England and Germany.

Lounging robes—made of strictly all wool blankets, in fancy colors—cut full length with fancy girdle—extra value—**$5.**

Better grades of lounging robes, made of all wool two toned materials, with plaid trimmings, bound with cloth and silk cord edge, extra fine girdle—**7.50, 8.50, $10, $12, $15,** and **$20.**

Matelasse robes, in rich, fancy colorings, Venetian lined, **$20.**

Better grades imported all silk robes, priced up to **$60.**

Matelasse house coats—handsome rich patterns; black grounds with red, white, blue and lavender figures, trimmed with satin and finished with silk cord, Venetian lined, **12.50.**

Better grades, $15 and $18.

Imported house coats, made of all silk materials, silk lined, priced up to **$35.**

Special—all wool two toned house coats, with plaid collar, cuffs and pockets—bound with cloth and silk cord edge and fastening in all colors—also the popular tricot coat with extra good quality quilted satin collar, cuffs and pockets, colors wine, navy and brown—exceptional value— **$5**

Two-toned broadcloth finish smoking jackets, in rich plain colors, with beautiful plaid trimmings, bound with silk braid and silk cord edge, also the new Tuxedo jacket in rich colors, specially priced—**$10.**

Men's Christmas furnishings.

NECKTIES, dress protectors, suspenders and blanket robes, those time honored gifts that never fail to please men.

Men's neckwear, in all the newest weaves of silk, the very latest and nobbiest shapes, beautiful rich effects in dark and light colorings, priced fully one-fourth below the exclusive haberdasher, at **$1** and **50c.**

Suspenders—hundreds of pretty patterns and colorings, in silver-buckle suspenders, buckles engraved free of charge, one pair in a handsome box, a rare special—**$2** and **1.50.**

Mufflers and full dress protectors, the most extensive variety to be seen in Chicago, at from 50c to 1.50 below the prices asked for similar qualities at other stores, elegant assortment exclusive styles, each **$1** to **$5.**

Basement: A special purchase of men's holiday neckwear, men's four-in-hands, made of the best silks, lined with pongee, put up in pretty Christmas boxes, **25c.**

Christmas gifts for 95c.

Center State-st. store.

A variety of beautiful articles for gifts priced at extraordinary savings and attractively displayed for easy selection during the Christmas rush.

Real coral neck chains,
Roman pearl neck chains,
Imported novelty hat pins,
Imported novelty brooches,
German silver coin purses,
Gold filled lockets,
Gold filled and sterling silver cuff buttons,
Fancy hair barrettes,
Sterling silver neck chains and watch chains,
Fancy novelty penknives,

95c

Real tortoise shell side and neck combs,
Writing portfolios,
Pearl and turquoise long chains,
Real walrus wrist bags,
Opera bags, fine leathers,
Imported novelty pocket books and card cases,
Sewing sets,
Fine real leather cigarette cases and wallets,
Chatelaines and novelty belts.

Children's shoes and slippers.

BRING the children into our special juvenile shoe section and have them fitted by salespeople who know just what growing feet require.

You'll find an immense satisfaction in choosing children's shoes and slippers from such an extensive stock as we have and you will save money on every pair.

Boys' and girls' shoes, $2 and 2.50.

Children's shoes, 1.50.

Infants' shoes, $1.

Boys' house slippers, 1.15, 1.25 and 1.35.

Misses' and children's house slippers, $1 and 1.25.

Basement: Special clearing sale of women's, misses' and children's fur trimmed felt slippers, **50c, 69c** and **$1.**

Novelties in holiday neckwear.

Our showing of pretty novelties in holiday neck dressings for women is unsurpassed.

A most appropriate and acceptable gift for "my lady's" toilet.

Handsome stock collars in a great variety of exquisite styles—bands of silk with the cross stitch between or rows of lace and insertion dotted here and there with gold and silver beads, prices **$1** upward to **$5.**

Crepe scarfs, 12 inches wide and 72 in. long, in black, white, pink and blue, for **1.50.**

Handsome Persian scarfs—27 in. wide and 2½ yards long, for **$6, 4.50** and **3.75.**

Crepe de chine scarfs, 12 inches wide and 65 inches long, in black, white, pink and blue, for **1.50.**

DEATHS.

Marriage or death notices will be cabled, in consequence of the insertion extra charge, in the Paris edition of the New York Herald to advertisers so request, by writing on their notices when handing them in, "Cable to the New York Herald European edition."

Anderson, Lars.
Brenner, William.
Burns, James.
Breen, Catherine.
Bartuci, Charles A.
Buehler, Rosa.
Hasen, Archibald.
Hill, Mary A.
Howard, George.
Kern, William Caspar.
Kilgallon, Mary.
Lyon, Martha L.

Lee-Alto, Stanley P.
Lewis, Cora Knox.
Lakeman, Mrs. Rosina.
Lane, Dennis.
Morrill, Alida Lansing.
Meeker, Hattie G.
Millirons, Lieut. R. L.
Martin, Fredrich.
Masson, Susie.
More, May.
Olson, Elof.
Rohkam, Frank.
Ryan, Agnes T.
Thompson, Julia Fort.
Tibbits, Sarah E.
Venn, Ferdinand W. D.
Wanless, Byron Thomas.
Yore, Mary.

ANDERSON—Lars, Dec. 18, husband of Andreas Anderson. Funeral Dec. 23 at 1 p. m. from 251 W. Ohio-st. by carriage to Mount Olivet.

BRENNER—William, husband of the late Mary Brenner.

BURNS—James. Funeral Dec. 21 at 1 p. m. from 260 W. Harrison-st. to Waldheim.

BREEN—Catherine, Dec. 17, aged 51 years, widow of Bartley Breen. Funeral Dec. 21 from 6462 Ingleside-av. to Holy Cross church, thence by carriage to Calvary.

BARTUCI—Dec. 18, Charles A., beloved husband of Julia Bartuci, nee Carroll; son of Nathan and Eloise Bartuci, brother of Mrs. Fred Voss. Funeral Sunday at 9:45 a. m. from 421 Carroll-av. to St. Columbkill's church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

BUEHLER—Rosa, widow of John Buehler. Funeral notice later.

CRITTENDEN—Walter Stafford, Dec. 17, aged 2 years, son of John R. and Mary G. Crittenden. Funeral private.

ELY—David, aged 63 years. Funeral today at 9:30 a. m. from 1732 Indiana-av. to St. John's church, thence by train to Mount Olivet.

GIBSON—Mrs. Jessie, Dec. 18, wife of C. G. Gibson. Funeral today at 3 p. m. from 7814 Stewart-av.

GILMER—Annie E., Dec. 18, wife of Frank E. Gilmer, 4040 St. Lawrence-av. Funeral Dec. 21 at Trinity church, Milwaukee.

GALLAGHER—Charles, Dec. 14, at Denver Colo., aged 27 years, son of Peter and the late Margaret Gallagher. Funeral Sunday at 9 a. m. from 2016 Lowe-av. to All Saints' church, thence by train to Mount Olivet.

HAZEN—Archibald, aged 7 months, son of Henry and Carrie Hazen. Funeral today from 126 Johnson-av.

HILL—Mary A., aged 71 years. Funeral Dec. 21 at 1:30 p. m. from 622 Sheffield-av. to St. Alphonsus' church, thence to St. Boniface.

HILTON—Dec. 19, Frank W. husband of Mary Hilton. Funeral from late residence, 1900 Rhoden-st., 2 p. m. Sunday, to Oakwoods. Member of Hyde Park lodge, Knights of Pythias. No. 246.

HOWARD—Dec. 18, George, aged 87 years. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock, from late residence, 156 Webster-av., by care to Rosehill.

KERN—Dec. 18, William Caspar, at 6126 Lexington-av., Chicago. Funeral at Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 21.

KILGALLON—Mary Kilgallon (nee Kairns), 614 W. 43d-pl., wife of the late Bartholomew Kilgallon, sister of Mrs. Katherine Mahoney, aunt of Mary Hain, age 60 years. Funeral Sunday, to St. Gabriel's church, thence to 40th and Halsted-st. depot. Interment at Mount Olivet.

LYON—Dec. 19, Martha L., beloved wife of P. E. Lyon. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 21, 2:30 p. m., from family residence, 257 Oakwood-blvd. Niles (Mich.) and St. Joseph (Mich.) papers please copy.

LEE-ALTO—Stanley Putnam, Dec. 18, aged 8 days, son of Mollie and Leo Lee-Alto. Funeral Dec. 19.

LEWIS—Cora Knox, Dec. 17, wife of Clayton R. Lewis. Funeral Dec. 21 at 12:30 p. m. from 273 S. Ashland-av. Interment private.

LAKEMAN—Mrs. Rosina Lakeman. Funeral Dec. 21 at 2 p. m. from 2813 Dearborn-st.

LANE—Dennis, husband of the late Elizabeth Lane. Funeral today at 9:30 a. m. from 5363 Paulina to Good Counsel church, thence by train to Mount Olivet.

MORRILL—Alida Lansing, wife of the late Rev. Dr. D. F. Morrill, aged 74 years, at the home of her son, Prof. Burrill H. Morrill, 5514 Kimbark-av., Friday, Dec. 19. Funeral at Upper Alton, Ill., Sunday, Dec. 21, in the Baptist church.

MEEKER—Hattie G., wife of George A., Dec. 18. Funeral Saturday, Dec. 20, at 10:30, from late residence, 960 Ballsplain-av. Burial Rahway, N. J. Newark, Rahway, and Salem (N. J.) papers please copy.

MILLIRONS—Lieut. R. L. Millirons, at Mt Pago, Tex., Dec. 15. Services at his late residence, 1722 Livesey-blvd., Sunday, Dec. 21, at 2 p. m. Burial private.

MARTIN—Fredrich. Funeral today, at 9 a. m., from 151 Seward-st. to Sacred Heart church, thence by carriages to Mount Carmel.

MASSON—Susie, aged 9 years, daughter of Peter and Margaret Masson. Funeral today at 2 p. m. from 3038 Orchard-st., to St. Michael's church, thence to St. Boniface.

MORE—May, Dec. 17. Burial from 112 Sebor-st. to Calvary.

OLSON—Elof, aged 24 years, husband of Sigurd Olson. Funeral Dec. 21, at 1:30 p. m., from 1084 Armitage-av.

RYAN—Agnes T. (nee Dunivan), beloved wife of the late Daniel W. Ryan; mother of Mrs. Daniel Sullivan, Mrs. Frank Cornelius and Miss Ethel Ryan; sister of Mrs. Ida Wessels. Dec. 19. Funeral Monday, Dec. 22, 9 a.m., from her late residence, 2017 Seminary-av. to Annunciation church, thence to Calvary.

THOMPSON—Julia Fort, Dec. 12, at Berkeley, Cal., wife of James G. Thompson. Funeral Dec. 20, from Gladys-av., privately.

TIBBITS—Dec. 14, Sarah E., 1172 Washington-blvd., daughter of the late Dr. Stephen Tibbits of Des Plaines, aged 73 years 11 months. Funeral at Peoria, Ill., at 10 a. m. Monday, from Grand Central depot, at 1 p. m. Washington (D. C.) and San Francisco papers please copy.

VENN—Ferdinand W. D., Dec. 17, aged 82 years. Funeral today at 9:30 a. m., from 964 N. Clark-st., to St. Boniface cemetery.

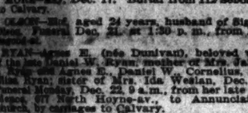
WANLESS—Byron Thomas, Dec. 18, aged 6 years, son of Thomas and Minnie Wanless. Funeral today at 1 p. m. from 7756 Hawthorne-av., to Mount Greenwood.

YORE—Mary, Dec. 17. Funeral today, at 9:30 a. m., from 1 W. Leland-av., by carriages to Calvary; burial private.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the health department:
Anderson, Anna, 39; 948 Osgood-pl. Dec. 16.
Bader, Jacob, 27; 1411 Milwaukee-av. Dec. 19.
Anderson, Lars, 63; 287 W. Ohio-st., Dec. 18.
Bader, Mary, 45; 448 S. Hermitage-av., Dec. 18.
Barnes, James, 46; 2400 N. Harrison-st., Dec. 18.
Brennan, William, 52; 4243 5th-av., Dec. 18.
Bassat, Michael, 94; 515 Mohawk-st., Dec. 17.
Bartuci, Charles, 27; 421 Carroll-av., Dec. 18.
Bland, Maria, 78; 2815 State-st., Dec. 16.
Bittle, Frank, 6 mo.; 1360 Addison-st., Dec. 18.
Bunch, Linda, 33; 2258 Cottage Grove-av., Dec. 18.
De Vaughan, Rachel R., 59; 340 W. 47th-st., Dec. 17.
Ely, David, 63; 1244 Wabash-av., Dec. 18.
Fuchs, Jeanetta, 56; 357 W. North-av., Dec. 18.
Hunt, Harriet, 71; Marshall-blvd., Dec. 18.
Feehan, James, 54; 789 W. 12th-st., Dec. 18.
Fay, Frank, 33; 141 Lytle-st., Dec. 18.
Gibson, Jessie, 30; 3926 Wabash-av., Dec. 16.
Grimbs, Kate W., 75; 626 Washington-blvd., Dec. 18.
Gooch, Frank, 38; 4832 Hermitage-av., Dec. 19.
Gilmer, Annie, 41; 4540 St. Lawrence-av., Dec. 18.
Goldhammer, Miiada, 17; 856 S. California-av., Dec. 18.
Hall, Mary B., 89; 3132 Dearborn-st., Dec. 17.
Heal, George A., 68; 610 Washington-blvd., Dec. 18.
Hayes, Sarah, 56; 561 Sedgwick-st., Dec. 18.
Hejma, John, 63; 949 W. 18th-pl., Dec. 18.
Ken, William C., 29; 6126 Lexington-av., Dec. 18.
Kern, Wm. Caspar, 71; 6126 Lexington-av., Dec. 17.
Lewis, Amanda L., 74; 1277 Ravenswood Park, Dec. 18.
Lynch, Alida L., 74; 144 W. Keddie-av., Dec. 18.
Lanfort, Helen, 64; 3100 Groveland-av., Dec. 18.
Lindsey, Margie, 26; 1233 State-st., Dec. 18.
Lyon, Martha L., 56; 257 Hillside-av., Dec. 18.
Mason, Susanna, 7; 308 Orchard-st., Dec. 18.
Meeker, Hattie G., 61; 960 Ballsplain-av., Dec. 18.
Martin, Fredrich, 65; 1324 S. Albany-av., Dec. 17.
Mason, Bert E., 23; 463 S. Western-av., Dec. 17.
Orr, Mary, 39; 112 Sebor-st., Dec. 17.
Oswat, Anna, 39; 344 Carpenter-st., Dec. 17.
Olson, Charles I., 43; 325 Walk-st., Dec. 17.
Peterson, Carl E., 16; 118 Townsend-st., Dec. 17.
Reimer, Nellie, 28; 256 Austin-av., Dec. 17.
Rohkam, Annie, 66; 514 N. Huron-st., Dec. 18.
Rothmann, Mina, 32; 524 N. Robey-st., Dec. 18.
Ryan, Andrew, 34; 3116 Union-av., Dec. 17.
Ryan, Agnes T., 36; 2136 21st-st., Dec. 19.
Rink, Franzis, 78; 4850 Hermitage-av., Dec. 17.
Venn, Ferdinand W., 82; 1616 W. 51st-st., Dec. 17.
Wessels, Ida, 39; 828 Washington-blvd., Dec. 18.
Wolfenberger, Frank J., 30; 887 N. Hermitage-av., Dec. 17.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON WATER.



Carter H. Harrison crib, bad.

The Lake View pumping station supplies all territory north of Belmont avenue to Devon avenue. Chicago avenue pumping station supplies all territory between Belmont avenue and Lake street east of Western avenue, with a mixed supply from the Chicago avenue and the Carter H. Harrison tunnels.

Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Lake street and Forty-seventh street east of Canal street with water from the four mile tunnel.

The territory between Lake street, Canal street, Forty-seventh street, and Western avenue is supplied by a mixture from Carter H. Harrison, Chicago avenue, and four mile tunnels, by stations at Harrison street and Twenty-second street.

The territory between Belmont avenue and Forty-seventh street west of Western avenue to the city limits, except Austin, is supplied from the Carter H. Harrison tunnel by stations at Springfield avenue and at Central Park avenue.

The territory south of Forty-seventh street and east to the lake to the city limits in both directions is supplied from the Sixty-eighth street station with water from the Hyde Park tunnel.

The boundaries of adjoining areas fluctuate three or four blocks either north and south or east and west, according to the varying pressure from the pumping stations.

The Rogers Park station supplies the district from Devon avenue north to the city limits.

Austin and Norwood Park have artesian well supplies.

UNDERTAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
H. H. JORDAN & CO.,
14 AND 16 E. MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.
135 EAST 53D-ST., HYDE PARK.
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

J. WHITNER BUFFUM [30 YEARS WITH THE late C. R. Perry & Co.], undertaker, 3722 Wabash-av. Tel. South 963.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Illinois—Rain Saturday, brisk to high south winds near the lake, Sunday fair, colder.

Iowa—Rain or snow Saturday, colder in west portion, Sunday fair, colder in east portion.

Wisconsin—Rain in south, rain or snow in north portion Saturday, Sunday fair and colder, except snow on north shore, brisk to high south winds shifting to west and northwest.

Indiana—Rain Saturday, brisk south winds, Sunday fair, colder.

Place of observation. Time taken: Dec. 19, 8 p. m.

	Temperature	Wind	Direction	Rainfall	Weather
Albany	42	46	N.W.	...	Clear
Alpena	30	36	N.W.	...	Clear
Atlanta	50	56	S.E.	...	Cl'dy
Amarillo	50	48	S.W.	...	Clear
Battleford	14	14	Calm	...	Cl'dy
Bismarck	4	24	S.W.	...	Cl'dy
Buffalo	38	34	S.W.	...	Clear
Boston	46	40	W.	...	Clear
Cairo	50	52	S.	...	Cl'dy
Calgary	30	42	W.	.02	Cl'dy
Charlotte	40	42	W.	...	Fair
Cheyenne	24	30	N.W.	...	Clear
Chicago	34	30	N.W.	.04	Snow
Cincinnati	48	42	S.E.	.56	Rain
Cleveland	44	44	S.W.	...	Cl'dy
Concordia	44	48	S.W.	...	Cl'dy
Dodge	40	42	S.	...	Cl'dy
Davenport	40	44	S.W.	...	Cl'dy
Denver	34	38	N.W.	.06	Cl'dy
Des Moines	38	42	S.E.	tr.	Rain
Detroit	40	40	W.	...	Clear
Dodge	34	42	W.	...	Clear
Dubuque	38	38	S.E.	.07	Cl'dy
Duluth	30	32	N.W.	...	Cl'dy
El Paso	44	52	N.W.	...	Clear
Edmonton	12	24	Calm	...	Cl'dy
Galveston	54	54	S.	tr.	Cl'dy
Grand Haven	34	38	S.E.	.04	Rain
Green Bay	34	34	S.E.	...	Cl'dy
Havre	22	30	N.E.	...	Clear
Helena	24	32	W.	...	Clear
Huron	34	32	W.	tr.	Clear
Indianapolis	42	46	S.E.	...	Cl'dy
Jacksonville	58	68	N.	...	Clear
Kansas City	46	48	S.	.04	Rain
Lander	22	40	S.	...	Clear
Little Rock	52	54	E.	tr.	Cl'dy
Los Angeles	54	54	N.W.	...	Clear
Marquette	34	36	N.E.	...	Fair
Memphis	52	54	S.E.	...	Cl'dy
Medicine Hat	20	34	S.E.	...	Clear
Milwaukee	34	34	S.E.	.06	Rain
Minnedosa	26	34	E.	...	Clear
Montgomery	50	58	S.	...	Clear
Montreal	26	36	S.W.	tr.	Clear
Nashville	48	54	S.	...	Cl'dy
New Orleans	60	60	S.E.	...	Fair
New York City	46	46	W.	...	Clear
Norfolk	54	60	S.W.	...	Clear
North Platte	32	34	S.	...	Cl'dy
Oklahoma	52	54	S.	.01	Clear
Omaha	40	42	S.E.	.16	Rain
Oswego	44	46	S.W.	...	Clear
Palestine	62	64	S.	tr.	Rain
Parkersburg	44	48	S.	...	Cl'dy
Philadelphia	44	48	S.W.	...	Clear
Pittsburg	44	52	W.	...	Clear
Pueblo	36	42	N.W.	...	Fair
Qu'Appelle	18	26	N.W.	...	Clear
Rapid City	30	42	N.W.	tr.	Cl'dy
Red Deer	20	32	N.W.	...	Cl'dy
Roseburg	50	48	S.W.	.02	Cl'dy
St. Louis	46	50	S.	.01	Cl'dy
St. Paul	32	32	N.	.01	Cl'dy
Salt Lake City	32	38	N.W.	.20	Cl'dy
San Antonio	56	62	S.	...	Cl'dy
Ste. Marie	30	42	E.	...	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	40	42	S.	.04	Rain
Springfield, Mo.	50	50	S.E.	tr.	Cl'dy
Vicksburg	52	60	S.E.	...	Cl'dy
Washington	46	50	S.	...	Clear
White River	12	28	N.E.	...	Fair
Wichita	50	50	S.	.14	Cl'dy
Williston	6	12	S.	...	Clear
Winnipeg	14	32	N.E.	...	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 36 degrees; 9 a. m., 30; 10 a. m., 40; 11 a. m., 41; 12 m., 41; 1 p. m., 40; 2 p. m., 41; 3 p. m., 41. Barometer—8 a. m., 28.56; 6 p. m., 28.46.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Friday, Dec. 19, 1902:

Halsted-st., 100 s of Lake, e f, 45x135, Dec. 18 [Martha B. McGuire to John W. Kiser]..$45,000
Clark-st., No. 442, 20x80, Nov. 21 [A. Lehr to Alfred Kennedy]..... 10
Ogden-av., 50 s of Grace-st., w s y l, 25 ft 6 in by 81 ft 10in x118 ft 6in, June 11, 1901 [E. A. McNeil et al. by M. in C. to Washburne Life Ins. Co.]..... 3,526
Harbourn-st., No. 340, 20x140, Aug. 25, 1901 [Ida Bland et al. by M. in C. to same]..... 10,788
Grand-av., Nos. 320-326, 48x150, June 11, 1901 [Henry G. Eichmeier et al. by M. in C. to same]..... 84,115
Fulton-st., Nos. 418 to 422, 110x120, Dec. 17 [Chapin and Co., et al., by M. in C. to same]..... 17,500
Adams-st., w s, No. 165, 26x186, Dec. 17 [Frederick C. Graupner et al., by M. in C., to same]..... 12,340
Clark-st., Nos. 2017-2019, 50x127, Dec. 17 [Ellen Turney et al., by M. in C., to same]..... 8,500
Kimbark-av., 170 n of 56th-st., w f, 40x165, June 11. [Frank Burkholder et al., by M. in C., to same]..... 15,579
S. Chicago-av., 85 n w of Cottage Grove-av., s w f, 50x76 m or l, June 5, 1902 [Edward B. Murray et al., by M. in C., to same]..... 17,073
Princeton-av., No. 704, 40x125, Dec. 12 [F. W. Smith to John W. Arnold]..... 5,000
12th-st., W. No. 854, 25x100 [me $3,000, Dec. 18 [C. E. Cohen to Bernard Schiff]..... 6,000
Alta Vista-terrace, s s s of Berwyn-av., 24x80, Dec. 10 [S. E. Gross to Sophie Gross]..... 3,600
Washington-blvd., No. 1079, 20x100, Dec. 16 [E. Rigney to Chas. J. O'Connell]..... 4,500
Sane pptys., Dec. 18 [C. W. Conner to Geo. Riddiford]..... 4,500
Milwaukee-av., 466 s e of Wood-st., s w f, 48x100, No. 14 [E. A. Weisert to N. W. Baking Co.]..... 12,000
Belmont-av., 99 w of Paulina-st., s f, 24x125, Dec. 18 [Chas. Schmidt et al. to Stephen H. Bertrand]..... 7,053
Wabash-av., No. 5434, 30x164½, inc. $6,000] -reva e f, 30x164½, Dec. 18 [C. Wallace to Wm. H. Brintnall]..... 1
85th-st., 100 e of Cawdaliss-av., s f, 50x124½, Dec. 18 [same to same]..... 1
W. Van Buren-st., No. 718, 24x105, Aug. 14 [Ida Hinnebauch to Martha Johnston]..... 6,150
Butler-st., 282½ s of 37th-st., w f, 100x100 [me 15 [H. J. Cohigratt to Gustaf Zetterhind]..... 2,500
Millard-av., 775 s of 18th-st., w f, 55x127 87-100, Dec. 9 [O. L. Wiles to Henry Hohenadel]..... 1,500
Winneconne-av., s w cor Ingleston-av., n f, 60x165, Dec. 18 [Wm. Wallace to Wm. V. M. Lc., to estate of Robert L. Tatham]..... 3,200
Chase-av., 90 s of Forest, n f, 50x150, Dec. 10 [J. Hahn to Dana C. Hahn]..... 1,350
State-st., between 84th and 85th, e f, 180x115½, Aug. 14 [S. L. Johnston to Eloise Hinnebaugh]..... 3,500
Kinzie-st., 76 w of Franklin-st., n f, 50x150, Dec. 1 [E. M. Skeen to Chas. F. Johnson]
Jackson-st., s s cor Sangamon, 401x124, n f, 20x124½, incumb. $3,000, Dec. 12 [J. H. Baker to Ellen C. Moran]..... 6,000
Gladys-av., 300 w of S. 40th-av., n f, 50x124, Dec. 12 [E. C. Moran to John H. Baker]..... 3,275
Addison-st., 180 w of Hamlin-av., n f, 50x125, Dec. 18 [B. A. Bourns to Wm. H. Austin]..... 1,200
Marshfield-av., 312 s of Byron, w f, 25x132, Dec. 9 [W. Schick to Charles Schick]..... 2,200
Hamlin-av., 261 s of North-av., e f, 48x124, Dec. 6 [P. T. Platt to Samuel M. Schall]..... 825
Same prop., Dec. 17 [S. M. Schall to Daniel G. Highland]..... 1,000
Hirsch-st., 174 e of Homan-av., s f, 20x125 123 7-10, Nov. 29 [O. O. Rogers to T. S. Henderson]..... 1,000
Austin-av., 125 e of Wood-st., s f, 25x108, Dec. 18 [M. Blake to Wm. H. Austin]..... ---
Harrison-st., 150 e of S. Robey-st., n f, 124 7-10, Dec. 16 [Union National Bank to James Keegan]..... 1,450
20th-st., 200 w of Wood, n f, 20x98, Dec. 17 [J. Grimms to Joseph Chenek]..... 2,075
17th-st., 24 e of Lincoln, s f, 24x126, undivided half interest, Dec. 17 [estate of V. Janda to Marie Janda]..... 1,200
Alexander-st., 276 e of Princeton-av., n f, 25x67, Oct. 3 [estate of P. Burke to Wm. Mannhardt]..... 1,500
Same property, Oct. 3 [W. Mannhardt to Catherine Johnson]..... 1,800
Honore-st., 275 n of 37th, w f, 20x120, undivided half interest, March 20 [estate of H. Jeske to Ferdinand Jeske]..... 1,025
Ainslie-av., 313 e of Ashland, s f, 24x125, Nov. 28 [A. C. Casper to Frank Prochaska]..... $ 1,100
45th-st., 249 e of Wallace, s f, 25x125½, Dec. 4 [E. M. Dill to Frank Converse]..... 1
Justine-st., 249 s of 45th, e f, 25x124½, Oct. 4 [C. Vockeroth to Ernestine Roes]..... 1
Same ppty., Dec. 17 [E. Roes to Margaretha Vockeroth]..... 1
Aberdeen-st., 294 s of 60th, w f, 25 1-8x124.56, inc. $1,000, Dec. 15 [A. Sjogren to Charles A. Ericson]..... 2,200
Green-st., 150 n of 69th, w f, 20x126, Dec. 17 [M. J. Flanigan to Henry Baumann]..... 1,000
Yale-av., 263 n of 69th-st., e f, 35x132, Dec. 11 [H. Baade et al., by M. in C., to Boshin L. McDowell]..... 2,332
Sangamon-st., 225 s of 84th, w f, 40x125, Nov. 20 [E. L. Tallman to Alex Brand]..... 1,800
Morgan-st., 295 n of 87th, w f, 25x125, Dec. 18 [C. S. Woolfolk to William B. Austin]..... 1,250
Buffalo-av., 146 s of 83d-st., w f, 25x124, Dec. 12 [American B. and L. Assn., by receiver, to C. Laskowski]..... 1,700
Ellsworth-av., 100 s of 92d-st., w f, 25x124 98-100, Dec. 15 [J. W. Riley to Frances Hanlon]..... 3,000
So. Chicago-av., 25 s e of Marquette, w f, 25x130, Dec. 15 [Same to same]..... 1,500
86th-st., 125 w of Mackinaw-av., s f, 25x135, Dec. 17 [J. S. Quinn to Michael J. Henley]..... 2,900
115th-st., 265 w of I. C. R. R., s f, 50x210, Dec. 15 [J. Levy to Samuel Cohen]..... 4,000
Dresden-st., 171 e of Belmont-av., e f, 25x125, Dec. 13 [R. Meims to Emma J. Jackson]..... 3,800
Sedgwick-st., 194½ s of Menomonee, e f, 25 x 114, Nov. 29 [Chas. Schmidt et al. to Chas. B. Tiarks to A. M. Tiarks]..... 1,155
Austin-av., s e cor Rixby-ct., n f, 25x119½, inc. $4,000, Dec. 12 [Lewis Lee Co. to Mark Cohn]..... 7,000
19th-pl., 192 s of Leavitt-st., s f, 24x124, Dec. 17 [est. of F. Wallmuth to Johanna Wallmuth]..... 1,475
8th-av., cor. 44d-pl., w f, 48x122½, Oct. 18 [F. W. Cassard to Henry Bach]..... 1,705
Halsted-st., 272 s of 77th, e f, 25x117½, Dec. 19, 1901 [A. M. Cameron to Ella C. Thompson]..... 1,000
Ellsworth-st., n e cor Polk, w f, 283x180, Dec. 19 [Western Stone Co. to Wallace L. De Wolf, by Martin B. Madden, president]..... 229,281
Subject to suit 229304 in Circuit court of Cook county, wherein the sanitary district of Chicago seeks to condemn part of premises. Grantee shall have right to remove by Jan. 1, 1903, all derricks, machinery, and stone now located thereon.

FOREIGN MAILS SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN MAILS WILL CLOSE AT CHICAGO postoffice today as follows:
For Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, Lourenzo Marques, Roumania, Belgium, and Cape Colony, 4:30 p. m.
For Cuba, 7:30 p. m.
For Alaska, 9 p. m.
For Jamaica, West Indies, via Boston, 12 p. m.
For Manitoba, British Columbia, 12 p. m.
F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

MONUMENTS.

CHAS. G. BLAKE & CO., 719 WOMAN'S TEMPLE. Reliable makers of monuments and mausoleums.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO the following persons during the week. Parties living in Chicago unless no place of residence is given:

Jose Bubus, Olga Cubanks..... 23—23
James Patterson, Evelyn Harp..... 21—20
William Carr, Margaret Lathman..... 21—18
Fred Babendreier, Rilea, Ill.; Elizzie Lichtwak, same..... 28—20
Charles M. Fox, Melrose Park, Ill.; Annie Rotemund, same..... 21—18
Elbert L. Poole, Essie R. Fuller..... 21—18
Gustaf Holm, Jennie Lundblom..... 21—20
Lewis Hathaway, Louise Volcomson..... 21—21
George Fyfe, Ursula Le Baron..... 21—20
Simeon Henderson, Sarah Holloway..... 21—21
Joseph D. Antonini, Rose Volcomson..... 21—21
Axel P. Peterson, Selma W. Johnson..... 21—21
John G. Wright, Ollie Maley..... 21—21
Tiedie Hoffman, Mary Larsen..... 21—18
George Maxwell, Libby Gent..... 21—18
George F. Bernard, Ema Dahl..... 21—20
Thomas E. Farley, Leonora M. Crase..... 21—21
Brady Gulbranson, Evanston, Ill.; Emma Johnson..... 22—20
Patrick J. Mahon, Louise B. Estorga..... 22—20
Harlon S. Roby, Winifred S. Reed..... 22—20
Frank E. Connolly, Margaret Griffin..... 22—20
Peter Lindstrom, Waltham, Mass.; Sigrid Anderson, Bloomington, Ill..... 22—18
Charles E. Kiddelson, Emilie Becker..... 23—21
Johan Novotny, Frances Malicher..... 23—23
Clinton R. Rickert, Oak Park, Ill.; Anna D. Severt, same..... 23—23
Peter Blumenthal, Bertha Moller..... 23—20
Habib Herro, Annie Herro..... 23—19
Gunder Olsen, Christine Olsen..... 23—20
Oscar E. Lindgren, Ida Johnson..... 23—22
Henry C. Koch, Louise Hanke..... 23—22
Burrell Wilkinson, Sadie Bright..... 23—22

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

CERTIFICATES OF INCORPORATION WERE issued by Secretary of State Rose at Springfield yesterday as follows:

Salon Debeautie, Chicago; capital, $2,500; manufacturing and selling toilet articles and proprietary preparations; incorporators, Arthur W. McCovney, Ella Moses, and Johan Waage.

The Flower Growers' company, Chicago; capital, $2,500; general florist business; incorporators, Frederick F. Hills, J. Willard Newman, and Charles E. Fulks.

The Jobst Bethard company, Peoria; capital, $250,000; wholesale business; incorporators, Carl Jobst, Douglas H. Bethard, and Charles E. Fulks.

The Michaels Carpet and Furniture company, Chicago; capital, $50,000; manufacturing and mercantile business; incorporators, William Wilharts, Andrew J. O'Donnell, and Sol Rosenblatt.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the building department:

S. Gross, three 2 story frame stores and flats, 3659 Milwaukee-av..... $12,000
J. Engh, 3 story flats, 648 N. California-av..... 7,500
J. F. Furth, 2 story flats, 192 E. 35th-st..... 12,000
Collins & Morris, 3 story apartments, 5061-3 Forrestville-av..... 36,000
S. E. Gross, 2 ¼ story frame dwellings, 1468 and 1500 Grace-av..... 4,000

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — MONDAY, ON NORTHWESTERN train, pearl gold stickpin. Return to Greenwood Inn, Evanston, and get reward.

LOST—SCOTCH COLLIE ANSWERING TO name of Laddie, on vicinity of 31st and Michigan. Reward paid if returned to 3254 Michigan.

STRAYED—SCOTCH COLLIE DOG. REWARD if returned to 7800 Peoria-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—COME HOME AT ONCE OR LET her go to you. MUD.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—
With over one thousand styles and patterns of cutlery we know that we can interest in quality and prices.
POCKET KNIVES—Best foreign and American brands, from a 10 cent one blade to a 17 blade and pearl at $18.50.
CARVERS—You must see the variety to appreciate the offer of warranted goods from $1.25 per pair to $27.50 per set.
RAZORS—All the leading brands. Prices from 40 cents to $4.50. Sets of 5, one for each day in the week, $3.50 and $4.50.
Le Coultre and Arbena, with 3 to 7 detachable blades.
TABLE KNIVES—With every kind of handles. Table novelties in fowl shears, potato forks, cold meat forks, salad sets, fruit knives, oyster picks.
SCISSORS AND SHEARS—Single and in cases. Manicure cases. Ladies' cutlery cases.
CHAFING DISHES—Great variety, from $3.50 to $15.50. Coffee machines; 6 o'clock teas. Chafing dish parts.
SKATES—Barney & Berry's full line.
TOOL CHESTS—We make the chests and make up assortments from our tool stock. Insuring the best quality.
ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO.,
71 and 73 Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—CREDIT
EXTENDED TO HONEST PEOPLE
throughout the civilized world.
STRICTLY CASH
HOLIDAY PRESENTS THAT LAST FOREVER.
BEST VALUES. EASIEST TERMS.
NOW OFFERED BY RESPONSIBLE DEALERS
GENUINE DIAMONDS, SPARKLING AS DEW.
SOLID GOLD AND GOLD FILLED WATCHES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
From $5 $10 $15 $20 $25 and UP WARDS
ON EASY TERMS. AND YOU WILL PAY
LESS THAN 15C A DAY.
If you have not the ready money time will be given you.
DON'T BUY CASH,
but
DON'T BUY TRASH.
Solid Gold Scarf Pins, Brooches, Lockets, Pins, Chains, Charms, Pendants, Rings, Bracelets, Studs, Clocks, Silverware, Hair Ornaments, Fountain Pens, Gramophones, Phonographs, Ball Bearing Umbrellas, and hundreds of jeweler's novelties sold for Cash or on Credit. Goods delivered on 1st payment. Strictly confidential. No C. O. D. or any whatever. No contract lease. No chattel mortgage. Just a plain, open account. Call or address
THE WARD-KENNEDY CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
SUITE 410 AND 412, 158 STATE-ST., COR. MADISON, over Boston Store. OPEN EVENINGS.

PERSONAL—THE NEW CENTURY MUSIC Box, queen of music makers, will be joyfully received by the children as the best among the good things of Christmas, as many a home it will play the Christmas overture.
THE NEW CENTURY
is equally ready to serve young and old with classical selections or the latest light opera. The children never lose their interest in its everchanging melody and unaccompanied performing a taste for good music.
THE NEW CENTURY
music box is fully guaranteed, and the only disc music box in the world that is made so that you can play two tunes on one disc.
RUDOLPH WURLITZER CO.,
268 WABASH-AV.,
CHICAGO.

PERSONAL—
What would be more appreciated for the loved one's Christmas than a beautiful diamond ring, brooch, locket, earrings, or a watch?
You can save 30 per cent from your million dollar stock and pay for it in easy monthly payments.
Don't cramp yourself especially at Christmas time; come to us and open a charge account. Your credit is good if your intentions are good. No security, delay, publicity or embarrassment. We are open evenings in the finest salesrooms in Chicago. Drop in and see them. 24 floor, Stewart Building, 92 State-st., opposite Marshall Field & Co.
LOFTIS BROS. & CO.,
Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry.

PERSONAL—BARGAINS.
UNREDEEMED UNREDEEMED
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE,
GUNS,
REVOLVERS,
BEARSKINS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
WEBER BROTHERS,
OLD RELIABLE LOAN OFFICE,
131 CLARK-ST., NEAR MADISON-ST.

PERSONAL—YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD—
50C TO $1 PER WEEK.
Artistic tailoring at cash prices; model clothing for men and women at lower prices and easier terms than any installment house in Chicago; any honest man or woman who holds a position can buy clothes on credit here; a complete fall and winter line of woolens for tailoring and a large assortment of ready made suits and overcoats, ladies' jackets, furs, etc. J. LEWY, 86 E. Van Buren-st., near State, 2d floor, Room 4. Open evenings.

PERSONAL—
Many families in moderate circumstances do all of their trading with us. "Special Credit" at cash prices. You can select from our regular new stock everything worn by men, women, and children, or used in furnishing a home completely from "garret to kitchen."
Established in 1885. E. SHOWERS & CO.,
2d and 3d floors. 217-219 State-st.

PERSONAL—WITNESSES OF ACCIDENT TO Augusta Duer, who was run over by an ice wagon at the corner

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG LADY; GOOD PENman, experienced; state age, salary wanted, etc. Address C 110, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPERS—EXP. YOUNG LADIES, 3; good writers; $10 to $15. R. 911, 185 Dearborn-st.

ENTRY CLERKS — APPLICATIONS FROM WOMEN BETWEEN 18 AND 21 YEARS OF AGE WILL NOW BE RECEIVED BY SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. 99 FULTON-ST. FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS AT ENTIRE CERE IN THE NORTH OF EARTHENWARE TO BE FILLED BETWEEN JAN. 1ST AND 15TH, 1903. WILL ONLY CONSIDER APPLICATIONS FROM THOSE WHO HAVE HAD HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION (OR ITS EQUIVALENT), WRITE AN A NO. 1 RAPID BUSINESS HAND, AND MAKE GOOD FIGURES. LIVE AT HOME AND CAN FURNISH THE BEST OF REFERENCES.

SUCH WORK CAN OFFER PERMANENT POSITION WITH GOOD SALARIES; NO NIGHT OR SUNDAY WORK THROUGH THE YEAR. ADDRESS, LETTER ONLY, STATING AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE (IF ANY), AND GIVING REFERENCE, TO

W. K. BURNETT,
96 FULTON-ST.

LADY—AS ASSISTANT TO BOOKKEEPER AND order filler, at North West Side; experienced. Address C 289, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY—GENERAL OFFICE WORK; $6; state age, etc. Address C 85, Tribune office.

Saleswomen, Solicitors, Etc.

LADY CLERKS AND EXPERIENCED CROCKery packers. Apply at The Fair, State and Adams-sts., third floor, crockery dept. Ask for Mr. Magill.

SALESLADIES—FOR THE PIANO BUSINESS. T. G. FISCHEL, 298 and 300 Wabash-av.

SALESLADY—FIRST CLASS, EXPERIENCED, candy saleslady; refs. SWANSON, 92 State-st.

Domestics.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL—MUST BE FIRST class; will pay good wages; small family; good home. Call 402 La Salle-av.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—GIRL. APPLY BEtween 10 and 12 today. 6035 Union-av.

GIRL—GOOD COLORED GIRL; GOOD COOK and laundress; refs. Call immediately. 144 E. 21st-st., Flat H.

GIRL—GERMAN, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; need not speak English. 400 Ontario-st.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; FAMily of 3; $5. 343 E. 45d-st.

GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family. 1523 Fisher-av.

HOUSEWORK—WOMAN LIVING IN, WOODlawn, to do housework during day; small family; big pay. Address T 484, Tribune office.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3267 Vernon-av., n. e. corner 33d-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. Call HINZ, 571 E. 48th-st. square tomorrow.

SECOND GIRL—COMPETENT; $5. 12 DREXEL square tomorrow.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

OPERATORS—ON CANVAS CLOTHING AND leggings; new hands will be paid while under instruction. Address T J 206, Tribune office.

WAIST, SKIRT, AND SLEEVE FINISHERS AT once. 400 Ontario-st.

Agents Wanted.

LADY AGENTS—FOR A NEW AND THE BEST thing out; sell on sight and make big money. A great publishing house. Apply M. Donnell Bros., 279 Dearborn-st., Fisher Bldg.

FIRST-CLASS LADY CANVASSERS—SALARY and expenses. Address T 387, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — COMPETENT, REMINgton; one who has knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; must be neat, accurate, and of good appearance; salary $8 start; good chance for advancement if right party; no agents. C 251, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED, BY MERcantile house on North Side; Smith Premier typewriter; give references and salary expected. Address T 483, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—EXP.; PERMANENT POsition; good salary. Apply Chicago Housewrecking Co., W. 35th and Iron-sts.

STENOGRAPHER—WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE of bookkeeping; permanent position. Apply at once to MR. HALL, 2d floor, 175 Monroe-st.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON OPERATOR; state wages, experience, and references. Address T J 207, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG LADY, RAPID on machine; $6, $7; state age, etc. Address T 304, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG LADY, RAPID; $15; temporary; North Side; state age, experience, etc. Address T 306, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITER OPERATOR—YOUNG LADY; experienced; $5 to start; state age, salary, etc. Address T 331, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

BINDERY GIRLS—EXPERIENCED. ROGERS & WELLS, 521 Wabash-av.

CROCHET ON EASY PAYMENTS.
WATCHES ON EASY PAYMENTS.
STRELITZ BROS., STRELITZ BROS.,
STRELITZ BROS., STRELITZ BROS.,
107 DEARBORN-ST.
OPEN EVENINGS.

CLAPP & COWLES, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st. Est. 1868. Diamonds, watches, silverware, etc.; prices lower than any house; full value paid for diamonds, gold, duplicate wedding presents.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERware; direct to consumer, at wholesale prices. J. A. SCHOENTHALER, Wholesale Jeweler, Room 605, 105 State-st. Open evenings.

CUT THIS OUT—CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, old gold, silver, wedding presents. Private. BREDT & CO., 87 E. Washington-st., Room 812.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY SOLD on easy payments at wholesale prices. LOUIS DASCH & CO., 210 State-st. 2d floor.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD GOLD and silver. DEE & CO., refiners, 67 Washington.

SEWING MACHINES.

DO NOT BUY A SEWING MACHINE UNTIL you call at our store and see our Eldredge "C" ball bearing, drop head, $25 and $27.50, or our "B" Eldredge Automatic single thread from $40 to $50. We have a full line of supplies for and repair all machines reasonably. Machines also rented. National Sewing Machine Co., 46 E. Madison-st.

M. J. GLEASON, Mgr. Phone Central 2208.

AKAM'S, 12 E. ADAMS-ST., SELL SEWING machines of any make at factory prices. New Singer, $19; new Wilson, $12, and others from $3 up. Every machine guaranteed. Open evenings.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3325 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT, NEWLY FURnished private suite, or residence will rent; a few rooms with select table board to parties with good references; 12 minutes to city.

2032 MICHIGAN—FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD; detached residence; steam. Phone 4061 Calumet.

207 MICHIGAN-AV., NR. AUDITORIUM—BEST rooms, table, and refs. for refined people.

North Side.

247 DEARBORN-AV. — DESIRABLE LARGE and small front rooms; hot and cold water; excellent table; walking distance; elevator.

205 CASS-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, with board. MRS. KAUTZ. Tel. 4681 Dearborn

587 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE ROOMS; EXCELlent table; steam; walking distance; refs.

77 MAPLE-ST. NEAR STATE—FURNISHED room; steam heated; with board. Phone Main 2904.

245 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY DECORATED rooms, with board; produce direct from country.

Hotels.

THE LOUVRE, FAMILY HOTEL, 3611 LAKE-av.—Newly remodeled; all modern conveniences; exceptionally elegant furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without private bath; splendid view of lake or avenue; ballroom, parlors, drawing, smoking, and billiard rooms; course dinners unsurpassed; Tel. Central 14 block, cable 2 blocks; references. Telephone, Oakland 1207. Reasonable rates.

HOTEL MANHATTAN, 3800 LAKE-AV.—FIRST class residential hotel; exceptional choice location; parlors, drawing and smoking rooms; course dinners unsurpassed. Board and room, $6 weekly up. Rooms, $2 weekly up.

HOME COOKING.
Lowest rates on South Side. Best service. Special rates to Feb. 1st. Just added ten rooms overlooking lake. 10461 Drexel.

HOTEL WARNER, 33D-ST. AND COTTAGE Grove-av.—First class residential hotel; finest located; newly and completely furnished throughout; fireproof; 220 outside rooms; 140 private baths; rooms, with private baths, $8 to $15 per week; fine new cafe; cuisine and service the best. McGUIRE & COBB, Props., formerly with the Lexington.

CARGILL'S PARK HOTEL, OAK PARK—
Elegant rooms.
Best location.
Moderate prices.
Most beautiful suburb around Chicago.
C. & N. W. Ry. or Lake-st. El.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV.—Block from S. S., L. S., I. C. electric lines; steam; baths. Rates, $2.50 American or European.

HOTEL WYCHMERE (EUROPEAN), INDIANA-av. and 18th-st.—150 elegant outside rooms; all modern; reasonable rates. MRS. H. YORK, Mngr.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.—Rooms, single or en suite, with or without bath; ten minutes from city. Telephone Oakland 492.

EDINBURGH, 2134 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American and European plan; suites of 2 and 3; also single; private bath; fireproof. Tel. 1008 South.

ALABAMA, ELEGANT AND BOWEN-AVS.—ELEgant family hotel; excellent table; beautiful rooms; elevator.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—NEWLY FURNISHED steam heated rooms with board; $7 and up. Van Buren and Sherman-sts.

NORTH SHORE HOTEL, DEMING-PL. AND Lincoln park; steam heat, electric light, bell service, elevator; winter rates. ST DREXEL.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—VERY FINE LARGE, LIGHT FRONT room, water heated; big closet; all modern conveniences; private family; references exchanged; Prairie-av., near 30th-st.

TO RENT—3009 MICHIGAN-AV. OUTSIDE corner suite of two rooms, specially furnished for two gentlemen; bath, elevator all night; cafe in building. Phone Calumet 3604.

TO RENT—A FEW ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms (steam, elevator); $2.50 up; also suites; good baths; cafe in bldg.; 3800 Lake-av.

TO RENT—3142 PRAIRIE-AV. — NICELY furnished front rooms, suitable for one or two; strictly modern; phone.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; good transportation; phone service. 3187 South Park-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THE LAFAYETTE, 10-12-14 East Harrison-st., steam, running water; one block south of Auditorium; walking distance.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, board if desired; hot bath. 3440 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHed room; also single room. 3849 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS, BOTH OUTSIDE, HEATed, very desirable. 2252 Wabash, flat 8.

TO RENT—177 E. 40TH-ST. FLAT 30; LARGE room, furnished or unfurnished; steam, modern.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT ROOMS; PRIvate family. 233 E. 52d-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, RUNNING HOT AND cold water, near Rock Island station. 6340 Yale.

TO RENT — ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHed; all conveniences. 3219 Wabash.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ½ BLOCK C. C. station. 3907 Lake-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ALCOVE; pleasant home; hot water; phone. 3255 Indiana.

TO RENT—3012 GROVELAND, VERY NICELY furnished front room; gentlemen preferred.

North Side.

TO RENT—372 OHIO, NICE, LARGE, CORNER, elegantly furnished rooms, housekeeping rooms; reasonable.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT and back parlors; steam; gentlemen. 18 Maple, 2d. left.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR AND SINGLE room, reasonable. 359 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—2 FRONT ROOMS, WELL FURnished, light housekeeping; steam, gas, and bath. If Rush-st. 2d flat.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms; references. 835 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOM; walking distance; $2. 3 Washington-pl.

TO RENT—581 LA SALLE-AV., HANDSOMELY furnished room; modern residence.

TO RENT—55 ST. CLAIR-ST., LARGE FRONT room; also suite or single; thoroughly heated.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, warm running water. 56 St. Clair-st.

TO RENT—ROOM IN CORNER FLAT, MODERN, Sheridan express station, T B 557, Tribune.

TO RENT—LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, HOT WAter; parlor, piano; walking distance. 306 Erie-st.

TO RENT—302 E. ERIE-ST., NICELY FURnished alcove room.

TO RENT—50 LINCOLN-AV., 4 FURNISHED rooms; light housekeeping or sleeping if desired.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, BEAUTIFUL south room; running water. 273 Belden-av.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG LADY PIANist, graduate from Boston Conservatory, a nice steam heated room, in exchange for piano instruction; must be within vicinity 31st and 39th-sts., between Cottage Grove and Halsted; instruction guaranteed. Address T 457, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM FOR TWO GENtlemen; breakfast and dinner; North Side preferred; must be first class; state price and particulars. Address C 564, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—$200 RHODES-AV., 10 ROOMS, CORner; barn; with large grounds; choice location. H. C. MOORE, 148 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BEST LOCATION IN KENWOOD near 49th, 12 room detached house; modern; $175 month; owner. Address C 451, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 14 ROOM house, 2 bathrooms, near Lake Shore drive, for winter or longer. MRS. E. W. CASE, 20, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FEW ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms (steam, elevator); $2.50 up; also suites; good baths; cafe in bldg.; 3800 Lake-av.

TO RENT—$42 PRAIRIE-AV. — NEW 8 ROOM building; snap; very swell; see them. 1460 Graceland, one block east of Clifton.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; good transportation; phone service. 3187 South Park-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THE LAFAYETTE, 10-12-14 East Harrison-st., steam, running water; one block south of Auditorium; walking distance.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, board if desired; hot bath. 3440 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—562 LA SALLE-AV., HOT WATER heat; near south end Lincoln park; 6 room house. MUELLER & CO., 643 N. Clark.

Winter Resorts.

TO RENT—FLORIDA—NEW AND COMPLETEly furnished cottage for the season; opposite the Poinciana Hotel. Write CHAS. E. HAMER, W. Palm Beach, Fla.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—AT VICTORIA, N. C., SUBURB OF Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautiful furnished house with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply to Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE. ABOUT 10 rooms, on Michigan, Prairie or Calumet-avs. inside of 32d-st.; must be modern and in thorough repair. Address Room 1104, 92 State-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—COR. 66TH AND MINERVA-AV., near Woodlawn-av., 6 room most attractive new modern flats in Woodlawn; steam heat, finished in hardwoods; convenient to the I. C. and elevated; $32.50. W. K. YOUNG & BRO.,
N. w. cor. 63d and Monroe-av.

TO RENT—THESE CHOICE FLATS, NEAR Alley L, Stanton and Washington Park:
6012 Calumet, 7 r., $37.50.
5812 Prairie, 7 r., $40.
6016 Calumet, 5 r., $27.50.
C. H. MILLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WOODLAWN—A BEAUTIFUL 7 room flat in a charming apartment bldg.; finely located; tenants of the highest order; only one vacancy; price $35. JAS. G. BARSALOUX, 272 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—DO YOU WANT A FINE FLAT? 6515 and 6517 Kimbark-av., a very choice location; L. S. express trains, Alley L, and all electric lines. CHAS. STANDISH, 185 Dearborn, on premises.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, LOWEST PRICE ON every flat I have left; 5 to 8 rooms; $25 up.
H. C. MOORE, 1068 E. 61st-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS, NEW, MODern, fine finish, steam heat. The Varsity, corner Ellis-av. and 61st-st. See janitor.

TO RENT — 8 ROOM FLAT, ALL MODERN; stone front, hot water, and sanitor service. 3116 Indiana-av.; $40. KERN & MYREN, 238 31st-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—EXTRA CHOICE FURnished suite, 4 rooms, heated, light housekeeping; near I. C. trains; $28. 4532 Lake-av., 2d flat.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AND BATH, $20; STEAM heat, hot water, elevator; modern. 3106 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—EWELL, NEWLY FURNISHED 4 room flat; cafe in bldg.; Kenwood, ar. I. C. Phone 4059 Blue.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY SOUTHARD & TRAINER—
NARRAGANSETT, SOUTH PARK -AV., s. w. cor. 58th-st.; 7 rooms; new building; overlooking speedway and Washington park; beautifully finished and decorated.

ELMER, 3833 LAKE-AV. beautiful 8 room corner; handsomely finished; finely decorated; view of lake; gas heat; best transportation.

ASTORIA, 101 E. 47TH-ST. and 6 rooms in modern detached 8 flat building; finely finished and decorated; $40.

GRAND-BLVD., n. w. cor. 38th-st., 6 and 7 rooms; beautiful corner apartments; outside light; handsomely finished and decorated; $55 and up.

CLIFT-30 DREXEL-AV. elegant new 5 room flats; every modern improvement; fine finish and decoration; $22.50 and $25.

ALTENHEIM, VINCENNES-AV., n. e. cor. of 42D-ST. 5 and 6 rooms; new, finely finished and decorated; $35 to $42.50.

142 OAKWOOD-BLVD., TEL. OAK, 705; 218 LA SALLE-ST., TEL. MAIN 4062; 1068 50TH-ST., TEL. WENTWORTH 2833.

TO RENT—THE WAUBUN,
3800 to 3870 Ellis-av.; J. C. Ry. and cable; elegant corner suites of 2 to 4 rooms, with buffet kitchen; artistic decoration and finish; every convenience; handsome entrances; elevator, phone; a home dining room in building; nothing so cozy in the city for a family of two; $25 to $50.

THE BRIGHTON, 41st-st. and Indiana-av., 7 rooms, finely finished; all conveniences; "L" station one block; $35 to $40.

THE DELAVAN, 4502 Vincennes-av., 7 rooms, modern; all conveniences; $28.
W. F. PAINE, 511, 217 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
NEW APARTMENTS.
4524-26 Indiana-av., modern 7 and 8 rooms, high class; open for inspection.
5622 Madison-av., 7 rooms, very high class; low rentals.
5723 Calumet-av., 7 rooms, modern; low rentals; open today.
944 55th-st.-blvd., near 55th-st. L road station, 5 to 7 rooms; $25 to $35. Best for the money in Chicago.

DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, 57th and Calumet-av.
55th and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—
THE KASKASKIA.
6001 Grand-blvd
Elegant new apartments, modern in every detail, 7 and 8 rooms; decorated to suit tenants; convenient to the following lines or transportation: Elevated, Lake Shore, 43d-st. electric, 39th-st. electric, Indiana-av. electric. Apply on premises to SAMUEL KELLUM, Agent.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 5 AND 6 ROOM APARTMENTS—" BOULEVARD TERRACE BLDG.," 1174-88 GARFIELD-BLVD.
Between Kenwood and State-sts.
Rents $30 to $32.50; one choice corner, 1st floor apartment; suitable for a doctor or dentist, $35.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st., and 5500 INDIANA-AV.

TO RENT—BELVOIR BUILDING,
4740 MADISON-AV. SEMI-FIREPROOF. One block from KENWOOD DEPOT (47th). 7 and 8 rooms; elegant interior, handsomely finished, artistic decorations.
RENT $50, $65.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st. Kenwood office, 43d and Oakenwald-ave.

TO RENT—4100 CALUMET-AV.—JUST COMpleted, 2d flat, 7 rooms; steam, etc. See janitor. 4850-2 Prairie-av., 7 and 8 rooms, very fine; open. 5744 45th-st., 7 rooms, modern; $25. 2 baths. The finest flat in Hyde Park. See janitor.
P. F. McCARTHY & CO., State and 39th-sts. 4700 Indiana-av. Open evenings.

North Side.

TO RENT—
THE ANOKA,
15 WISCONSIN-ST.
Modern 7 room apartments; steam heat, hot water, janitor service; $40 and $45.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 84 Clark-st.

TO RENT—OVERLOOKING LAKE MICHIGAN
N. W. COR. PINE GROVE AND WAVELAND-AVS., HIGH GRADE APARTMENTS.
CLARK & TRAINER, 411, 164 Dearborn-st.
Phone Cent. 97

TO RENT—5 ROOM FLATS: $30 UP. NEW building; snap; very swell; see them. 1460 Graceland, one block east of Clifton.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT, NEW APTS., 6 AND 7 r.; only $34 to $38; at 1801 to 11 Melrose-st., cor. Evanston-av.; special inducements.

TO RENT—FLAT, 6 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, 221 Illinois-st. Apply 71 N. State-st.

TO RENT—SMALL FLAT, ELEGANTLY FURnished; hot water. 278 Belden-av.

TO RENT—NICE 6 ROOM FLAT, 492 N. CLARKst.; $20. MRS. ROSENTHAL, first flat.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES; SELL OR exchange; from one to one hundred; money to loan. Phone Drexel 7522, SMITH & CO., 4653 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW STORES.
S. E. COR. STATE AND GARFIELD-BLVD.
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, LARGE PLATE GLASS WINDOWS, CEMENT BASEMENTS.
Splendid location for any first class business. Opposite new market.
Ladies' and children's shoes.
Upholstering, furniture.
Hardware, stationery.
Dyer and cleaner.
Bakery and confectionery.
Rent reasonable, $30 to $45.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—145-145 WABASH-AV., FINE STORE, 40x100, or part of same, with or without floors, from May 1st. 146 Jackson-blvd.
OLIVER & SCOTT, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — COR. STORE, 47TH AND CHAMplain-av.; good location for grocery and market.
KERN & MYREN, 238 31st-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
Offices in Adams Express Building, 185 to 189 Dearborn-st.
Choice location; rapid elevator service; light offices and reasonable rents.
JOHN F. McCORD, Room 401.

TO RENT—OFFICE, SINGLE OR EN SUITE; all modern conveniences. Mallers Bldg., 226-228 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE NO. 20, ON SECOND FLOOR, 97 Washington-st., with large vault. Rent low.

TO RENT—HALF OF OFFICE IN NEW YORK Life Building from Jan. 1; rent $25. Apply Room 617, 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SUITE MODERN OFFICES; REAsonable rent; large vaults; best light; electric elevators. 95-97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; ROLL TOP DESK furnished. 207, 115 Dearborn.

TO RENT—DESK IN LAW OFFICE; FRONT; good opportunity. Call and see. 4 Borden Block.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT—242-4 MARKET-ST., 2 FLOORS, 50X80; light 8 sides; pass. and frt. elevators; mill bldg.; finish, yellow pine; low rent; possession Jan. 1st; will rent singly or together; will have fine new entrance, tile floors, wainscoting, etc. C. STORY & CO., 209 La Salle-st.
10 'phones. ALL Main 539. 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—133-5-7-9 CLINTON-ST., FLOORS, with power, heat, and elevators. THORPE & McCAULEY, 265 La Salle-st. Tel. Har. 154.

TO RENT—ENTIRE 3D FLOOR, 50X100 FEET, 40x100, or part of same, with or without floors, from May 1st. 146 Jackson-blvd.
OLIVER & SCOTT, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — COR. STORE, 47TH AND CHAMplain-av.; good location for grocery and market.
KERN & MYREN, 238 31st-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

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Offices in Adams Express Building, 185 to 189 Dearborn-st.
Choice location; rapid elevator service; light offices and reasonable rents.
JOHN F. McCORD, Room 401.

TO RENT—OFFICE, SINGLE OR EN SUITE; all modern conveniences. Mallers Bldg., 226-228 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE NO. 20, ON SECOND FLOOR, 97 Washington-st., with large vault. Rent low.

TO RENT—HALF OF OFFICE IN NEW YORK Life Building from Jan. 1; rent $25. Apply Room 617, 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SUITE MODERN OFFICES; REAsonable rent; large vaults; best light; electric elevators. 95-97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; ROLL TOP DESK furnished. 207, 115 Dearborn.

TO RENT—DESK IN LAW OFFICE; FRONT; good opportunity. Call and see. 4 Borden Block.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT—242-4 MARKET-ST., 2 FLOORS, 50X80; light 8 sides; pass. and frt. elevators; mill bldg.; finish, yellow pine; low rent; possession Jan. 1st; will rent singly or together; will have fine new entrance, tile floors, wainscoting, etc. C. STORY & CO., 209 La Salle-st.
10 'phones. ALL Main 539. 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—133-5-7-9 CLINTON-ST., FLOORS, with power, heat, and elevators. THORPE & McCAULEY, 265 La Salle-st. Tel. Har. 154.

TO RENT—133-5-7-9 S. CLINTON-ST.—FLOORS with power, heat, and elevators. THORPE & McCAULEY, 265 La Salle-st. Tel. Har. 154.

Manufacturing Property.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND LOFTS WITH POWER for light manfg.; steam heat, good light, rent reasonable, 24 Central Union Blk., n. w. cor. Madison and Market-sts. Apply Room 200.

TO RENT—WILL BUILD MANUFACTURING building to suit good tenant on long lease; desirable location. Address T 451, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS.

TO RENT—143-145 WABASH-AV., FOUR STORY building, 40x160, to let from May 1, 1903.
OLIVER & SCOTT, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS,
STORES,
FLOORS,
in downtown and manufacturing districts. The largest list of property in Chicago. Buildings erected on long term leases.
SEND FOR LIST.
10 PHONES H. O. STONE & CO.,
All Main 539. 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS—STORES
FACTORIES AND FLOORS
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF LOOP
OR WILL BUILD TO SUIT GOOD TENANTS.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS,
STORES, OFFICES, AND FLOORS,
in all parts of the city. Send for list.
ROBERT C. WALKER, 115 DEARBORN-ST.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—FACTORY, DOCK, warehouse, and switch property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STABLE TO ACCOMmodate from six to twelve horses, located between Wabash and Wentworth-avs. and 43d and 49th-sts. Address T H 126, Tribune office.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

SPOT CASH WITHOUT DELAY FOR FURNIture; private residence or dealers' stocks. WALLS, 507 W. Madison-st. Tel. Halsted 554.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SACRIFICE A FINE nearly new light express or top, cutunder surrey, rubber tired; a hand made, rubber tired, leather top, end spring buggy; two sets of fine harness. Private barn, 395 W. Harrison-st.

HORSE FOR SALE—STYLISH, GRAINED, $1.50 week; called for, delivered free. RHODES, 290 Wabash-av. Telephone Har. 857.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FINE PAIR OF COBS; owner going abroad. Call at Moon's Livery. Ask for B. RAHTER, 2021 Wabash.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—FINE EXtension brougham. Can be seen at 5206 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE; 5 GLASS landau; also fine doctor's stanhope. 3211 Lake-av.

FOR SALE — EASY TERMS. EXTENSION brougham; fine order. 94 Dearborn-st., R. 44.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

H. STARR, 472 S. STATE-ST., HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' CAST-OFF CLOTHING, EVENING DRESSES, OPERA CAPES; OLD SEALSKINS AND FURS IN GREAT DEMAND. SEND POSTAL OR TELEPHONE HARRISON 3488. WILL CALL.

H. L. 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WHY PAY RENT OR INTEREST? WE ARE BUYING HOMES EVERY DAY.
INVESTIGATE.
GUARANTEE HOME PURCHASING CO.,
225 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A HOME IS GUARANTEED WITHin eleven months by taking out a contract with The American Home Assurance Co., 208-204 Manhattan Bldg.

FOR SALE—WILL BUILD OR LEASE—
We have several pieces of property north of 12th-st. for which we will build for tenant.
HIBBARD, PORTER & BRO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD AND AVENUE FINE residence property; improved or vacant.
WILLIAM H. MOONEY, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING and store property.
GUNNISON, PORTER & CO., 201 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—FOR QUICK SALES OR EXchanges list your property with BADEAUX, 105 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
358 East 41st-st., near Vincennes-av.
PRICE $4,500.
Nothing in the city ever offered at such a sacrifice.
Open for inspection Saturday and Sunday, 10 to 4. It is a modern 2 story brick residence; pressed brick front, stone trim; contains 9 large rooms; natural gas, furnace, laundry, bath, hot water attachment on furnace.
Lot 25x125.
Property cost recent owner $7,750, and it's worth it.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
A BARGAIN.
6529 MONROE-AV.
modern frame residence; $4,950.
8 large rooms;
oak floors, oak finish;
furnace heat; good barn.
50 ft. lot; detached.
Must sell at once.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.,
Exclusive Agents.
Key at this office. Central 1168.

FOR SALE— BARGAINS. FOR SALE.
WE ADVERTISE NOTHING BUT BARGAINS.
GRAND-BLVD., modern stone front house; perfect order; cost $16,000; our price $9,800.
VERNON-AV., near 33d, stone front house, 8 rooms; cost $7,500; our price $5,500.
TO BUY SIX SIDE HOUSES AND FLATS
you can save money by calling on
ELMER E. BALDWIN & CO.,
244 E. 35th-st.

FOR SALE—
BARGAIN, RENT $624. PRICE $4,500. Two buildings, six flats; must sell.
BARGAIN, KENWOOD HOME, built to live in. 5206 Kimbark-av.; make offer.
MICHIGAN-AV., HOUSE, near 28th-st.; brick house and 27 ft. lot; all for 2-3 value of lot.
BOAL, HUSTON & CO., 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
See this today. It's a snap.
2040 S. PARK-AV.
2 sty. frame res., rented for $300, on a lot 32x110 ft.; lot worth $6,000.
PRICE only $3,250. Must be sold before Jan. 1.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INVESTMENT BARGAIN—CORner of Ellis-av. and 52d-st., 150x158; only $80 a foot; worth $120. COCHRAN & HAYNES, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$840 STAR-AV., WOODLAWN—60 ft. house, $6,000. 4233-4235 Oakenwald-av., 60 ft., 2 houses; $7,000. L. M. SMITH & BRO., 3947 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—NEW HOMES AND VACANT LOTS.
F. D. DIAMOND, 1713 W. 63d-st., with Milwaukee Drexel Land Association.

FOR SALE—TWO 2 FLAT BLDGS., NEAR Boulevard; on installment payments. R. M. COY, Unity Bldg.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS IN Kenwood; renting a specialty; call for list.
TROTTER & ANKER, 123 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY OR SELL HOME PROPERTY on best streets and boulevards see EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE & CO., Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvard in Kenwood or Hyde Park, go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE—$9,000 BRICK RESIDENCE FOR $6,000; 14 rooms; lot 26x140; South Park-av. and 29th. TOWNSEND SMITH, 112 Dearborn-st.

$2,550 BUYS MODERN 7 ROOM BRICK HOUSE on Perry-av., near 71st-st., for immediate sale. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION. S. w. corner Fulton-st. and Union Park-pl., 44 ft. by 132 ft., GOODRIDGE, FRENCH & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — STONE FRONT FLATS AND dwellings; will exchange for other property.
JOHN T. O'CONNELL, 88 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE—
Property worth $100 ft. for $67.50 if sold this week.
50x150, EVANSTON-AV., 150 ft. north of Waveland; west front.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SHERIDAN PARK—BIG SNAP—
EDISON-ST., near Wilson, 50x125.....$72.50
KENMORE-A.V., near Leland, 50x160..... 72.50
The above are POSITIVE BARGAINS.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—LIST all properties with
CALLAN & VARDE
Selling Agents. 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—2641 N. PAULINA-ST., near Wilson-ave., 8 room house, 70x125 feet; only $6,500. E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY FINE 8, 9, AND 10 room houses, within one block of Wilson-av. station. W. W. Kimball Co., 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. LOT AND GOOD 10 ROOM house on Belden-av., near Clark; sacrifice for $6,500. DAVIS & HARR, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—308 OHIO-ST., OPPOSITE VIRGINIA hotel; 12 room house, lot 26 ft., $7,000.
FREDERICK T. HOYT, 58, 163 Randolph-st.

NORTHWEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LARGEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS near Humboldt Park; elevated and steam railroad; lots 22x177 ft., giving light and air; cement walks and other improvements in; desirable neigh

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S GREAT HOLIDAY DISPLAY.
600 PIANOS! 600 PIANOS!

24 DIFFERENT MAKES.

The largest, very much the largest, stock of piano assembled in any salesroom in the world.
QUALITY AND LOWEST PRICES.
These two things are assured every purchaser. But Quality comes first, for the "Quality of an article is remembered long after the price is forgotten."
Pianos sold by us bear a double guarantee—that of the makers and our own.
It has been said that a visit to our warerooms is worth a considerable sum of money to any intending piano purchaser. For there he can see 24 MAKES OF PIANOS SIDE BY SIDE and can soon ascertain just how far the sum which he has in mind will go in the purchase of a piano.

NEW UPRIGHTS	$125
NEW UPRIGHTS	145
NEW UPRIGHTS	150
NEW UPRIGHTS	165
NEW UPRIGHTS	175
NEW UPRIGHTS	185
NEW UPRIGHTS	200

VERY EASY PAYMENTS.
The above pianos are fully equal to instruments usually sold for $50 more. The values are possible only by reason of the extent of our transactions.
VERY BEAUTIFUL NEW MODEL UPRIGHTS
AT $225, $250, AND UPWARDS.
These pianos represent the latest thought of some of the best known eastern piano makers.
STEINWAY PIANOS KNABE PIANOS.
HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS.
HAZELTON PIANOS.
and other celebrated pianos are sold only by us.
SPECIAL VALUES IN USED PIANOS.
GROUP NO. 1—Consists of a number of second hand uprights, ranging from $75 to $100 in price. Among the makes are New England, Story & Camp, Schirmer, and others.
GROUP NO. 2—Second hand uprights in very fair condition, including Lyon & Healy, Bauer, Chase Bros., and others. Choice for $125. Some remarkable values.
GROUP NO. 3—Slightly used uprights of such well known names as Fischer, Hardman, Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Hampton, and others. Prices range from $140 to $175.
GROUP NO. 4—Steinway, Knabe, Weber, Fischer, and others. Uprights taken in exchange and returned from renting. Fine instruments of high intrinsic merit for $250 and upward.
GROUP NO. 5—About 20 Steinway and Knabe uprights, used a very little and as good as new in tone and appearance. Marked very low to close.
EASY PAYMENTS—Pianos may be secured from us on very easy terms. No advance in price when paid for by installments. Buyers at a distance should write for special bargain list and also our schedule of freight rates on pianos. We ship pianos everywhere. Inexpensive pianos bought from us may be exchanged later toward the purchase of a Steinway or Knabe, which famous makes are sold only by us.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
The business of Lyon & Healy largely exceeds in volume and value that of any other musical establishment in either Europe or America.
N. B.—OPEN SATURDAY EVENING AND ALSO THE THREE EVENINGS BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS.
ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS.
ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD FOR DURABILITY
WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.
Established 1873.
We have on sale a large stock of upright pianos in great variety of styles that are unsurpassed in quality of tone and action, elegant finish and durability.
Intending purchasers are especially invited to call and examine.
We are selling at low prices, either for cash or on easy payments.
Pianos to rent and one year's rent allowed if purchased.
Highly used upright pianos.
$85, $100, $125, $150 each.
SQUARE PIANOS, $25 TO $50 EACH.
ORGANS, $15 TO $50 EACH.
Pianos tuned, moved, stored, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS—
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 250-252 Wabash-av.
Complete holiday stock of the incomparable
BAUER PIANOS
BAUERS IN EVERY STYLE
in a great variety of artistic designs and the choicest natural woods.
Manufacturers' prices. Easy payments.
HOLIDAY BARGAINS IN USED UPRIGHTS.
We have a large stock of Chickering, Cable, Knabe, Bauer and other standard makes—all in first class condition, which we offer at VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES before Jan. 1.
We are sole agents for the wonderful
CHASE & BAKER PIANO PLAYER.
the most advanced of all devices for playing the piano. A suitable holiday gift; sold on convenient monthly payments. Call to hear it play the piano!
Inspection cordially invited.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
Established 1857. Chicago. 250-252 Wabash-av.
Open evenings until Christmas.

PIANOS LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT; unusually low prices—quality considered.
THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW SAMPLES:
$125, plain cased, serviceable pianos.
$150, cased, desirable pianos.
$175, artistic cases, excellent pianos.
OUR SPECIAL pianos, $200, $225, $250, and $275, EQUALLY GOOD VALUES.
HUNDREDS OF PIANOS to be sold without deposit and TO PRICES ON TERMS within the reach of all.
SHOPWORN PIANOS—serviceable as new instruments—may go at ONE-THIRD OFF REGULAR.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS, returned rental pianos, $100, $125, $150 up to $300 and $350.
"CROWN" PIANOS, they last a lifetime, models of excellence, $325 to $700.
ALL INSTRUMENTS ARE SOLD ON MERIT and customers are fully protected.
GEO. P. BENT, 211 WABASH-AV.,
The New "Crown" Building.

VOSE PIANOS.
LUDWIG PIANOS.
Our large business gives us a varied stock of pianos. Many of these, taken in exchange for the famous Vose, are offered at nominal prices after being thoroughly repaired. Some Pianos returned from rental, showing scarcely any signs of use, at 25 per cent reductions.
PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST.
Easy Terms of Payment.
New Pianos Rented.
VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
246 WABASH-AV.

STARCK'S CHRISTMAS PIANO SALE—
Our prices the talk of the town; 125 high grade pianos purchased by us from the manufacturer WHO NEEDED THE MONEY. WE BOUGHT RIGHT AND SELL RIGHT, at prices below cost of manufacture. These pianos will be sold by Christmas.
$100 upright—Our price only.....$135
$105 upright—Our price only.....$110
$110 upright—Our price only.....$115
$200 upright—Our price only.....225
Second hand uprights, $65 and $75 per mo.
Second hand upright bargains: Starck, $155; Vose & Sons, $150; Steinway, $145; Decker, $150; Hallet & Davis, $160; Chickering, $85, and many others.
NO PAYMENT DOWN! 75c to $1.50 per week.
Pianos to rent, $5, $4, and $6 per mo.
Square pianos, $35.
STARCK, 204-206 Wabash-av.

XMAS PIANOS— XMAS PIANOS—
If you don't wish to get a new piano, select a good used one.

Mahogany upright	$ 65	Walnut square	20
Walnut upright	70	Oak upright	95
Ebony square	20	Mahogany upright	115
Oak upright	100	Walnut upright	155
Walnut upright	120	Oak upright	155
Mahogany upright	140	Mahogany upright	150

Eastern uprights, $150, $160, $175.
New Western uprights, $156, $200, $250.
Story & Clark uprights, $400 to $1,000.
Organs, $10, $15, $20, $25.
New organs, $30, $40, $45, $60.
Open evenings.
STORY & CLARK, 255 Wabash-av.

$10 BUYS STEINWAY PIANO. $115 BUYS Hallett & Davis. $125 buys Hallet & Davis. $180 buys Haines Bros. $135 buys Kimball. $165 buys Kranich & Bach. $170 buys Knabe. $190 buys Steinway. New Kranich & Bach, Thompson & Co., and other pianos for sale only by
Thompson Piano Co., 360 Wabash-av.

THE BUSH & GERTS PIANO CO.,
BUSH TEMPLE OF MUSIC
AND 200 WABASH-AV.
WE SHARE PIANOS, RANGING IN PRICE from $150 to $500; all will be put in first class condition, which we offer at VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES before Jan. 1.
CHASE & BAKER PIANO PLAYER.
Is attracting many listeners at the daily demonstration of its wonderful possibilities. It enables any one without musical training to render the simplest or most difficult composition with the utmost precision and beauty of expression.
A few of these instruments used in concerts at REDUCED PRICES.
CASH or INSTALLMENTS on any purchase.
W. W. KIMBALL CO. [Established 1857], Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

CHRISTMAS PIANO SALE—
We have placed in stock 148 new standard upright pianos for immediate sale. Among them will be found 80 upright pianos manufactured by an Eastern piano company, who placed them in storage as collateral with a national bank. They were unable to redeem them. We bought them for spot cash at less than the cost of manufacture. We are manufacturers and know what it costs to make good pianos. The balance includes a fine variety of other well known standard pianos. We propose to close them out at once at one-third, one-fourth, and one-half their actual value.
NOTE OUR PRICES.
18 new upright pianos, handsome mahogany cases.....$187
20 new upright pianos, fancy figured oak.....196
36 new upright pianos, handsome figured walnut.....$218 and 222
40 new upright pianos, French burl walnut.....265
Second hand uprights from $30 to $90. Square pianos from $15 to $60. Also a fine selection of new Steger & Sons pianos from $300 to $700. Used Steger & Sons pianos $250 to $500. Sold for cash or on easy weekly or monthly payments.
The Steger guaranty is surety for the high quality of every piano bought at this sale. Open evenings until Christmas.
STEGER & SONS PIANO MFG. CO.,
235 Wabash-av., n. w. cor. Jackson-blvd.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN
CRAIGE BROS. PIANOS [the original Chase].
HACKLEY PIANOS.
CARLISLE PIANOS.
All new designs in case. Special bargains in slightly used and second hand pianos, $100 up. Pianos for rent. S. SWANLUND, Swedish salesman. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
289 Wabash-av.

EXCURSIONS AND TRAVEL.
CALIFORNIA AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST—
Judson-Alton personally conducted excursions, leaving Chicago every Tuesday and Thursday, via the "Scenic Route," through Colorado and the Rocky Mountains in daylight, provide a through tourist car service to California and Pacific Northwest, making a journey comfortable, economical, and enjoyable. Low one way and round trip rates to California, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Salt Lake City, and Colorado points. Write or call on GEO. H. LENNARTZ, 340 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, for free itinerary.
LOW RATES TO SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, Denver, 10,000 other points. A. J. GEIS, 209 Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.
CHIMNEY CLEANING—DO YOU BURN SOFT coal? Greatest discovery; will clean chimney; will mail article and full particulars for 15 cents. Famous Chemical Chimney Cleaning Co., 302 Fifth-av., Milwaukee, Wis.
S. D. CHILDS & CO., PRINTERS, BINDERS, and lithographers, 140 Monroe-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.
Ocean Navigation.
DOMINION LINE—
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Resumption of trips by the Mammoth Popular
"COMMONWEALTH" and "NEW ENGLAND,"
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.
From Boston, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, and Alexandria, Egypt.
"New England".....Jan. 17, Feb. 28
"Commonwealth".....Jan. 3, Feb. 14, Mar. 28
TO AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA.
Vancouver.....Jan. 10, Feb. 21
Cambroman.....Jan. 31, March 14
Proceed through to Alexandria on the January and February voyages.
Also sailings—Boston to Liverpool. Portland, Me., to Liverpool. For rates, booklet, etc., apply to company's office, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
S. S. DEUTSCHLAND
From N. Y. Jan. 28, Feb. 25, and Mar. 18.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Patricia.....Dec. 20 Pretoria.....Jan. 3
Bluecher.....Dec. 27 Waldersee.....Jan. 10
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia.....Jan. 15 Palatia.....Mar. 5
Phœnicia.....Jan. 29 Phœnicia.....March 19
S. S. PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE.
From New York March 12, 1903.
FOR MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, GENOA.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, BREMEN.
Kronprinz, Dec. 13, 2 pm Kaiser, Dec. 24, 10 am
Kaiser, Jan. 6, 10 am Kronprinz, Mar. 10, 2 pm
Kronprinz, Feb. 10, 2 pm Kaiser, Mar. 24, 10 am
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
*Trave, Jan. 7, 11 am †Neckar, Feb. 21, noon
*Saale, Jan. 21, 11 am †Main, Mar. 7, noon
*Trave, Feb. 14, 10 am †Weimar, Mar. 21, 11 am
*Calls at Algiers. †Sails to Gibraltar, Naples, only. ‡Sails to Naples, Genoa, only.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY, N. Y.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
Gen. Western Agents, 86 Dearborn-st.

AMERICAN LINE.
Fast Twin Screw Express Service.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(LONDON).
St. Louis..Dec. 24, 10 am St. Paul..Jan. 7, 10 am
Philadelphia..Dec. 31, 10 am Phila.....Jan. 21, 10 am
PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL.
West'land..Dec. 27, 3 am Friesland..Jan. 17, 8:30 am
Belgiland..Jan. 3, noon Noordland..Jan. 17, noon
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kroonland..Jan. 3, 10 am Finland..Jan. 17, 10 am
Zeeland..Jan. 10, 10 am Vaderl'd..Jan. 24, 10 am
Tel. Cent. 1141. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

COMPAGNIE GEN'ALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
French Line. New York to Havre and Paris.
Sailings every Thursday at 10 a. m.
La Savoie.....Dec. 25 Jan. 22 Mch. 5 Apr. 2
La Champagne..Jan. 1 Feb. 5 Mch. 26 Apr. 23
La Lorraine....Jan. 8 Feb. 5 Apr. 23 May 21
La Bretagne....Jan. 15 Feb. 12 Mar. 12 Apr. 9
La Touraine.....Jan. 22 Feb. 19 Mar. 19 Apr. 16
New, modern, gigantic Twin Screw and Express Steamers; naval officers' man-of-war discipline. Company's vestibuled trains leave Paris for Havre.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

CUNARD LINE— ESTABLISHED 1840.
New York—Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Etruria.....Jan. 3 Jan. 17 Feb. 14
Saxonia (new twin scr.).....Jan. 3 Jan. 31
Umbria.....Jan. 10
Ivernia (new twin scr.).....Jan. 24
Campania.....Jan. 24
Lucania.....Feb. 7
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.
Phone Central 3061.

XMAS PIANOS— XMAS PIANOS—
If you don't wish to get a new piano, select a good used one.

Mahogany upright	$ 65	Walnut square	20
Walnut upright	70	Oak upright	95
Ebony square	20	Mahogany upright	115
Oak upright	100	Walnut upright	155
Walnut upright	120	Oak upright	155
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Eastern uprights, $150, $160, $175.
New Western uprights, $156, $200, $250.
Story & Clark uprights, $400 to $1,000.
Organs, $10, $15, $20, $25.
New organs, $30, $40, $45, $60.
Open evenings.
STORY & CLARK, 255 Wabash-av.

$10 BUYS STEINWAY PIANO. $115 BUYS Hallett & Davis. $120 buys Hallet & Davis. $180 buys Haines Bros. $135 buys Kimball. $165 buys Kranich & Bach. $170 buys Knabe. $190 buys Steinway. New Kranich & Bach, Thompson & Co., and other pianos for sale only by
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THE BUSH & GERTS PIANO CO.,
BUSH TEMPLE OF MUSIC
AND 200 WABASH-AV.
WE SHARE PIANOS, RANGING IN PRICE from $150 to $500; all will be put in first class condition, which we offer at VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES before Jan. 1.
CHASE & BAKER PIANO PLAYER.
The most advanced of all devices for playing the piano. A suitable holiday gift; sold on convenient monthly payments. Call to hear it play the piano!
Inspection cordially invited.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
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PIANOS LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT; unusually low prices—quality considered.
THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW SAMPLES:
$125, plain cased, serviceable pianos.
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OUR SPECIAL pianos, $200, $225, $250, and $275, EQUALLY GOOD VALUES.
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SHOPWORN PIANOS—serviceable as new instruments—may go at ONE-THIRD OFF REGULAR.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS, returned rental pianos, $100, $125, $150 up to $300 and $350.
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ALL INSTRUMENTS ARE SOLD ON MERIT and customers are fully protected.
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The New "Crown" Building.

VOSE PIANOS.
LUDWIG PIANOS.
Our large business gives us a varied stock of pianos. Many of these, taken in exchange for the famous Vose, are offered at nominal prices after being thoroughly repaired. Some Pianos returned from rental, showing scarcely any signs of use, at 25 per cent reductions.
PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST.
Easy Terms of Payment.
New Pianos Rented.
VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
246 WABASH-AV.

STARCK'S CHRISTMAS PIANO SALE—
Our prices the talk of the town; 125 high grade pianos purchased by us from the manufacturer WHO NEEDED THE MONEY. WE BOUGHT RIGHT AND SELL RIGHT, at prices below cost of manufacture. These pianos will be sold by Christmas.
$100 upright—Our price only.....$135
$105 upright—Our price only.....$110
$110 upright—Our price only.....$115
$200 upright—Our price only.....225
Second hand uprights, $65 and $75 per mo.
Second hand upright bargains: Starck, $155; Vose & Sons, $150; Steinway, $145; Decker, $150; Hallet & Davis, $160; Chickering, $85, and many others.
NO PAYMENT DOWN! 75c to $1.50 per week.
Pianos to rent, $5, $4, and $6 per mo.
Square pianos, $35.
STARCK, 204-206 Wabash-av

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1902.

WHY ARE THEY WORKING?

When children of 13 are found to be working from 5:30 in the evening to 5:30 in the morning, one's first thought is: "Who is to blame?" Some members of the strike commission seem to have leveled remarks at the parents. Child after child appeared before the commission and gave testimony which could not be heard without emotion. Not all the facts, however, are in. The commission has not yet learned just how much money the parents of the working children are able to earn. Neither has it learned just how much money those parents have to spend on provisions. When these things have been made clear the commission will be able to distribute its censure equitably between parents and employers. Even if it shall be established that the parents deserve a great deal of censure, it will be by no means established that employers are justified in putting girls of 13 on twelve hour night shifts. Such employers cannot be justified either by their works, as seen in their schedules of hours and wages, or by their faith, as seen in their consciousness of divine approbation.

What can be expected, however, in Pennsylvania? Mr. James Campbell is chief factory inspector in Pennsylvania. He attended the recent meeting of factory inspectors in Charleston and spent three hours at that meeting in an attempt to prove that a child was sufficiently educated at the age of 13, and that on arriving at that age it ought to be put to work without any further delay. To raise the minimum working age limit above 13, said Mr. Campbell, was all foolishness.

There must be many people like Mr. Campbell in Pennsylvania. The number of children under 16 at work in Pennsylvania in manufacturing establishments is, according to the United States census, over 33,000. In Illinois the number of such children, according to the same authority, is about 10,500. The working age limit in Illinois is 14. In Pennsylvania it is 13. While on this subject one may as well kill off a certain misstatement which has shown extraordinary vitality. The Philadelphia Public Ledger, the New York Tribune, and many other eastern papers have said in their news columns that in Illinois there are "20,000 children under 14 working in factories." The facts are these: The figure 20,000 is taken from the last Illinois factory report; it refers not to children under 14 but to children over 14 and under 16; it includes not only factories but stores and offices. This explanation is made not in order to blacken Pennsylvania nor in order to whitewash Illinois. Both states are black enough. It is not fair, however, that Illinois should be made out to be blacker than it really is. Unless that "20,000 factory children under 14" statement ceases to appear in American newspapers Illinois will get, without deserving it, a reputation like that of South Carolina. Let every state get what it deserves but no more.

THE HUSBAND'S FINANCIAL RIGHTS.

Has the husband an exclusive right to his own money? Apparently not, if the decisions of courts are of binding force. It was not long ago that a St. Louis judge decided a wife could go through her husband's pockets, of course "unbeknownst" to him, and take therefrom whatever sum she could find to apply to household expenses. Another judge in New York recently decided that a wife could purchase what wearing apparel she pleased without consulting the husband, and have it charged to him, and that he must pay the bill.

Now comes a third judge, down in Maine, with a decision equally momentous as well as far reaching. It seems that one Mrs. Harrison of Portland, being hard up for money, in the dead of night reached under Mr. Harrison's pillow while that careless individual was lustily snoring, abstracted $1,000 for her own uses, but considerately left $50 for his uses. This showed that she retained about one-twentieth of her old sympathy and affection for him or that she thought he could get along on much less than she could. When Mr. Harrison found what Mrs. Harrison had done, and that she wouldn't give up the plunder, he was twenty times angrier than he ever was before, and had his spouse brought into court upon the charge of larceny. The judge at once decided that a wife cannot steal from her husband, and Mrs. Harrison went scot free, and Mr. Harrison was out a thousand dollars in cash, besides acquiring the humiliating knowledge that his pocketbook was liable to domestic invasion at any time.

Of course, all these decisions are based upon the theory that man and wife are one, hence the wife cannot steal from the husband. Once this deduction becomes firmly settled in the female mind it will be "hard lines" for husbands. Not all women are as considerate as Mrs. Harrison. There are those sufficiently grasping to take the entire $1,050. But what can be done about it if the courts go on this way? Who will be safe? If women were only content to be the half, or even the better half, and divide equally, the outlook would not appear so depressing, but in those cases which thus far have been made public the woman has taken the whole of the money, except in the case of Mrs. Harrison, who considered herself entitled to twenty times as much of the contents of his pocketbook as he who thought he owned it all. If this goes on much longer the man who is bold enough to enter upon the "holy estate" of wedlock might as well understand that he surrenders his financial rights, and that when he and the charming creature become one they do not share the money jointly. Either she takes the whole or they share in the proportion of fifty for him and one thousand for her. It is a discouraging outlook for man, who but a brief time ago was "the tyrant."

THE COAL FAMINE.

The coal question already is a serious one in eastern cities. It may become a serious one in western cities if railroad service is interfered with by storms or if continuous extremely cold weather adds to the demand for fuel. The situation is a disagreeable one and there is no prospect of immediate and full relief. The anthracite and soft coal miners are actively at work. Their output of coal is greater than at any previous time. There are complaints in some quarters that not enough energy is displayed in getting the coal to market. It is said that if the railroads would make greater efforts the situation would be much improved. It has not been shown that they are not, as a rule, doing quite well. Even the best equipped railroad will sometimes find it impossible to handle all the freight which is pressed upon it.

Nothing which mine operators or railroads can do now can make up for the decrease in the output of coal last summer because of the strike. The producers will not be able to meet fully the requirements of consumers until the demand for coal slackens next spring. The greatest exertions cannot compensate for the shortage of 36,000,000 tons in last year's production. The anthracite mines never turn out enough coal during the winter to meet the winter's needs. The stocks accumulated during the summer must be drawn on to get through the winter. Ordinarily at the beginning of cold weather the cellars of well to do people in the east and the yards of dealers are full of coal. That is not the case this year.

The lack of anthracite created a new demand in the east for bituminous coal, a demand which has by no means ceased. That demand has inevitably diverted from the western markets soft coal which would otherwise have gone there. During the summer there has been no letup in the demand for coal for manufacturing purposes. Prosperity is a great consumer of coal. The demand for that product has increased more rapidly than the supply.

It may be taken for granted that in the event of a dangerous scarcity of coal in New York City or elsewhere the railroads will neglect other freight and devote themselves almost exclusively to the transportation of coal, but nothing they can do will fully counteract the effect of a strike, which is seen to have been a national calamity. It will be expedient for consumers to bear this in mind and economize in the use of fuel wherever they can.

IT LOOKS LIKE PEACE.

The German, British, and Italian governments are paying respectful attention to the suggestion of the American government that they arbitrate their differences with Venezuela. They profess admiration for the principle of arbitration, but there are some points which they wish to have settled before they resort to it in this instance. There will have to be further parleying and more communications by cable before the powers will accept the happy method of escape from a perplexing situation which arbitration opens to them. It is reported that Great Britain favors arbitration with "certain safeguards"—with some kind of effective guaranty that whatever sums may be found due by Venezuela will be paid.

The question of a guaranty is said to be full of difficulties. So it is, because no faith is put in Venezuelan promises. The difficulties would vanish if the United States were to become a guarantor, promising to pay out of its treasury if Venezuela could not or would not pay the amount of all claims which could be proved to be meritorious. If the United States would say it was ready to do this European governments would recall their warships and there would be peace in the Caribbean sea until this country made a serious effort to recover from Venezuela money advanced on its account. Venezuela would pay nothing to its "great and good friend" until coerced into doing so.

If the United States were to consent to guarantee the payment of claims against Venezuela it would not be long before it would be asked to do the same thing for Colombia, Peru, and for defaulting Central American republics. The Latin American states would seek to borrow right and left, and they would find lenders if it was understood that in the last resort the United States would pay.

The United States will not indorse the paper of those states. Short of that it will gladly do all that lies in its power to aid states which are financially embarrassed and which wish to pay their just debts. If Venezuela will consent to allow the United States to take charge of the collection of its customs revenues and apply them in whole or in part towards the liquidation of debts which a competent tribunal decides are due, the American government will assume the responsibility cheerfully. In all probability Venezuelan collectors of customs are not strictly honest, and the receipts would be larger under American administration than they are now. It would not be many years before the Venezuelan obligations were paid off and the receiver relieved from his duties.

To make the receivership plan a complete success it is essential that Venezuela should abstain from revolutions while it is in operation. This is much to ask of people whose normal state is revolution, but domestic peace must prevail in a country which wishes to pay its debts. They can be paid in the case of Venezuela only by raising coffee and other products which foreigners will buy. Where civil war is almost continuous the people have little time to raise crops.

A Good Move at Dunning.

The president of the Cook county board has a plan for providing the people in the Dunning institutions with musical instruments, books, games, and other means of recreation. The county can hardly afford to make an appropriation for this purpose. Mr. Foreman is therefore raising money by voluntary subscription. All citizens of Chicago will hope that he will be able to raise all the money he needs. Many citizens will not only hope, they will help. The people at Dunning have a life which needs to be cheered and varied. It will not be enough, however, to buy and give them the means by which cheer and variety may be secured. It will be necessary to help them in their efforts to use those means. They are not people who can adequately help themselves. When the games, musical instruments, etc., are installed, there will have to be attendance, advice, suggestion, and fellowship. Without personal work the new games and things may not meet with full success. Mr. Foreman is no doubt bearing this in mind. He will provide the proper kind of persons for his recreation department. Persons not officially connected with Dunning might be interested. There could be few kinder personal services than to go out to Dunning in order to help the people there to use the gifts which they are about to receive.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF DUTIES.

The house has passed a bill to reduce to 25 per cent of the Dingley rate the duties on Philippine products which are not already on the free list. The law of the last session reduced the duties to 75 per cent of the Dingley rates, but that reduction has had no perceptible effect on Philippine imports. Less sugar came from the islands last year than there did ten years ago. Possibly there would have been larger shipments if the islands had not been in a bad condition industrially. The ravages of disease among men and animals have affected for the time being the productive capacity of the Filipinos.

The Cubans would be overjoyed if they could get as good terms for their sugar and tobacco as it is proposed to give the Filipino producers. They would feel that their fortunes were made and would straightway increase their shipments of the two products. It is not likely that the Philippines will send in the near future much more than they are sending now. The best sugar men and the American tobacco raisers may not apprehend increased importations. If they do they will tie up the pending bill in the senate, which has only two months in which to act on it.

The trade with the Philippines except as to the single article of manila hemp, which is on the free list, has been smaller than some sanguine individuals thought it would be. Much was said at one time about the forest wealth of the islands and large exportations of cabinet woods were promised. That wealth will be developed in time, but it has not been yet.

The productive capacity of the Philippine islands is great, and the day will come when the United States will be an extensive consumer of their different products. The reduction in duties which the house has voted will hasten the coming of that day. It will incite Americans to do in the Philippines what they began doing in Hawaii when reciprocity was established with the United States.

DETECTIVE BRYAN will investigate the Mexican silver mystery—but it has got to conform to his theory.

PRESIDENT JAMES J. HILL, who is talking of retiring, may be trusted not to drop his guard during the breakaway.

AN elevator conductor who can be driven insane by the questions of his passengers would never do for the position of ticket seller at a railway station.

IF a still, small voice ever whispers to President Castro the intimation that his resignation might be a good thing for Venezuela, let him not stifle the voice.

GO IT, Grau; go it, encore fiend. But don't let up on him, Grau, till you have knocked him out.

"THE world has less and less use," remarks the Nebraska State Journal, "for the young man who drinks whisky." While the young man, if he drinks enough whisky, has no use whatever for the world.

AND now Uncle George F. Hoar—bless his old heart!—is about to take a hand in crushing the octopus.

GERMANY, it is believed, will be satisfied with the cash and an apology, but the cash must precede the apology.

GOING early to do your Christmas shopping may also assist the overworked letter carrier to avoid a part of the rush.

ALL the University of Chicago has to do is to state its needs in tabulated form and hang up its stocking.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Viewpoint.

Stranger—"Fuel is pretty costly here this winter, isn't it?"

Fire Insurance Man (in accents of sadness)—"Costly? Sometimes we burn as high as $100,000 worth of buildings in a single night."

Only the Future Can Tell.

"Papa," his little daughter asked him, "are you going to get me something nice for Christmas?"

"O, yes, dear."

"Something pretty, papa?"

"More than that, pet; something beautiful."

"Is it going to be expensive?"

"I don't know, child. I—I hope not," he said, gazing dreamily into the fireplace. "I am going to give you a new mamma, dear."

Anecdotes of Eminent Persons.

(Executed in accordance with the best models.)

UNCLE JOE'S WITTY RETORT.

Everybody in Washington is laughing at an exceedingly funny story related of Uncle Joe Gunn, the veteran congressman from Illinois.

It seems he was taking a walk down Pennsylvania avenue the other day with his thumbs in the arm holes of his vest—or waistcoat, when he was accosted by a friend.

"Uncle Joe," said the friend, "when you are elected speaker of the house are you going to be a czar?"

"I'll try not to be a czardine," instantly replied the veteran congressman.

At which the friend passed on, shaking his sides with mirth.

ONE ON DR. BILLUS.

Friends of Dr. Wood Dwight Billus, the distinguished clergyman, relate with great glee a "good one" he got off recently.

"Doctor," asked a parishioner, "have you ever canvassed your congregation to find out how they stand on future probation?"

"No," said the doctor, with a genial smile, "I am not a canvasser."

MR. DARLIN'S BON-MOT.

A most laughable story, of which Mr. John M. Darlin, the well known politician and aspirant for mayoralty honors, is the hero, has leaked out and is causing much amusement in political circles. It is as follows:

"You will make a mistake, John," said one of his intimate friends to him the other evening, "if you shell out too freely to the cheap guys that will try to work you. Don't be a clam."

"Shell out? Clam?" retorted Mr. Darlin, without a moment's hesitation. "Why not? Feel of my arm. Ain't I all mussel?"

Information.

"There is something in this paper," said Mrs. Chugwater, "about a 'real estate pool' and a 'railway pool.' What does that mean? What are they?"

"They are merely organizations of business men," replied Mr. Chugwater.

"Then why do they call them pools?"

"That's on account of the water in their stocks, I suppose. Women can't understand these things. Don't bother me." C. W. T.

Retort Courteous.

[From the New York Times.]

When Mark Twain called on Senator Chauncey Depew at his office recently he found him with his fingers much soiled from writing. As the senator stepped to the bowl and began washing his hands, Mr. Clemens observed laughingly:

"It might be a good thing if you would use a little of that soap on your conscience, senator."

"Possibly," agreed the senator. "Soap would do in my case, but if 'twas yours, you'd have to use pumice stone at least."

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One Sound Trust.

The number and variety of idiotic bills against the trusts that are being introduced in congress would indicate that there is at least no trust that destroys competition among the feeble minded.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright, 1902, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.

TO WHAT extent the monarchs of the old world are subject to the will of their people was shown the other day in the Spanish cortes when the conservative ex-minister, Don Romero Robledo—he with the artificial nose—put a question to the government as to whether the king had quitted the capital without being duly authorised to do so by the cabinet, the latter representing the parliament, and the parliament in turn representing the people.

Old Premier Sagasta, who since has resigned, replied to the question without taking exception to its character, and declared that while it was perfectly true that the king had left Madrid, his majesty had warned the ministers of his intentnon to do so, and that anyhow the absence had only lasted for one day, during which the king had enjoyed a few hours' shooting in the royal preserves of the Pardo, which is situated at a distance of ten minutes' drive from the palace at Madrid.

It is well that this episode should become known in this country. For it shows that there are terrible drawbacks to the possession of a throne, and when one recalls how completely subservient the people were in ancient times to their monarchs one is able to realise the extent of the progress of democracy, now that kings are expected to ask permission of their parliament, or of the latter's representatives—namely: the cabinet—if they want to leave the capital for a day's shooting.

It was with the object of avoiding any such discussion as this in the cortes that Queen Christine throughout the sixteen years of her regency never once quitted Spain to visit either the land of her birth or her relatives. President Loubet, like his predecessor, President Faure, was obliged to secure the sanction of the two chambers at Paris for his visit to Russia, and when, during the early part of the reign of Queen Victoria, she visited Germany and France, questions were raised both in parliament and in the London press as to whether she had any constitutional right to leave the country without the permission of parliament. Her ministers, in replying, explained that as she was taking a secretary of state along with her and would remain constantly in touch and in daily communication with the cabinet, there need be no fear of any interference with the normal march of the administrative machinery of the government. But they did not enter into the question of her constitutional rights of the crown in the matter, which have never, I believe, been settled until this day.

While monarchs are thus in a measure dependent upon the sanction of their ministers and of parliament as regards absences not merely from their dominions but, as we see in the case of the king of Spain, even from their capitals, the members of the reigning families, princes as well as princesses of the blood, have in the same way to obtain permission from the sovereign before they can leave the country, while they are always expected to notify the monarch when they absent themselves from the town or city where the court happens to be in residence at the time. This is one of the penalties of their rank, and no matter how much older they may happen to be than the reigning head of their family they are absolutely dependent on his or her caprice in the matter, being sometimes suddenly recalled from abroad at great inconvenience and without any reason or reason, compelled to cancel all the engagements that they may have made.

The late Queen Victoria was exacting with regard to her grown up children in this matter, and so, too, is the present German emperor, as was also his grandfather, while the late King Humbert on one occasion called his niece, Duchess Helen of Aosta, to severe account for having left Italy to visit her mother in France without previously obtaining his sanction. Indeed, he actually summoned her back to Italy, after she had been gone only four days, and then permitted her to rejoin her mother after she had duly obtained his permission.

At no time since the conclusion of the war between Greece and Turkey has there been a feeling of such bitterness at Athens against Emperor William and his people as at the present moment. It is due to no fault of the kaiser, but to the indiscretions of the commanding officer of the German gunboat Loreley, which usually is stationed at Constantinople for the use of the German ambassador there.

While the boat was undergoing repairs in one of the docks at Piræus, which is the port of Athens, one of the sailors on watch was murdered at night, while another sailor disappeared. A strong box on board was likewise found to have been broken open and papers and money to have been stolen.

The German captain at once assumed that not only one but both of his men had been murdered and that the perpetrator of these crimes as well as of the robbery had been Greeks and promptly proceeded to inveigh in the most bitter fashion against Greek lawlessness and Greek crime, denouncing the Greek police for their failure to afford proper protection to foreign ships of war enjoying Greek hospitality. He likewise offered large rewards for the capture of the assassin.

The latter was caught by a Greek soldier. But the murderer turned out to be not a Greek but a German—namely: the missing sailor. The captain, therefore, found himself in a quandary, which was increased when the soldier who had effected the arrest of the assassin declined from patriotic motives to accept the proffered reward from a man who had so grievously insulted his country and his people as the commander of the Loreley.

That the soldier's attitude in the matter commended itself to his fellow countrymen was shown by the fact that the Bank of Athens, the leading financial institution in Greece, promptly paid itself the promised reward on the ground that the soldier being a poor man, did not deserve to suffer any pecuniary loss through his patriotism.

Meanwhile, the Athens papers are full of bitter abuse of Germany and the Germans, and there have been even hostile demonstrations in front of the German legation. It is likely under the circumstances that the captain of the Loreley will be relieved of his command, by way of reparation for his indiscretion, which was all the more unpardonable in view of the fact that the crown princess of Greece is a sister of the kaiser, and that her position at Athens has not precisely been rendered more agreeable by this revival of Germanophobia in the land of her adoption.

Lord Cranborne, the under secretary of state for foreign affairs in London, has officially denied in parliament the story published far and wide the other day to the effect that England and France had come to an agreement on most great points of issue, England giving France a free hand in Morocco, save in the case of Ceuta, while France in return was stated to have consented to withdraw her claims in Newfoundland and the New Hebrides. To this official denial may be added the fact that although offers have been made privately through certain intermediaries to the British government on these lines, Mr. Chamberlain just before sailing for south Africa declared, while discussing the matter at a dinner table, that there was not the slightest chance of any such proposals ever under any circumstances being accepted by Great Britain.

These views of Secretary Chamberlain as to the relative importance of the interests of the mother country in Newfoundland, the Pacific, and Morocco are of considerable interest, in view of his position at the head of the colonial department and as a predominant member of the present unionist cabinet.

Two Meanings.

When first I kissed sweet Marguerite,
When first I kissed sweet Marguerite,
She blushed rose red,
And sternly said:
"You mustn't! Stop!!!"

Last night I kissed sweet Marguerite,
Last night I kissed sweet Marguerite,
She blushed rose red,
But sweetly said:
"You mustn't stop."
—Utica Observer.

Never Saw One.

She—"Don't you think girls have a happy faculty for saying the right thing?"

He—"Can't say. I never saw a happy faculty."—Yale Record.

Watch for It.

An article of intense interest to every Catholic in Chicago will be published in "The Tribune" of tomorrow.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

IF you have a sudden desire to telephone while bathing in the Hotel Stanton at Wenona, Ill., you can do so without getting out of your tub. The hotel stationery reads: "Long distance telephone. Bathroom in connection."

MR. PRENDERGAST will hardly succeed in flabbergasting the Hon. Gus Nohe.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

On Jan. 15 the International Congress of Knockers' Clubs will convene at Hammerfest, Norway, the Land of the Midnight Knock, and we have made arrangements for special reports of the meet. Saintess Grayce, envoy extraordinary for the Line-o'-Type, will sail after Christmas. She will be chaperoned by Miss Elizabeth Grouch, spinster.

STILL, that's about as near to a fight as the kaiser usually gets.

SECURE YOUR SEATS!

The Water Wagon, ready for its run Jan. 1, Col. R. E. Moyse, driver.

B. L. T.—Please reserve a good seat for me on the water wagon—one well forward, so I won't be one of the first to fall off. W. S. B.

B. L. T.—Please enter my name for the water wagon Jan. 1. I should like to sit next the driver and hold the whip. C. P. M.

INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMATIC CLEARING HOUSE AND COLLECTION AGENCY,
HERBERT W. BOWEN, GENERAL MANAGER.

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All claims subject to the Monroe doctrine.
Send for circulars.

WE have decided to leave out to arbitration our claim of $8.30 against Venezuela.

LONG JUMPS.

George Kammermeyer of Columbus, Kas., dropped in on Rob Johnston's Nov. 10. He also visited his folks in Peru. George looks well.—La Salle (Ill.) Cedar Pointer.

GERMANY disclaims any thought of infringing the Monroe doctrine. We don't propose that any one shall knock the fringe off it.

AT the same time we all suspect that if the United States didn't have a rapid fire navy Europe would be all over the South American lot.

BERT WILLIAMS, the chocolate comedian, is an artist. So says Mme. Duse, who watched him go round. Art, said William Morris, is the expression of man's joy in his work.

OUR PATENT INTERCHANGEABLE "HE AND SHE" JOKE ILLUSTRATION.

Sample J.:

She—"Darling, if you had to work, what position would you choose?"

He—"Pin boy in a bowling alley. Then I could set 'em up all day for the crowd."

NOW up in Hemlock City, Mich., the bears are so thick that they chew up the operators in the railroad station. Mr. Roosevelt went to the wrong place.

Dr. Dubbe's Program Study Class.

Dr. Dubbe fairly bubbled over with humor yesterday. Never before have I seen him so merry, so jocular I might even say. He patted me on the shoulder and asked me how I was coming on with my music studies; offered to wager with Miss EllenBorough that he can make a better doughnut than she can; and didn't frown once during his lecture. And all because this week's program is made up exclusively of Beethoven.

"Absolute music reigns today," said Dr. Dubbe, jubilantly. "The First and Seventh symphonies are perhaps a little too alike in character; still they are separated by that glorious concerto.

"That musical landmark, the first of the immortal nine, opens with the dominant seventh of the subdominant. When the conservatives of Beethoven's day heard this, their hair stood on end. Do not fail to give close attention to this chord.

"Another interesting chord you will find in the 17th measure of the first part of the scherzo of the Seventh symphony—the chord of the supertonic seventh with altered fifth. This altered tone is the sixth of the key, and the alteration permits the introducing into any key of several chords containing the tone. They are built on the second, fourth, and lowered sixth of the scale, both triads and sevenths."

"How very interesting!" exclaimed Mrs. Fuller-Prunes.

"One can almost hear them," said Mrs. Gottem-Allbeat.

"It also," continued Dr. Dubbe, with an indulgent smile, "introduces the dominant ninth with lowered ninth and the minor leading tone seventh. In fact, all the chords of a minor key can be used in major and yet the key remains major."

"What a clever chord!" said Mrs. Givu A. Payne.

"Clavichord," said Miss Gay Votte.

"O, that cheerful old piece of Bach's," giggled Miss Cilly.

"Cheerful old piece of Bach's?" repeated Dr. Dubbe, with just the slightest contraction of his brows. "What awful old piece?"

"The Good Tempered Clavichord," said Miss Cilly.

At this awful break Dr. Dubbe actually smiled. Nothing could affect his good humor.

"But Beethoven," he went on, "was too great to use such a noble chord merely as a trick to keep people guessing, as many composers use it. As one writer says, 'No language can express the depth of thought enshrined in that awful episode in the delicious scherzo, and in listening to it we are brought into closer communion with the composer's inmost soul than we could have gained through any amount of personal intercourse with him during his lifetime.' It was this chord in particular that caused Weber to declare that Beethoven ought to be in a madhouse.

"Last week we saw, or heard, how much Mr. Duvivier got out of one chord. Beethoven, too made a chord mean much. And there is no other chord in all music that the violins like so well, as it gives them a chance to rest on their A."

POETA PANTS.

DON'T fail to read Arabella Belinda Hooper's barrel beautiful ideas in the Line-o'-Type for Jan. 11.

WHO 'STHERE?

Miss Ethel Sthair has accepted a position in the Farmers' Mutual telephone exchange.—Gosport (Ind.) Reporter.

THERE are moments when we suspect that Dr. Lorenz is politely guying us.

A NEXT-MORNING HAT RACK.
[From the Milwaukee News.]

This BEAUTIFUL Hat Rack given away with every $10 Purchase FREE.

IF Sig. Mascagni decides to write a book about America we will take one copy.

NOT BY DR. DUBBE.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

There was something thrilling in the unanimity of the seventy or more men on Saturday; it seemed like some elemental phenomenon of nature—the voice of the winds and the waves—rhythmically unisonous, yet not without rubato—for nature loves the rubato as much as Schumann, nay, as much as Liszt or Chopin. Liszt, indeed, used to illustrate the tempo rubato by calling attention to the corn in a field swayed by the soft pressure of a mild air, or the tree tops bent hither and thither by a keen breeze.

THE barber shop porter is fixing up his box. Remember the porter.

IF you don't buy it today you won't have much of a selection.

ONLY five more days to Exmas.

THE skating is getting rather thin.

DITTO pocketbooks. B. L. T

At the Candy Counter

"If you please," said the young man, "I'd like a box of candy."

"If you want a fancy box you can pick it out yourself. Right this way, please."

The saleswoman escorted the young man to a counter covered with fancy boxes of various shapes and sizes.

"Is it for a lady?" she asked.

"W-a-l-l," he stammered, "not exactly. Yes, of course. That is, it's for my sis—ter."

"How would this one do?" asked the saleswoman, suppressing a smile and holding up a box in the form of a dainty workbasket. The young man did not answer. Instead he pawed around among the boxes until he found a confection in blue satin, built in the form of a huge heart.

"Don't you think that's rather a good color?" he asked.

"Very," replied the saleswoman. "Will you pick out the candy yourself?"

"If you please," said the blushing youth.

"Some of these cocoanut kisses?"

"Yes. A good many of those."

"And a few strawberry Cupids?"

"O, yes. Put some of those in."

"Some candied violets?"

"Fill the box up with them, please."

"Will you put your card in? Here's a pen if you wish to write on it."

The saleswoman glanced at the card. "With Christmas love," it read, "from [in engraved script] Mr. Thomas Jackson Newson."

"Where do you live, Mr. Newson?"

"IT'S FOR MY SISTER."

"No. 2233 Somerville avenue."

"Very well, we'll send it out the day before Christmas. To whom shall we address it?"

"To Miss Julia Everingham, 2233 Somerville avenue," repeated the saleswoman.

"No," stammered the youth, "you see—my sister isn't living at home now—that is—O, I won't bother you to send it at all. I'll take the box with me."

And he hurried out with the box under his arm.

"That's a pretty bad case," said the saleswoman, "but we have a good many of them every day."

She came stalking in like an avenging goddess, with a small boy clinging to her raincoat. She stopped first at the counter on which the candied fruits were displayed.

"Are these quite fresh?" she asked in a patronizing manner, as she leaned over, picked up a preserved strawberry, and put it in her mouth.

"Quite," said the saleswoman.

"They taste rather stale to me," said the woman, as she swept on to the next counter. Here some expensive bon-bons were displayed. Before any one could prevent she had grabbed one and put it in her mouth.

"Too rich for children," was the dictum as she dragged the unoffending small boy down the aisle.

"Did you want to buy anything, madam?" said an usher, interrupting her in her mad career.

"ARE THESE QUITE FRESH?"

"I'd like to look at a small candy cane," she replied, nothing abashed.

"Here they are, madam," said the usher. "The smallest size is 10 cents."

"Robbery," she snapped. "Highway robbery. I shan't pay more than 10 cents a dozen. Come on, Tommy."

"How's tricks?" asked one small boy of another. They are both employed in carrying packages of candy and bon-bons from the sales counter to the inspectors and wrappers.

"No good," answered the second. "All buying chocolate creams and cheap mixed this morning. I'm so full of 18 cent a pound stuff that I'm sick to my stomick. I wish some swells'd come in and buy some of them high grade wine drops and fruit bars. I hate this cheap trade."

He was tall, raw boned, and red faced. He wore a black dogskin overcoat and felt boots. She was short, fat, and giggly. Her blue eyes looked out from beneath a red knitted hood. She stuck as close as possible to the dogskin overcoat.

"HOW'S TRICKS?"

Plainly they were from the rural districts and he was showing her all the sights and secrets of a great city.

"Say, Mag," he said, nudging her with his elbow in a devilishly sly way, "want me to buy you a ring?"

Again she giggled and again her forefinger made a crease in the center of her lip.

"Aw, Jake," she said, "I dunno."

They were walking through the Universal department store, and by this time had reached the candy counter.

"Mag," he said, giving her another gallant shove with his elbow, "want I should buy you some candy?"

"Te-he-he," she giggled, trying to hide herself in the dogskin, "I dunno."

He led her unresisting to the candy counter and gave his order.

"Say, clerk, you put up about a dime's worth of that yellow an' pink molasses and throw in a nickel's worth of them gumdrops. Put 'em all in the same sack and

"WANT I SHOULD BUY YOU SOME CANDY?"

I'll put the sack in my overcoat pocket. Then we kin both git at it. Heh, Mag?"

"Aw, Jake," lisped the fair one. "I dunno."

A fashionably dressed young man walked into an exclusive candy store and gave his order.

"Five pounds, please, to Miss Genevieve Fairweather."

"Just a minute, please," said the saleswoman. She walked to the cashier's desk and took from the drawer a little book bound in red morocco. Thumbing the index until she came to the Fs she turned over to page 78, at the head of which appeared the name of the young woman in question. Below it were the following entries:

Marshmallows,	French bon-bons.
Cream nougat,	Crystallized fruit.
Nut caramels,	Candied cherries.

No chocolates or cocoanut.

"The regular thing, sir," said the saleswoman.

"If you please."

Every one of the high class confectionery stores keeps such a book in which is written down the likes and aversions of each of their regular customers among the fair sex.

So, when a young man comes in to buy a box of candy for one of these favored ones, he is certain of getting just what she likes and nothing else. And in many cases the young woman in question, not knowing or having forgotten that her taste in candy is duly registered, is pleasantly surprised that Mr. Jones or Mr. Jenkins has shown such good judgment in its selection. H. M. H.

PERSONAL.

Joaquin Miller has made a great deal of money out of his lands in Texas.

Dr. Edward Steiner of Richmond, Ind., will go to Russia to write the biography of Count Leo Tolstoi.

Dr. Winkler, a lawyer of Lucerne, Switzerland, has just settled a lawsuit which was started in 1870.

F. E. Garvin of Indianapolis, '73, is the president of the Associated Harvard clubs of the United States.

Frank H. Richmond has been appointed associate justice of the district court of San Juan, Porto Rico.

There is no doubt that President Roosevelt will attend the dedicatory ceremonies of the St. Louis exposition on April 30.

"Coffee John" Fitchette, who died in Minneapolis lately, was the sole survivor of the jury impaneled to try Jefferson Davis for treason.

Sir Laing Chen Tang, the new Chinese minister to the United States, was once the star pitcher in the Phillips academy baseball team.

Mrs. "Jack" Leslie, appointed lady in waiting to the duchess of Connaught, is the only American woman who has been raised to such high station in England.

Thoughtful.

A French count objects because his wife wishes to train their daughter to be a lion tamer. The gentleman evidently has a kindly regard for his future son-in-law, whoever he may be.—Buffalo Express.

Looks Bad.

The fact that 1,000,000 bottles of beer passed through New Jersey yesterday on the way to the orient will prove a staggerer for some people who are not prohibitionists.—Newark

Staggered "Uncle Joe."

[Washington Correspondence New York World.]

"Uncle Joe" Cannon was opposing the plaza feature of the new union station bill. Uncle Joe is against the contemplated scheme for beautifying Washington on general principles, and he never misses an opportunity to protest. "I wore my old slouch hat

GIVE TO GRAZING BEST OF LANDS.

Holders in Westport District, County Mayo, Do Not Seek Crops.

POOR PARTS CROWDED.

Tenant Families Are Congested, While Nonresidents Control Vast Cattle Ranches.

[BY GUY CRAMER.]
[Copyright: 1902: By Tribune Company.]

WESTPORT, County Mayo, Dec. 10.—The grazing problem is met with in Westport district and in County Mayo in its most serious phase. The total area, including bog, waste, and barren ground, where life is absolutely impossible, is nearly 1,325,000 acres. Last year, according to the district returns, which were made as accurate as possible, only 98,681 acres were under cereals and green crops. This does not include hay land, which is included in the government reports. For the grazing or raising of clover for cattle and sheep 844,468 acres were devoted.

This union does not contain as extensive tracts of prime land, from which tenants were evicted in former years and their holdings absorbed in grazing tracts, as Castlebar, Claremorris, Ballinrobe, or the unions about Castlerea in County Roscommon. But it does contain a denser population of people who, either themselves or their fathers and grandfathers, have been dispossessed of the more fertile districts. As a matter of fact not more than 23,000 acres of the entire 347,000 in the district are used for raising food for the people.

Big Landholders Now Residents.

In this same union, with the mass of the people herded in the bad lands, sixty-six graziers hold 98,790 acres of good land and thirteen landlords hold 52,145 acres more, all used for cattle and sheep. With five exceptions only, the sixty-six graziers are nonresidents. Eighteen of them are shopkeepers in adjoining towns, four are land agents, and thus hold power to assimilate good land as they wish, three are military officers, two are solicitors, and four are bailiffs and are thus in an official position which has aided them to acquire holdings to which they took a fancy. A few members of these men hold as many as four and five ranches each.

On the other side of the picture stand 4,089 tenant families, whose entire property on earth is valued at less than $40 in each case. But the lands are monopolized by a few dozen graziers, though the soil would insure, if naturally apportioned, a comfortable livelihood to three times the number of people who now drag out their lives overcrowded in filthy hovels and who are absolutely dependent on the soil unless they receive support from a secondary source, such as English farming or American money.

Many Control Large Tracts.

A few of these holders of grazing ranches are: A. H. Boswell, London, 24,763 acres; Capt. Laprimandaye, London, 10,064 acres; Col. Clive, London, 15,868 acres; trustees of the Achill mission, Achill, 10,000 acres; Edward Sweeney, Achill, 3,958 acres; Patrick Doran, Ballycroy, 2,886 acres; Thomas F. Joyce, Letterass, 2,373 acres; Mrs. A. Clive, Ballycroy, 394 acres; T. L. Dickens, London, 571 acres; and so on down the list of the sixty-six large holders.

Of the extensive estates held by thirteen landlords, an additional area of 52,145 acres is owned wholly by grazing. The apportionment is: The Marquis of Sligo, Westport, 27,402 acres, though the entire estate consists of 114,881 acres; W. C. Kennedy, London, 3,439 acres; R. V. Stoney, Rosturk, 4,258 acres; M. Thomas O'Donel, Newport, 2,346 acres; the Rev. W. C. Bellingham, London, 8,955 acres; Agnes McDonnell, Achill, 1,130 acres; Mary E. Pike, Achill, 1,533 acres; the earl of Lucan, Castlebar, 382 acres; Sir Roger Palmer, Dublin, 218 acres; Mrs. Clive, Ballycroy, 286 acres; Patrick O'Dowd, Falduff, 305 acres; F. C. Garvey, Murrisk, 284 acres; John F. Gibbings, 1,091 acres.

Easy for Government Purchase.

Of these 52,145 acres the men who hold the grazing privileges are not tenants in the eyes of the law. They hold only a grazing right for periods of eleven months, thus not being considered as yearly tenants. Should government purchase be sought here there is no obstacle in the way of present holders setting up opposition.

These men who rent this land in this way are not agricultural residence occupiers in any sense of the term. Many of them are shopkeepers, who derive their profits chiefly by loaning money or supplying goods on credit to the tenants in the congested districts. In some cases they do not stock the land themselves, but let out grazing rights at high prices to the small tenants whose tiny holdings and patches of bog will not afford pasturage for a cow, pony, or donkey.

Good Soil Producing Little.

These grazing ranches here are not natural cattle fattening lands, suitable for permanent pasturage. They are composed chiefly of reclaimed lands which, for lack of tillage, have lapsed back to a great extent to heather, ferns, and rushes. The people insist that the soil is excellently fitted for mixed tillage and pastures and eminently suited for small cultivators to operate at a profit.

Here there is a vigorous demand for land purchase. With the exception of the Belmullet union this district is probably the most overcrowded as to population in the county, or even in the congested province of Connaught, and the most impoverished as to soil. A remedy can be provided by restoring to the people, through government purchase and resale to tenants, as is asked by the movers for land settlement, of the lands from which they have been expelled in the course of many years by the steady advance of consolidation clearances and extension of grazing tracts.

The arguments advanced by members of the district council that this remedy can be provided are:

That the renters, who are only eleven months' holders, possess no legal interest in the land.

That they are in no sense genuine agricultural competitors.

That, by subletting their land at extortionate prices to the small tenants, they have confessed that cattle ranching on a large scale is a failure as a speculation in itself, while cruelly adding to the sufferings of the small tenants cramped on the bad lands and bog.

Try to Relieve Suffering.

The congested districts board has taken the initial steps to relieve the suffering here, but numerous obstacles, combined with the red tape which must be followed, have delayed progress. Thus far only two farms have been actually purchased, two more have been hired, and final announcement may be made soon of the consummation of the purchase of a few of the larger estates.

The farms purchased were small, one being 232 acres, while the other is a mountain property which was valued at only $1,695. The two leased farms comprise 539 acres, and were utilized at once for the purpose of taking in the cattle of the small tenants on the usual grazing terms.

While the board does not encourage the pernicious system of grazing, nevertheless it was found that this course might relieve small holders. On the Doon farm of 232 acres there have been but nine tenants resettled, and, unfortunately for the Westport district, eight of these are from a different union—that of Ballinrobe.

NEW TRAIN TO CINCINNATI, OHIO,

Via Pennsylvania Lines,

On Sunday, Dec. 14, and daily thereafter, leaves Chicago Union Passenger Station 12 o'clock midnight, arriving Cincinnati 9 a. m. Pullman sleeping car will be open at Union Station to receive passengers at 9 p. m.

Particulars at Pennsylvania ticket offices, No. 248 South Clark street, Auditorium Hotel, and Union Passenger Station.

IN THE SOCIBTY WORLD.

FARMINGTON SOCIETY DICKENS PROGRAM A SUCCESS.

Music Hall Filled with a Fashionable Audience—College Boys and Girls Returning Home for the Holidays—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Martin to Give a Ball on Jan. 12 at the Metropole—Dances at the Kenwood and Ashland Clubs.

The Farmington society scored a success with its Dickens dramatic entertainment last evening, both socially and financially. Music hall was filled with a fashionable audience to make successful the first of the large holiday entertainments, of which there will be many in the coming fortnight. The Sarah Porter memorial room at Passavant hospital was the beneficiary. The little play was arranged by Miss Catherine Head, and the members of the cast looked quaint in the costumes which Miss Alice Hosmer planned after the old Cruikshank drawings. They played the familiar Dickens characters with originality and drollery enough to keep the audience constantly applauding. Mrs. Frank Sawyer as Mrs. Nickleby and Miss Edith Healy as Betsey Trotwood had star parts, both for acting and makeup.

The Wellers was another popular scene. It was given by Mr. Ralph Clarkson, Mr. John T. McCutcheon, and Miss Moorse. In the tea party from "Martin Chuzzlewit" Miss Marjorie Cooke impersonated Sairey Gamp and Miss Hunkins Betsey Prig. Other members of the cast were Miss Hefford Porter, Mr. Charles Yoeman, Mr. Irving K. Pond, Miss Julia Moss, Miss Juliette Bond, Mr. Charles Enos Throop, Mr. Maitland, and Miss Alice Pollack. Before the play Mrs. Harry Lee Williams sang a number of songs, among them Mrs. Coolidge's "Over Again," a lullaby by Mrs. Grace Wassall, and "The Ivy Green," from Dickens.

Most of the audience came from dinner parties, some of the hostesses being Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, Mrs. Ogden Armour, Mrs. George E. Adams, Mrs. J. J. Herrick, Mrs. Howard Shaw, Mrs. Henry Dibblee, Mrs. George Manierre, Mrs. Moses Wentworth, and Mrs. William Bond.

A big contingent of the college boys and girls arrived home yesterday and more will come today from the eastern schools. Gerrard Winston arrived yesterday with four members of the Yale glee club, who will be Mrs. F. S. Winston's guests. Miss Charlotte and Miss Blanche Plamondon, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Plamondon, returned from Washington yesterday. Miss Josephine Powers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Powers, will return from Washington for the holidays. Arriving from Ogontz yesterday were Miss Catherine Fisher, Miss Edna Dixon, Miss Jones, Miss Edna Pope, and Miss Marjorie Ward.

Among those who have returned from Farmington are Miss Blair, Miss Ellen Waller, Miss Catherine Jones, Miss Ruth Perry, Miss Ellen Waller. The Bryn Mawr young women returned yesterday, the party including Miss Eleanor Mason, Miss Genevieve Winterbotham, the Misses Dudley, Miss Isabel Lynde, Miss Dorothy North, and Miss Carla Dennison.

Among the returning Harvard men are Prentice Pond, Joseph G. Coleman Jr., Edward Dudaky, George Otis, Walter and Chandler Egan, M. T. Lightner, and Cranston Larned. The Princeton men arrive today. Elmer B. Stevens has returned from Brown university. The Yale men arrive in two parties, one arriving yesterday, the other today. Charles Dewey brings with him a party of eastern friends.

Society will be represented this afternoon at the Mascagni performance at the Auditorium. Mrs. John A. Spoor, who gives a luncheon beforehand at her residence, will have two boxes. Mrs. Arthur Young also will have two boxes. Others who have boxes are Miss Lillian Gillett, Mrs. David B. Forgan, Countess Roswadowski, Mrs. W. B. Kniskern, Mrs. Harry G. Selfridge, Mrs. Henry Dibblee, Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Mrs. Wight Neuman, Mrs. William Lorimer, Mrs. Melville Clark, Mr. Marshall Field, Mrs. A. F. Schmidt, Mrs. Harry B. Marks, Mrs. John Sebastian, Mrs. S. Florsheim, and Mrs. Henry Crawford.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Babcock Martin will give a dance at the Metropole on Monday evening, Jan. 12, for Miss Marion Eloise Martin and George William Dixon.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Browne Southard have recalled their invitations for Jan. 1 and 15.

Dr. and Mrs. John E. Gilman gave a dinner last evening at the Metropole. There were thirty-five guests.

The auction of reserved seats for the amateur vaudeville being arranged by the Woman's Aid society of the Passavant memorial hospital will be held today at 12 o'clock at 227 Michigan avenue. Joseph R. Wilkins will act as auctioneer.

Kenwood club members danced last evening.

There was a dance at the Ashland club last evening.

YALE MUSICAL CLUBS COMING.

Will Arrive Tomorrow Afternoon for Concert Monday Evening at Grand Opera House.

The glee, banjo, and mandolin clubs of Yale university, which reach Chicago at 2:35 tomorrow afternoon over the Michigan Central railroad, have been training for this concert trip ever since college opened last September. The singers in the glee club have held three rehearsals every week.

Forty men make up the membership of the musical organization, which travels in two private cars, and will be on the road for at least two weeks. The cities visited on this year's trip include Springfield, Mass., Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Louisville, Dayton, and Pittsburg.

The Chicago concert takes place Monday night at the Grand opera house, and will be followed by a dance to be given by Mrs. Frederick Seymour Winston, 576 North State street. The Yale men will also be guests at a tea at the Winter club, Monday afternoon. John Farson Jr. of Chicago is a member of the banjo club. The president of the glee club association is James W. Reynolds of St. Louis and its manager is Joseph B. Thomas Jr. of Simsbury, Conn.

NETCHER ASKS A NEW LEASE.

Discusses with Council Committee Value of Land on Which Part of Boston Store Stands.

The substitution of a new lease, to run ninety-nine years and replace the fifty year lease which he has on the city property at State and Madison streets, was proposed yesterday to the finance committee of the council by Charles Netcher, owner of the Boston store. He offers to pay the city annual rent of $24,000 for the first quarter-century, $25,000 the second, $26,000 the third, and $27,000 the remaining time.

The city, on a valuation by experts, who hold that the value of the property for renting purposes is $540,000, wants $27,000 a year. The present lease, which will expire in 1938, was based on a valuation of $175,000 in 1888. In 1893 the city raised the valuation to $400,000 and the rent from $10,500 to $24,000. Mr. Netcher holds that the increase was not made legally and that he has a claim of $135,000, the difference between the old and the new rent between 1893 and 1903.

It was decided that the experts should confer with the mayor and the finance committee before a decision is rendered.

The building and grounds committee decided to hold a special meeting Jan. 13 to consider the proposition of the McVicker's Theater company in relation to releasing the property on which the theater is now located.

Watch for It.

An article of intense interest to every Catholic in Chicago will be published in "The Tribune" of tomorrow.

THE OVERLAND LIMITED

Most Luxurious Train in the World.

Less than three days to California via Chicago and Northwestern railway, daily 8 p. m., electric lighted throughout. Compartment and drawing room sleeping cars; observation, buffet-library, and dining cars, through without change. All the luxuries of modern travel. Tickets, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

CORPORATION LAW OF ILLINOIS BAD.

Legislature Will Be Asked to Pass Amendment to Prevent Evasions.

HOW THE TAX IS DODGED.

State Organizations Licensed Outside and Then Entered as Foreign Concerns.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—As one of the results of the investigation made by Secretary of State Rose in looking up the capital stock of corporations for the information of the state board of equalization, the coming legislature will be asked to pass a radical amendment to the foreign corporation act.

It has been discovered that many of the supposed foreign corporations are really Illinois concerns, which have merely gone through the form of organizing in other states to escape the regulations of the Illinois laws and the license tax. The amendment suggested is that all foreign corporations licensed to do business in the state be required to pay a tax on their full capitalization.

Since the license fee was increased in Illinois there has been a heavy increase in the number of foreign corporations which have applied to the secretary of state for leave to do business. Under the foreign corporation act these concerns are permitted to do business here on such proportions of their capital stock as they may desire. They usually certify to a small percentage of their capitalization, and it has been discovered that the most of them are doing a business in Illinois out of all proportion to the amount certified. In fact, many of them have no business in other states at all.

Method of Evading Law.

For a long time it has been the policy of corporations desiring to escape the exactions of their own states to seek a domicile in the state of New Jersey. This has been true especially of the big concerns, which have been unable to issue in other states the amount of capital stock permitted by the New Jersey statutes. Quite a number of corporations which do their greatest business in Illinois have charters from New Jersey.

Recently some of the western states have gone into the business of encouraging corporations, and some of them have gone so far as to practically wipe out the legal limitations insisted upon by more conservative commonwealths.

Evils of Arizona Measure.

Arizona is a striking example of the length to which the competition for corporation business will go. Recently a large number of supposed Arizona corporations have been applying for licenses in this state, and for a territory of limited resources, the number of its corporate bodies which desire to do an interstate business is something remarkable.

The explanation for this condition is found in a circular which has been sent out from Phoenix describing the wonderful advantages of Arizona's corporation law. It develops from this circular that any two persons, even though they be husband and wife, may form a corporation in Arizona and enjoy all of the privileges of corporate existence without subjecting themselves to any of the limitations ordinarily fixed for the control of such institutions. Once a corporation is organized in that territory it is practically beyond control. Its existence is perpetual and there is nothing in the law which will permit the state authorities to dissolve it. No such thing as an annual report is required and the boast is made that an Arizona corporation can do all the things an individual business man could do and at the same time enjoy the exemptions which are granted in other states to encourage this class of business.

Extends Privileges to World.

In addition to granting exceptional privileges to corporations the Arizona law undertakes to extend these advantages to the entire world. It is not necessary that any of the incorporators reside in the state nor is it necessary that they invest a dollar of their money there. They can maintain an office elsewhere, and once they are organinzed they can leave the state for good without losing any of the extraordinary privileges the law gives them. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that business enterprises of Illinois are going to Arizona for an incorporate life.

The necessity for regulating the character of corporations coming into the state to do business has also been developed by the recent investigation. A year or two ago the state of Kentucky passed a law which permitted an organization of a class of investment companies which could not be organized in any other state, and under the Illinois law there was no way of keeping them out of this commonwealth.

MISS JOHNSON AS AN ACTRESS.

Daughter of Cleveland's Mayor Displays Remarkable Ability in an Amateur Theatrical Performance.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Miss Bessie Johnson, daughter of Mayor Johnson, made her début as an amateur actress tonight in a French skit, given by the French circle at the Colonial club. The performers were called upon to take the parts of various celebrated professionals at a vaudeville entertainment, and Miss Johnson personated Mme. Rejane, giving the emotional scene from Maeterlinck's "La Princesse Maleine." Those who witnessed the performance say she displayed dramatic ability of a high order for an amateur. Her associates were society people.

CHICAGO ELOPER IS ARRESTED.

Samuel Parsley Held at Indianapolis on Charge of Larceny, Said to Have Left His Wife.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Samuel Parsley, a young man from Chicago, was locked up today by detectives on the charge of petit larceny. The detective says he deserted his wife and two small children in Chicago some time ago and eloped to this city with another woman. Parsley took a room 818½ Virginia avenue, and about ten days ago disappeared. A valuable watch belonging to Mrs. Wilkinson, proprietor of the rooming house, was also missing. The detectives are now searching for the woman who is said to have been with him, and have asked the Chicago police to locate his abandoned family.

BAPTISTS SUSPEND A MINISTER

Mount Olive Association Discusses Case of the Rev. W. P. Washington, in Jail on Forgery Charge.

Carbondale, Ill., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The Mount Olivet Baptist association today discussed the imprisonment in the Massac county jail of the Rev. W. P. Washington, vice moderator, on the charge of forgery. He had sent a communication to the body asking that a suspension of all proceedings be granted in his case until the case had been tried in court. The association suspended him, but, at the same time, voted to reinstate him if acquitted. Washington was pastor of the Murphysboro church. He is charged with raising a receipt for money from $7 to $70.

Two Verdicts Against Grand Trunk.

Two verdicts against the Grand Trunk Western railway company were returned in the United States Circuit court yesterday. One for $5,000 was in favor of the estate of John E. Walsh and the other for $2,500 in favor of Selina Robinson of Ontario, Canada. Walsh was a switchman and on June 13 last was killed by a train while his foot was caught in a frog at Twelfth street. Miss Robinson was a passenger. While attempting to alight at Forty-seventh street she did not see the obstruction and fell.

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Paul and Virginia. St. Pierre.
Swiss Family Robinson.
Brooks' Addresses.
Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World.
Micah Clarke.
Representative Men.
Bracebridge Hall.
The Crown of Wild Olive.
The Light of Asia.
The Light That Failed. Kipling.
Romance of Two Worlds. Corelli.
The Pathfinder. Cooper.
Dreams. Schreiner.
The Snow Image. Hawthorne.
Adam Bede. Eliot.
Samantha at Saratoga.
Kidnaped. Stevenson.
Bacon's Essays. Optic.
The Pleasures of Life.
Holmes' Poems.
Emerson's Poems.
Stevenson's Poems.
Lowell's Poems.
Grandfather's Chair.
Three Men in a Boat.
Morning in Florence.
Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush.
Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Reveries of a Bachelor.
First Violin.
Adventures of a Brownie.
Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin.
Bay Path. Holland.
Biglow Papers.
Black Beauty.
Descent of Man. Darwin.
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True and Beautiful. Ruskin.
Abbe Constantin. Halevy.
An Attic Philosopher in Paris. Souvestre.
A Christmas Carol. Dickens.
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. Holmes.
Barrack Room Ballads. Kipling.
Drummond's Addresses.
Beside the Bonny Brier Bush. Maclaren.
Courtship of Miles Standish. Longfellow.
Cranford. Gaskell.
Crown of Wild Olives. Ruskin.
Departmental Ditties. Kipling.
Dolly Dialogues. Anthony Hope.
Dream Life. Mitchell.
Emerson's Poems.
Essays of Elia. Charles Lamb.
Ethics of the Dust. Ruskin.
Evangeline. Longfellow.
Favorite Poems.
Heroes and Hero Worship. Carlyle.
House of the Seven Gables. Hawthorne.
Holmes' Poems.
Idyls of the King. Tennyson.
Imitation of Christ. Kempis.
In Memoriam. Tennyson.
King of the Golden River.
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The Good Red Earth. Phillpotts.
The Heart's Highway. Wilkins.
Isle of the Winds. Crockett.
Bienner-bassett.
A Gentleman of France. Weyman.
The Leavenworth Case. Green.
A Dash for a Throne. Marchmont.
A Gentleman Player. Stephens.
The Maid of Maiden Lane. Barr.
Sentimental Tommy. Barrie.
Rudyard to the King. Shepherd.
Phillip Winwood. Stephens.
Prisoners and Captives. Merriman.
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O'SHEA BLOCKS A PERMIT ORDERED BY THE COUNCIL.

Refuses to Sanction Plans Submitted for the University of Chicago's Temporary Gymnasium.

The University of Chicago has not got its permit for a temporary gymnasium, in spite of the fact that the council ordered one used. Neither will it get the permit unless the mayor orders one issued, which it is said he will not do.

"The plans have been submitted to me," said Acting Building Commissioner O'Shea yesterday, "and they call for a violation of the building ordinance. Until the council order is signed by the mayor I have no authority to issue the permit, and shall not do so."

The plans submitted call for a one story frame building with a four inch brick veneering. The law prohibits the erection of a frame building of any kind in the territory.

A subcommittee of the council to which was referred ordinances permitting fruit and flower stands on sidewalks yesterday voted to place the ordinances on file and to ask Corporation Counsel Walker to draw up an ordinance forever forbidding any such encroachments on the pavements.

Commissioner Blocki has ordered the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company to stop all work both west and north of the river. "We have allowed the company to carry its tunnels under the river far enough to reach a point of safety," said the commissioner, "but further than this it cannot go until the law points in dispute are settled."

Public pay telephones are being taken out of the police stations, and the city must pay for the service of the forty-three instruments that will be put in their place. Too many lead slugs and too few nickels made the telephone company weary of its contract. The East Chicago avenue, Central detail, and Sheffield avenue stations were without telephone service of any sort yesterday.

Horticulturists End Sessions.

Urbana, Ill., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The Illinois Horticultural society, in session at the University of Illinois, closed its meeting this afternoon. Officers for next year were elected as follows: President, E. A. Ahrich, Necga; secretary, L. R. Bryant, Princeton; treasurer, J. W. Stanton, Richview. It was decided to hold all future meetings at the University of Illinois.

CASH FOR STRICKEN SWEDES.

Chicago Already Has Contributed $6,500 for the Relief of the Famine Sufferers.

That the Swedish residents of Chicago are willing to respond generously to the cry of distress from the famine stricken districts of their native land was shown last evening when the treasurer of the relief committee reported that $6,500 had been collected in the last two weeks. The meeting was held at 80 Dearborn street, Robert Lindblom, chairman of the committee, said:

"We now expect to collect $100,000 in Chicago, but, of course, this will not all come from the Swedish element. We expect material help from the native born Americans.

"Sweden gave liberally to the relief of Chicago after the great fire, and we expect that a portion of this will be returned now, when the need is so great."

NEW KIND OF BIGAMY CHARGED.

F. B. Cooper Arrested Because He Married Less than Three Months After Being Divorced.

A new statute of New York forbidding the defendant in a divorce suit to remarry for three months after the decree is signed is the basis of a charge of bigamy made yesterday. Frank Bernard Cooper, western agent for several publishing houses, was arrested at the Victoria hotel on a warrant and gave bonds in Justice Wolff's court. The warrant was sworn out by J. A. Yorston, a representative of the same firms that Cooper is agent for. Cooper says he was married on the advice of his attorneys, who told him that he could do so if the ceremony was performed outside of New York. His present wife is the niece of Yorston's wife.

Bank for Maple Park, Ill.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The auditor of public accounts has issued a permit for the organization of the First State Bank of Maple Park, to be located at Maple Park, Ill., with a capital of $25,000. The organizers are J. M. Dayton, J. B. Brown, Timothy Council, and Cullen Keefe.

Pacific Cable Laying Rapid.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 19.—The following message has been received from the cableship Silvertown, engaged in laying the Pacific cable: Position at noon: Latitude, 31.39 N.; longitude, 136.46 W. Total cable paid out, 865 knots. Weather fine."

Diamonds

Bought of us "via" the "SAVINGS BANK" idea (paying you 4 per cent interest) are bought just as advantageously as with all cash elsewhere. See our goods for proof. Any size. Any setting. Open evenings.

GEO. E. MARSHALL, 103 STATE ST.

If you appreciate the importance of having shirts that fit, that give you comfort where you want it, and style, you'll buy the Cluett-Peabody kinds. Most all good stores keep them now-a-days.

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PEOPLE WHO ADVERTISE IN THE Help Wanted Columns OF The Daily Tribune

do not have any difficulty in securing desirable help. Thousands of work-seekers read these columns every day. The public's appreciation of The Daily Tribune's value as a reliable help-wanted medium is conclusively shown by the followings

DAILY (SUNDAY EXCLUDED)

During the past eleven months The Tribune advertised over

16000 MORE GENUINE POSITIONS

under the Help Wanted classification than any other Chicago morning newspaper. Under all other classifications combined The Tribune printed nearly twice as many advertisements.

WEAVER COAL AND COKE CO.
MARYLAND SPLINT DOMESTIC COKE
MARYLAND SMOKELESS (Substitute for Hard Coal.)
801-805 MARQUETTE BUILDING.

THE TRIBUNE—ALWAY RELIABLE.

CASH DEMAND THE HELP.

WHEAT TURNS STRONG ON LARGE EXPORT SALES.

Seaboard Does the Business, but There Is a Better Inquiry Here, and Flour Situation Is Improved—Argentine Weather Reports Conflicting—Corn Shows Strength in All but December—May Oats Sharply Higher—Provision Prices Marked Up a Little.

Wheat furnished a surprise to believers and disbelievers in its financial merits alike by becoming strong where the general expectation had been for some additional decline, temporary or permanent, according to the point of view of the market follower. There was an early dip of ¼c in May, but it was all recovered and the close was strong at the top price of the day, 77c bid, for a net gain of ½c. There was a little liquidation at the start by holders who did not get out on Thursday, but the pressure was light and the rally was on good buying based on reports of improved flour demand at domestic centers and a better foreign wheat demand at the seaboard, sales there, mostly of spring wheats to the united kingdom, put at 624,000 bu, part worked late the preceding day. Minneapolis and St. Louis sent the claims of better flour demand. A Minneapolis authority allayed the alarm caused by the high estimate sent the day before of the amount of Manitoba wheat imported to be ground in bond, by asserting the total capacity for that sort of milling was only 9,000 bu daily. There were reports of bids for round lots of spring wheat for eastern shipment from here at a small traction below the market, but not all the shippers shared in this inquiry, some claiming bids were 1c out of line. There were small sales from here to Milwaukee millers.

Export Movement Smaller.

Exports were light, 351,800 bu for the week, falling off of 509,000 bu from the previous week and nearly 1,000,000 bu less than for the corresponding week last year. The figures had no depressing effect, local sentiment being sufficiently bullish to dwell on the presumed bullish effect the small figures might have on the Liverpool market. Receipts were heavier southwest and northwest, 679,000 bu at primary points to 548,104 in last year. From Kansas and the northwest both came claims that farmers were offering little and receipts would fall off. The Modern Miller called crop conditions seasonably good, but called attention to scarcity of good milling wheat at all points of accumulation. Liverpool was unchanged to ½d lower, the current delivery rallying, according to Broomhall, on advices that the Argentine harvest was imperiled by storms. Direct private cables here declared the market in Argentina improving. Liverpool reported its stock of spring wheat exhausted. Argentine shipments were 256,000 bu, double those of the previous week.

There was selling early by the pit element, McReynolds, Weare, Harris-Gates, with some Armour offerings. On the upturn Armour was a buyer through brokers and there was a good commission demand through Counselman, Clifford, McReynolds, Woodbury, Irwin-Green, with Dunn, Comstock, Pringle, and Smith brokers buying. There were symptoms of Patten buying. St. Louis houses sold on the rally.

Corn Does Better.

Corn was helped by predictions of unsettled weather, west and temperatures over freezing, although the weather map showed no precipitation. The possibility of a falling off in movement encouraged buying of May, which rallied ¾c, from 43c, the low opening figure, and closed at 43¾-¾c, a net gain of ⅝c for the day. January was strong, up ¼c, to 40¼c, but December dragged, on a small trade. There was no further pool liquidation, but some scattered selling, with the close off ¼c, and only ⅝c over January. The cash market was firm to ¼c higher. There was less demand by elevator interests to make contract grade, but a good shipping inquiry, with export bids on a shipping basis, if cars could be obtained. Country acceptances were lighter. Receipts were 257 cars, with 8 contract, and 90,000 bu more out of private houses. For today 655 cars are estimated. Primary receipts were 606,800 bu, to 260,952 bu last year. Comstock, Harris-Gates, Lake-Leask, and Pringle bought May. Clearances were 215,208 bu for the day and 1,526,000 bu for the week. Argentine shipments were 488,000 bu. Liverpool futures were ½d lower.

More Life in Oats Trade.

The market in oats was greatly improved, as viewed from the standpoint of holders. Bartlett-Frazier buying, which was believed to be largely for Patten, gave the market an impetus which it retained to the close. The December advanced from 30⅜c to 31¾-⅞c, though easing back to a close at 31½c. The May was down to 32¾c early, advancing to 33¾-½c late in the session. Besides the demand referred to there was an excellent inquiry from Rumsey, Ware-Leland, Sterling, Lake-Leask, Comstock, Pringle, and Essex. Lester-Kneeland, Hulburd-Warren, and Hunter were the principal sellers. Receipts were 133 cars, of which 4 were contract. Estimated today, 165 cars. The seaboard cleared 6,700 bu, making 98,200 bu for the five days. Cash oats continue strong, demand being good for all offerings of oats good enough for shipping purposes. Sales were at prices ¼c higher.

Steady Tone in Provisions.

The general tone in the provision list was moderately strong, but conditions were not particularly active. Prices opened 10c off on pork, 5c down on lard, and 2½c lower on ribs. On packer buying and short covering there was a subsequent upturn of 30c on the January pork delivery, but it was not held. Final prices were 50@71½c higher on pork and slightly less on lard and ribs. Toward the close Lipton offered large quantities of product. Hog receipts were 36,000, with 22,000 estimated for today. Western packing points reported 90,500 as against 80,500 the previous week and 104,000 a year ago. Shipments of cured meats were 1,456,000 lbs, as against 1,679,000 last year, and of lard 663,000 lbs, against 742,000 lbs a year ago.

Rye was quiet and steady. Cash in store nominally 48¼c, and free on board 50c. December was quoted 48¼c. May selling 51½@52c, closing at the outside.

Barley remained quiet and about unchanged; screenings quotably 35@40c; bulk of sales, 38@39c; feed grades, 37@41c; low grade malting, 40@44c; fair to good, 45@54c; and choice, 55@56c.

Country lots of timothy sold from $3.30@3.70, but little interest was shown in the market. Contract or January was salable at $4.25 and March at $4.35. Contract clover was quoted $10.75.

Unchanged conditions ruled in flaxseed. No. 1 northwestern being $1.23 bid and southwestern salable at $1.15. Rejected ranged from $1.08@1.15, outside for choice northwestern. May was held at $1.23, with $1.21 bid. Receipts were 4 cars here, 35 at Minneapolis, and 45 at Duluth.

Range of Active Futures.

WHEAT.

	Closed Dec. 18.	High-	Low-	Closed Yes- terday.	Closed Dec. 20, 1901.
Dec	73	73½	73	73½	76⅝
May	77¼-¾	77¾	76¾-¾	77	80½
July	74¾	75¼	74¼	74¾	80¾

CORN.

Dec	43⅝	43⅝	43	43½	63⅜
Jan	43¾	43¾	43	43⅝	
May	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾-¾	66½
July	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¾	66⅛

OATS.

Dec	30¾	31	31	31	44¼
May	33¾-¾	33¾-¾	32¾	33¾	44½
July	31¾	....	....	....	38¾

*Old. †New.

MESS PORK.

Jan	13 40	18 00	16 30	16 45	16 27½
May	15 62½	15 75	15 55	15 70	16 72½

LARD.

Dec	10 25	10 25	10 20	10 22½	9 67½
Jan	9 10	9 12½	9 07½	9 12½	9 07½
May	9 10	9 15	9 07½	9 15	9 72½

SHORT RIBS.

Jan	8 37½	8 40-2½	8 35	8 37½	8 32½
May	8 30	8 35-7½	8 27½	8 32½	8 57½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	Stand- ard.	No. 3.	Low grade.	Total.
Winter wheat	....	....	17	13	30
Spring wheat	2	....	6	3	11
Corn	8	....	142	107	257
Oats	3	4	51	69	127
Rye	1	....	9	5	15
Barley	....	....	12	21	33
Totals	22	4	237	215	478

Inspected out: Wheat, 2,700 bu No. 3 red, 2,200 bu No. 3 northern spring, 6,300 bu No. 3 do; Oats—23,200 bu standard, 1,700 bu No. 4 white, 1,000 bu No. 2. Loaded from unlicensed elevators: Wheat—Spring—18 cars and 8,000 bu No. 1 northern. Corn—64 cars No. 3 yellow, 5 cars No. 3 white, 29 cars and 41,600 bu No. 2, 33 cars No. 3, 8 cars No. 4.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Dull but steady. Winter patents, $3.40@3.50; straights, southern, and Michigan, $3.10@3.25; Wisconsin, $3.10@3.20; spring special brands, $3.20; hard patents, $3.00@3.10; soft patents, $3.40@3.50; white rye, brls, $2.70@2.80; dark, brls, $2.60@2.70.

BRAN—Steady. Sales on track, $13.

WINTER WHEAT—Steady. Sales in store and to go: No. 4 red, 62c. Free on board: No grade, 53c; No. 4 red, 57@70c; No. 3 red, 72@74¾c; No. 4 hard, 64@64½c; No. 3 hard, 66¾@68c; No. 3 white, 73c.

SPRING WHEAT—Quiet and steady. Sales on track: No. 4, 60c; No. 3, 66c. Free on board: No. 4, 62@68½c; No. 3, 68½c; No. 1 Northern, 76½c. Billed through: No. 3, 68@72c.

CORN—In good demand and steady. Sales in store and to go: No. 3 yellow, 44¼c; No. 3, 43¼c. On track and free on board: No grade, 42c; No. 4, 42@46c; No. 3, 43½@46¾c; No. 2 yellow, 44¾@45¼c; No. 2, 46¼@46¾c; No. 2 yellow, 45¼c; No. 3 white, 43¼@46¾c; ears, 53c. Billed through: No. 4, 40¾@45c; No. 3, 42@44¼c; No. 3 yellow, 43¾@46c; No. 2 yellow, 46c; No. 3 white, 42¼@42½c.

OATS—In better demand, firm, and ¼c higher. Sales in store and to go: No. 4, 30c; No. 4 white, 31c; No. 3, 29¾c; No. 3 white, 31¾c. On track and free on board: No. 4 white, 30¾@32c; No. 3, 30¼@30¾c; No. 3 white, 31@34c; No. 2, 30¾@31c; standard, 31@34c. Billed through: No. 4, 29¼c; No. 4 white, 28@31c; No. 3, 29¾c; No. 3 white, 31¼c. At the river: No Grade, 27½@28¼c; No. 4, 28¾c; No. 3 white, 29@30c; No. 3 white, 29½@31c; standard, 31c.

RYE—Steady. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 49¼c. Free on board: No. 3, 49¼@49¾c; No. 4, 48c.

PROVISIONS—About steady. Cash lots mess pork, $17 for regular; lard, $10.20@10.25; ribs, $8.37½@8.62½, according to weight and age.

WHISKY—Steady, $1.32.

STRAW—Scarce and firm. Rye straw quotably $7.50@8.50; wheat straw, $5.50@6.50; oat straw, $5.50@6.50.

Trade Gossip on Change.

With the ink hardly dry on President Warren's declination to serve for a fourth term, board politics became lively yesterday and indications pointed to an exciting election for the chief office, for the first time in three years. As nearly as a prediction can be made in advance of caucus action Charles H. Requa, a retiring director, and Ald. W. S. Jackson will be the opposing candidates, with Mr. Requa the choice of a large number of those directors and members who have been stanch adherents of the Warren administration and are desirous for a continuance of those general policies which have marked its history, among them unrelenting war on bucket shops.

A caucus of members was called for 1:15 o'clock in the smoking room, which was crowded when the meeting was called to order by H. B. Slaughter. It was organized by the selection of Charles L. Raymond for chairman and W. S. Noyes for secretary. W. N. Eckhardt and George R. Nichols sought recognition by the chair at the same time, the former to place in nomination Charles H. Requa for president and retiring Director H. M. S. Montgomery for second vice president. But Mr. Nichols caught the chairman's eye and moved the adjournment of the caucus until Monday on the ground that time was needed "to get together and in some measure agree on a candidate for president." There were some cries of "We're here now," but the motion was declared carried. The delay was none the less satisfactory to the administration adherents from the fact that they were accused of being responsible for it.

Mr. Requa has been one of the ablest and most active members of the directory and as chairman of the committee on market reports has had an important part in the movement which resulted in the establishment of the property rights of the board in its quotations, in procuring a large revenue from the telegraph companies for transmitting them, and in shutting off the quotations from bucket shops.

Ald. Jackson is a popular member with a first class record as a city official. He has been urged to be a candidate before, and while neither he nor Mr. Requa is an anxious seeker after the honor, it is assumed their names will be presented to the caucus.

B. A. Eckhart was a possible candidate until his positive refusal to consider it, and Second Vice President W. L. Gregson or W. N. Eckhardt might head a ticket under certain contingencies. For directors the names of George S. McReynolds, Walter Fitch, Henry L. Goodman, and Sid Woodbury are among those mentioned.

Maynard had the following on the export wheat situation at New York from Julius Barnes of Ames-Brooks, the Duluth exporters: "Liverpool bidding 1c over Manitoba No. 1 northern for Chicago No. 1 northern. There is not 3,000,000 bu springwheat in the east unsold now. The bids for Chicago No. 1 northern are 87½c, equal to 73½c in store Chicago. All wheat but Chicago based on wheat now in the east, and they are selling every day and stocks exhausting rapidly."

The Modern Miller says: "Crop conditions are seasonably good for winter wheat. There is nothing to indicate damage of consequence in any section of the winter wheat belt. There is a scarcity of good milling wheat at all points of accumulation, indicating that most of the good grain has been marketed."

C. H. Spencer, the leading wheat bull in St. Louis, wired friends here: "I can't see anything in wheat. The price is comparatively low, and with no export wheat at the seaboard and the prospects of domestic mills having difficulty in getting sufficient sound wheat for their wants, I think the situation will continue to grow stronger, and I expect considerably higher prices in the spring. We have already reduced our stock about 1,000,000, and the daily receipts of good wheat are extremely small. There is a big delivery south and southeast of us that must draw their supplies from us until they raise another crop."

The Argentine news was conflicting. Harris-Gates had a cable direct from Rosario saying, "Weather improving," the general tendency of their reports for several days. Broomhall cabled: "Weather conditions in Argentina are more or less unsatisfactory, and a direct cable from our agent supplements this by stating the harvest has been imperiled by storms." The Northwestern Miller's correspondent cabled on Wednesday from Buenos Ayres: "Harvest is progressing slowly on account of wet weather. A large quantity of wheat is in the shock and will be badly damaged by sprouting. A continuation of wet weather will do serious damage to the crop."

W. H. Chambers, manager of the Peavey Elevator company, Minneapolis, who was on the floor yesterday, said: "I look for a small wheat movement, as I believe 70 per cent of the crop has already been marketed."

Estimated arrivals for today are: Wheat, 65 cars; corn, 355 cars; oats, 165 cars; hogs, 23,000.

Henry L. Little of the Pillsbury mills says of the flour situation: "There has been a better flour demand for a day or two. I think stocks of flour everywhere are low, jobbers having been bearish and buying from hand to mouth."

Bradstreet's reported exports as follows:

	Wheat and flour, bu.	Corn, bu.
This week	3,256,000	1,536,000
Last week	3,761,000	1,301,000
Last year	4,133,000	331,000
Since July 1	124,763,000	6,483,000
Previous year	140,435,000	20,212,000

DAY AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Collections on Imposts and on Withdrawals from the Warehouse Amount to $32,584.

Collections at the custom house yesterday amounted to $32,584.79, imposts paying $25,762.94 and warehouse withdrawals $6,791.85.

Imported goods arriving: 111 cases dry goods, 1,265 cases tea, 1 case personal effects, 8 cases metalware, 1 case printed matter, 2 cases watches, 4 cases prepared vegetables, 3 cases books, 1 case photographs, 1 case colors, 175 cases fish, 1 car scrap steel, 200 barrels forberries, 7 cases millinery, 2 cases musical instruments, 200 cases nuts, 1 case sprouts, 43 cases hosiery, 6 cases paper, 1 case cakes, 1 case bronzes, 1 case crockery, 1 case glassware, 156 cases currants, 140 rolls linoleum, 2 cases brushes, 182 cases seed, 8 mahogany logs, 535 bundles iron, 7 cases olives, 5 cases whisky, 1,183 bales matting, 960 bars bullion, 6 bales tobacco, 8 cases plate glass, 2 cases marble, 2,287 steel billets.

Entered for immediate consumption: 2 cases personal effects, 50 cases almonds, 1 case curtains, 300 barrels currants, 7 cases books, 1 case cloves, 3 cases metalware, 3 cases prepared vegetables, 75 cases dry goods, 12 cases clocks, 2 cases whisky, instruments, 4 cases artificial flowers, 100 barrels herring, 75 cases fish, 1 bale periodicals, 1 case colors, 5 cases paper, 35 cases plate glass, 140 rolls linoleum, 8 cases toothpicks, 200 barrels forberries.

LOSS IN TITLE AND TRUST

QUOTATIONS FALL AWAY 44 POINTS IN A FEW MONTHS.

Manipulation, Rumors of Competition, and Prospective Adverse Legislation Contributory to a Quick Decline—Mercantile National Probably Will Open Next April—Today's Bank Statement Promises to Be a Good One—Railway Earnings.

Chicago Title and Trust stock has proved a considerable disappointment to those who bought it at 150, thinking it a profitable investment at that price. It begins to appear that the stock was manipulated a few months ago when it was advanced so high and the quotations at that time were used to sell but a considerable line of the shares. The price yesterday touched 106, or a drop of 44 points from the high.

The close Thursday was at 115. The opening yesterday was weak. The stock was ex-dividend 1½ per cent, so that the drop to 106 was a net loss of 7½ points.

The notable advance was made about the time the present executive head agreed to assume the direction of the corporation last spring, though the making of stock quotations is in no sense attributed to him. His course has been altogether conservative and his conduct of the company has not been associated with stock market manipulation.

Yesterday's decline was largely a manipulated one. The local stock exchange has developed into a place where prices may be broken but seldom built up. Some reason, however, exists for the bearish attitude of those who speculate in the shares. It is rumored that an opposition company will be organized by some republican politicians, and adverse legislation is promised at Springfield. At the same time, the president of the county board is inclined to believe that the abstract business of the county should be made profitable to the people as well as to the Chicago Title and Trust company. President Foreman in his address to the board of commissioners, Dec. 1, had the following to say on this point:

"Additional revenue might be secured by making the large abstract companies pay to the county a percentage of their gross receipts for the space they use in our building and for information furnished them daily. This really is the foundation on which they build their abstracts, guarantee policies, and pile up their large incomes. Or, it might be desirable to compel the companies to furnish abstracts at more reasonable prices. This matter should be looked into."

Advance in Western Stone.

The recent activity in Western Stone stock is explained by the sale of the company's property in Polk street. The proceeds of the sale will be applied to the retirement of a portion of the $402,000 5 per cent bonds which mature in 1910. Aside from this reduction in fixed charges the business of the company is satisfactory.

Mercantile National.

It is probable the selection of officers for the Mercantile national bank will take place some time in January and the bank will open for business early in April. Owing to inability to fix upon some one for the head of the institution the organization has been delayed.

There was a rumor yesterday that the Mercantile national would take over the business of the Fort Dearborn national. This, however, can be authoritatively denied. For some time there has been activity and strength in Fort Dearborn stock and this has led to various conjectures as to what might be going on.

Bank Statement Forecast.

Indications point to a favorable bank statement today. While the subtreasury has gained $1,405,000, the movement of currency from the interior is reported to have offset the greater amount of the loss to the government.

The stock market has been figuring on this probably good statement and the changed situation in Venezuela as a basis for a good part of the advance in securities this week. The improvement in prices has lent a great deal of encouragement to the stock market. It may not be amiss, however, to remember that the first of the year has not been turned and the Venezuelan difficulty is not yet over.

General Financial News.

The Tide Water Steel company reports for the six months ending Dec. 31, net, $95,813; expenses, $45,282; balance, $50,530; dividend, $18,000; profit and loss surplus, $32,530.

The case of the Chicago Telephone company vs. the Manufacturers' association, argued before the Appellate court, has been taken under advisement.

There has been deposited $250,000 at the subtreasury in New York for telegraphic transfer to New Orleans.

Stockholders of the Federal Distilling company have voted to increase the capitalization from $75,000 to $200,000. The company is composed of some of the leading dealers of Chicago, New York City, Baltimore, and Cincinnati.

Railway Earnings.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER.

	1903.	1901.	Increase.
2d week Dec..	$ 11 521	$ 7 761	$ 4 060
From July 1..	798,296	739,187	59,109

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

2d week Dec..	148,303	153,166	*4,863
From July 1..	3,489,503	3,503,702	*14,199

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN.

2d week Dec..	59,297	46,597	12,800
From Jan. 1..	2,670,786	2,588,753	82,042

TEXAS PACIFIC.

2d week Dec..	245,062	287,047	*41,977
From Jan. 1..	10,377,511	10,661,376	*283,865

MEXICAN CENTRAL.

2d week Dec..	451,132	367,709	83,423
2 weeks Dec..	886,847	754,042	132,805

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

2d week Dec..	376,983	343,956	33,029
From July 1..	9,284,754	7,925,136	1,163,159

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

2d week Dec..	685,320	620,505	62,815
From July 1..	15,775,167	13,931,089	1,841,078

*Decrease.

Dividends Declared.

The directors of the Knickerbocker Ice company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2. Books close Dec. 20 and reopen Jan. 3.

The directors of the Otis Elevator company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15. Books close Dec. 26 and reopen Jan. 16.

The directors of the United States Brewing company, limited, have decided to pay the usual dividend of 8 shillings a share, being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, on the preference shares for the six months to Sept. 30 last.

The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington railroad company declared a dividend of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 16.

The regular 3 per cent semi-annual dividend on preferred stock of Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding company, guaranteed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, will be paid Jan. 1. Books close Dec. 24 and reopen Jan. 2.

The Philadelphia and Erie railroad company declared a dividend of 2 per cent on common stock, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 23.

The Buffalo and Susquehanna railway company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its common stock, payable Jan. 2. Books close Dec. 31 and reopen Jan. 3.

Standard Coupler company declared regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on its preferred stock and a dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock, payable Dec. 31. Books close Dec. 20 and reopen Jan. 2.

Bond Issue Refused.

The $3,000,000 3½ per cent ten to thirty year Rochester (N. Y.) refunding water bonds recently awarded to E. Hutton & Co. and H. Lee Anstey of New York have been refused by those firms. The concerns besed their refusals on the failure of the board of estimate to approve the bond issue, which the bankers say makes it of doubtful legality. An amended ordinance legalizing the issue probably will be passed.

Foreign Exchange Prices.

Foreign exchange closed steady at the following figures:

SELLING.

Checks, Paris	5 16⅛—1-16
Cables, London	487⅝
Checks, London	486¾
Checks, Berlin	95¾—1-32

BUYING.

60 days, London, bankers'	483
60 days, London, documentary	482½
3 days, Hamburg	95 7-16
3 days, Antwerp	5 18⅜
60 days, France	5 20
3 days, Holland	40 1-16
60 days, Holland	39 15-16

Curb Quotations.

King, Hodenpyl & Co. furnish the following quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cereal Stock	200	....
Do bonds, 6s	100	....
Am. Steamship bonds, 5s	100	102
Am. Type Founders, com	40	45
Do pfd	90	105
Auditorium Stock	8	10
Do bonds, 5s	90	95
Automatic Electric	102	110
Butler Bros	225	240
Chicago Ry. Equip	7½	8
Congress Hotel com	99	100
Do pfd	60	80
Do bonds, 5s	104½	105
Creamery Pkg	90	100
Elgin National Watch	2,150	2,400
Great Western Cereal	63	75
Do bonds, 6s	....	100
Hartford Deposit	....	45
Illinois Brick com	5½	6½
Do pfd	50	51½
Malta Vita Pure Food Co	....	100
Masonic Temple	....	45
Mergenthaler Linotype Co	187	189½
Montreal & Boston Copper	2½	3¾
National Car Coupler	6	7
Nat. Enam. & Stamping com	31½	32½
Do pfd	80	90
Northwestern Yeast	200	215
Rialto Bldg	....	50
St. Louis Transit Co	26¾	27
Stromyer Auto. Tel	17	20
Union Rendering	....	40
Union Natl. Bank Rights	10	25
Union Stockyards of Kansas City	100	110
Union Stockyards of Omaha	103	106
Virginia Coal and Iron	82	83
Western Electric Co	276	290

*Ex. div. 1 per cent.
†Ex. div. 1¾ per cent.
‡Listed on the Chicago stock exchange.

Colorado Springs Mining Notes.

Three hundred mining companies of the Cripple Creek district will join suit before the end of the year to fight the excessive taxation imposed by Assessor Lysight. This suit, which will be the most important prosecuted in the history of Cripple Creek, will be pushed to the Supreme court as speedily as possible, for upon it rests the constitutionality of the existing revenue law of Colorado. This law, enacted by the last legislature, states that no county assessor shall value an unproducing property more than the next nearest producing mine. The assessor of Teller county has placed a valuation on many nonproducing mines at Cripple Creek running from four to ten times the valuation of producing mines in the same locality. Practically every mining company in the district will participate in the suit.

The showing being made at this time by the lessees operating the Mary Cashen mine at Victor is better than at any time in the history of that property. A permanent ore chute has been developed in the third and fourth levels of this property averaging five feet in width and sixty feet in extent, the values on the ore extracted running $25 to $30 a ton.

The close of this year marks the introduction of cyanide as a method of treating ore in the Cripple Creek district. This treatment, however, is applicable only to properties yielding oxidized ores.

The fight over the control of the Golden Cycle Mining company was removed this week to the Federal court by the order of the Supreme court of Colorado instructing District Judge Seeds to refrain from further handling the case.

Contrary to the course being pursued by many Cripple Creek companies, the Republic and Mobile Gold Mining companies issued special allotments of stock to pay the taxes levied by Assessor Lysight. These companies own well located inside properties, which will be developed since the tax question has been settled and their affairs put on a strong financial basis.

American Trust and Savings.

The American Trust and Savings bank will pay a dividend of 5½ per cent on Jan. 1, 1903, for seven months, to stockholders of record Dec. 27, 1902.

The bank paid a dividend of 2½ per cent on its old capital of $1,000,000 on June 1, 1902, for five months, and the dividend payable Jan. 1, 1903, will be 5½ per cent on the new capital of $2,000,000.

Steel's Floating Debt.

Concerning the floating indebtedness of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel corporation, an official makes the following statement:

"This indebtedness amounts to practically nothing compared with the magnitude of the business. A few million dollars would cover it. The National Tube, American Tinplate, and American Steel and Wire companies are free from such obligations. The floating debt of the American Bridge company amounts to a few hundred thousand dollars. The United States Steel corporation could pay off all this floating debt, but it does not desire to do so, as it is to its best interests to carry it."

Chicago Stocks.

Aside from the loss in price by Chicago Title and Trust the local stock market offered little of interest. The Boxboard shares were steady to firm. The Biscuit stocks were steady with a moderate business. There was nothing of consequence doing in the street railroad list.

Sales on the Chicago stock exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Can	50	4	4	4
Do pfd	100	42½	42½	42½
Chicago City Railway	22	208	208	208
Chicago Edison	10	176	176	176
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	22	74¼	74¼	74½
Chicago Title and Trust	*712	110¾	106	110
Chi. Un. Traction pfd	100	85¼	85	85¼
Diamond Match	10	138	138	138
Lake Street Elevated	610	8¾	8¼	8½
Metropolitan Elc. pfd	6	88	88	88
National Biscuit	304	45	44¾	44¾
Do pfd	160	102	102	102
North Chicago	7	160	160	160
Shelby Steel Tube	100	18	18	18
Street's Stable Car	50	29½	29½	29½
Swift & Co	315	125	124	124½
United Boxboard	280	8½	8¼	8¼
Do pfd	15	52½	52¼	52½
Western Stone	70	30	30	30

*Ex. div. 1½ per cent.

BONDS.

$1000 Lake 1st mt 5s	90¾	$5000 Met L 4s	100¼
7000 do	100	1000 N W L 4s	94¾
5000 do	100¼		

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 19.	Dec. 12.
New York	$218,707,814	$246,625,804
Chicago	27,386,970	28,066,203
Boston	21,661,791	24,927,526
Philadelphia	19,146,876	20,285,542
St. Louis	6,950,295	9,372,562
Baltimore	3,600,028	3,845,614

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 35c premium before clearings, 40c premium after; St. Louis, 75c premium.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Copper Stocks, and Other Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The stock market undertone was firm today, but there were no important changes in prices or heavy transactions. Demand for copper shares improved somewhat and several of these issues showed an upward tendency. The market closed steady.

Call loans, 6@6½ per cent; time loans, collateral, 6@7 per cent; time loans, mercantile paper, 6@7 per cent; clearing house loans, 5 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	8,100	57	58	57	57⅝
Adventure	20	13	13	13	13
Allouez	50	23½	23½	23½	23½
Arcadian	50	3	3	3	3
Atlantic	190	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Am. Tel	385	161½	163¾	161¼	162
Atchison	2,100	82½	83	82	82
Do pfd	365	99¼	99½	99	99
Am. Sugar	2,700	125	125¾	124¼	124¾
Agl. Chem. pfd	205	78	79	77¼	77¾
Am. Zinc	100	7	7	7	7
Bingham	330	27	28	27	27½
Copper Range	1,750	54¾	55½	54¾	55
Cons. Mercur	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Centennial	225	15¾	16¼	15¾	15¾
Dom. Steel	570	56½	56½	55½	55½
Dom. Coal	50	126½	126½	126½	126½
Franklin	30	8	8	8	8
Gen. Elec	82	175	176	175	175
Isle Royale	50	10	10	10	10
Mass. Mining	50	13	13	13	13
Mohawk	235	36	36¼	36	36
Michigan	50	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Mont. & Bost	1,700	2 9-16	2 11-16	2 9-16	2 11-16
Mass. Gas	50	88½	88½	88½	88½
North Indiana	100	9	9	9	9
Osceola	100	51	51	51	51
Parrot	285	23	23½	23	23½
Père Marquette	50	80	80	80	80
Quincy	15	104	104	104	104
Rutland pf	5	68	68	68	68
Shannon	75	9	9	9	9
Santa Fe	50	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Swift & Co	65	125	124	123	123½
Trinity	40	8	8	8	8
Tamarack	44	141½	141	140½	141
Tri Mountain	100	91	91	91	91
Un. Shoe Mchy	50	48	48	48	48
Do pfd	100	31	31	31	31
Utah	700	27	26	24½	25½
U. S. Mining	2,000	21½	21½	21½	21¾
Un. Fruit	135	110	110¾	110	110
Un. Pac	400	98¾	99¼	98¾	98¾
Victoria	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
Winona	850	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Wolverine	100	55	58	58	58
Western Tel	165	22¼	22¾	22½	22¼

BONDS.

$ 1000 Atch 4s	100¾	$3000 K C Ft S-M	
12000 Am Bell 4s	98½	1000 L & N Un 4s	92¼
1000 Am Tel 4s	98¼	1000 L R-Ft S 7s	104
5000 C B-Q joint	96¾	2000 Mich Tel 5s	85
	96¾	2000 W est Tel 5s	104¾

RANGE OF PRODUCE PRICES

QUOTATIONS ON GRAIN AND STAPLES AT LEADING EXCHANGES.

Record of the Day's Trading in Principal Commodities from the Eastern Seaboard to the Western Markets—Tendency of Cotton in the East and South — Receipts and Shipments of Wheat, Corn, and Oats at Milling Points.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Flour—Receipts, 9,995 brls; exports, 3,704 brls. Firm again, but quiet.

Wheat—Receipts, 15,600 bu; exports, 73,428 bu. Spot market firm; No. 2 red, 80¼c elevator; No. 2 red, 79c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 85⅝c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 86¼c f. o. b. afloat. Options firm all day. Closed firm at ¼@⅝c net advance. May, 80¼@80⅝c, closed 80¾c; July, 78¼@78½c, closed 78¼c; December, closed 83c.

Corn—Receipts, 26,250 bu; exports, 1,248 bu. Spot quiet; No. 2, 62c elevator and 55½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 55½c; No. 2 white, 60c. Options opened steady, but rallied and closed firm. The close was ¾@1⅛c net higher. January, 53¾@54½c, closed 54½c; March, 51 51¼c, closed 51c; May, 48¼

HOLIDAY TRADE IS BIG.

DEMAND THIS YEAR IS FOR A BETTER GRADE OF GOODS.

Industries All Kept Busy and Iron and Steel Mills Are Unable to Keep Pace with Orders—Railway Earnings Show an Increase, and Lack of Transportation Facilities Alone Prevents Still Greater Profits—Dun and Bradstreet Reviews.

New York, Dec. 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

"Holiday trade has exceeded even the most sanguine expectations and retail prices in all staple lines of merchandise are well maintained, with the better grades of goods in brisk demand. Wholesome conditions prevail in most sections of the country, although in parts of the southwest the season has fallen behind the average. Even in these cases reports are encouraging for the future.

"Industrial plants are well employed, orders running far into the future, and labor controversies are rare. The only adverse feature of the situation is the fact that supplies of fuel are utterly inadequate, both for household and manufacturing uses, snow increasing the delay of deliveries.

"Railway earnings thus far reported for December exceed last year's by 4.2 per cent and those of 1900 by 10.4 per cent.

"Two events of importance have occurred in relation to the leading manufacturing industry. The United States Steel corporation has greatly extended its scope by absorbing many outside plants and certain desirable railway connections. The other was the announcement of advanced freight rates to take effect on Jan. 1, showing an average increase of about 10 per cent on products of iron and steel. Otherwise the situation practically is unchanged, the largest producer having over 5,280,000 tons of unfilled orders on its books and work is being pushed as rapidly as supplies of fuel and material will permit.

"Supplies of coke do not increase and many furnaces are idle. Contracts for bridge work and track elevation are freely offered by the railways and accepted only on condition that the exact date of delivery shall not be specified. Despite the fact that rail mills are sold close up to the end of next year, new business is offered and urgent buyers are compelled to go abroad.

Boot and Shoe Trade Good.

"New England producers of boots and shoes are not seeking new business, which comes forward moderately in the form of supplementary orders. Prices are firmly held, but no further advance is reported. Although the larger shoe manufactories are fairly well supplied with sole leather, there is a steady demand from the smaller shops, the hemlock was advanced by the leading producers. Further deterioration in quality of hides has again produced a lower range of quotations in western markets and heavier receipts of cattle add to the depression.

"A reduction in quotations of leading lines of bleached cottons stimulated trading, many buyers having delayed placing contracts in anticipation of this change. This division of the textile market is now in good condition, with no immediate prospect of excessive supplies. Otherwise, the domestic situation is practically unchanged, but in export grades there has been increased interest on the part of buyers, although few new contracts are placed as yet. In the woolen goods market there is a fair volume of orders, in many cases exceeding available offerings. Worsteds and yarns are also firm, while a few grades of raw wool secured an advance. Heavy arrivals of silk have not weakened the tone.

"Failures for the week numbered 267 in the United States, against 265 last year, and 16 in Canada, compared with 27 a year ago."

As Viewed by Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"Wholesale trade is quieting down as the stock taking period approaches, and what activity is noted by jobbers is in forwarding supplies of goods needed to reinforce stocks of retailers, depleted by what is conceded to be the most active holiday trade on record.

"Cold weather north and west has helped sales of furs, heavy clothing, and sleighs, and further stimulated general retail buying. Holiday buying, it is noted, is for a more expensive grade of goods than ordinarily experienced. There are, of course, some drawbacks, such as unsettled weather or bad roads at the south, the coal shortage at the seaboard, and the continuance of the railway congestion at the west, affecting the movement of coke, bituminous coal, and general freight, but, taken as a whole, the mercantile community contemplates the approach of the end of the year with complacency and satisfaction. Knowing as it does that most lines of trade will show gains over 1901, and therefore over any preceding year, the feeling is that the year has been a good one, while the fine wheat crop outlook and the volume of orders already booked for next year gives promise of future good condition.

"Even the knowledge that some manufacturing plants are, like many domestic consumers, short of coal and are contemplating an earlier than usual holiday shutdown fails to arouse the pessimistic feeling noted earlier in the year when the fuel shortage was talked about. Hides have weakened slightly, but hemlock leather has been advanced 1 cent per pound by the leading producer. Shoe shipments are better this week, but will still fall 9 per cent behind for the season.

Stability in the Iron Trade.

"Seasonable influences affect the great industries. Building is less active, but the tone of the lumber market is one of undiminished strength. The iron trade presents surface quietness, but some important matters are taking place. The passing of control of large independent mills into the hands of the leading interest unquestionably makes for stability in the departments of wire, tinplate, and sheets. Southern iron men are reported more inclined to do business for 1903 at a reduction from fancy quotations. Heavy buying of cars and other rolling stock is indicated for the new year, and liberal orders for plates, wire, and structural materials for 1903 delivery are also noted. Pig iron and steel billets are quiet. Irregular coke supplies harass furnaces and interfere with operations of the finishing mills.

"High prices of coke and raw materials and higher freight rates form a combination fraught with difficulty to independent mills. Practically the entire rail output of the country for next year already is sold. Immense quantities of steel will be needed for new car building. Hardware buying is active for this season of the year. The glass production of the country this year is heavier than last by fully 10 per cent. The recent advance in pig tin is attributed to speculation.

"Raw wool is firm. Woolen machinery is well employed, and next year's heavy weight goods are being ordered liberally. Some reduction in bleached cottons is reported, resulting in a good business. Eastern jewelry manufacturers report a quieting down in business, but this is usual at this period, and a fair trade has been done. Rubber goods and footwear are active in eastern manufacturing centers.

Exports of Wheat and Corn.

"Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending Dec. 18 aggregate 3,256,087 bu, against 3,761,047 last week, 4,432,832 in this week last year and 4,123,350 in 1900. Wheat exports since July would aggregate 128,763,533 bu, against 140,636,213 last season and 90,131,353 in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 1,526,141 bu, against 1,301,286 last week, 880,941 last year and 5,465,578 in 1900. For the fiscal year exports are 6,686,327 bu, against 20,125,909 last season and 90,371,974 in 1900.

"Business failures in the United States for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 18, number 225, as against 236 last week, 262 in this week last year. In Canada failures number 14, against 17 last week and 24 in this week a year ago."

Week's Record of the Banks.

The following table by Bradstreet shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended Dec. 18, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Per cent inc.	Per cent dec.
New York	$1,579,710,872		.3
Chicago	172,942,135	10.6	
Boston	142,456,905	5.4	
Philadelphia	125,770,204	15.9	
St. Louis	40,638,604		.3
Pittsburg	42,878,462	14.3	
Baltimore	28,008,531		2.6
San Francisco	31,868,353	26.2	
Cincinnati	22,694,000	15.3	
Kansas City	21,785,180	13.6	
Cleveland	14,891,093	2.1	
Minneapolis	17,433,240	10.5	
New Orleans	14,601,374		1.2
Detroit	12,650,705		13.4
Louisville	10,291,414	2.2	
Indianapolis	11,601,700	24.5	
Providence	7,737,500		
Omaha	7,568,122	10.0	
Milwaukee	8,314,901	16.3	
Buffalo	4,491,001	11.8	
St. Paul	6,740,676	21.8	
St. Joseph	4,477,227	15.0	
Denver	4,562,536		2.0
Richmond	4,477,400		
Savannah	3,822,373		
Salt Lake City	4,513,062	41.9	
Albany	3,178,970		26.8
Los Angeles	2,597,784	27.8	
Memphis	5,166,915	17.0	
Fort Worth	2,959,431	33.5	
Seattle	4,291,005	47.6	
Washington	4,180,946	5.4	
Hartford	2,838,288	1.2	
Peoria	2,822,351	16.0	
Toledo	2,890,940	16.9	
Portland, Ore	3,628,099	20.2	
Rochester	3,554,078	17.0	
Atlanta	3,517,142	17.0	
Des Moines	1,952,848	6.6	
New Haven	1,944,026	19.6	
Worcester	1,713,003	5.4	
Nashville	1,664,819	13.6	
Springfield, Mass.	1,562,391		
Norfolk	1,675,688	16.1	
Grand Rapids	1,805,490	11.7	
Scranton	1,350,198	10.6	
Portland, Me.	1,455,821		2.5
Sioux City	1,744,998	9.1	
Augusta	1,175,429		29.6
Syracuse	1,200,420		
Dayton, O.	1,630,528	20.4	
Tacoma	1,120,353	36.6	
Spokane	2,105,437	40.0	
Topeka	1,705,420	51.0	
Davenport	942,884		12.6
Wilmington, Del.	1,220,643		
Evansville	1,221,841	12.6	
Birmingham	1,250,242	17.6	
Fall River	1,046,899	6.7	
Macon	997,000	Tp	
Little Rock	1,225,000	10.2	
Helena	728,347		27.6
Knoxville	1,062,672	59.1	
Lowell	516,160		13.6
Akron	745,600	20.3	
Wichita	1,000,581	61.1	
Springfield, Ill.	981,678	28.4	
Lexington	702,950	44.6	
New Bedford	611,542	6.9	
Chattanooga	653,137	22.0	
Youngstown	697,457	11.8	
Kalamazoo	1,050,250	48.0	
Fargo	740,540	45.6	
Binghamton	467,100		
Rockford	354,152	6.3	
Canton	439,000	2.8	
Jacksonville, Fla.	444,321		8.6
Springfield, O.	454,100	6.0	
Chester	420,840	6.1	
Quincy	520,744		
Bloomington	392,500	21.1	
Sioux Falls	323,988	24.7	
Jacksonville, Ill.	202,043	26.2	
Fremont	189,310	9.3	
Houston	15,703,674	20.0	
Galveston	10,386,000	38.5	
*Columbus, O.	8,084,700	87.5	
†Wheeling	748,846		
†Williamsburg	913,288	21.7	
Mansfield, O.	308,305		
Decatur	210,500		
Utica	2,806,055		
Greensburg, Pa.	322,515		
Totals, U. S.	$2,450,137,413	2.9	
Outside New York	870,426,541	5.5	
	CANADA.		
Montreal	$ 27,992,061	22.1	
Toronto	17,462,880	16.5	
Winnipeg	5,102,563	19.0	
Halifax	1,350,207		31.2
Vancouver, B. C.	972,899	13.8	
Hamilton	1,028,414	23.0	
St. John, N. B.	800,252	2.4	
Victoria, B. C.	692,826	33.5	
Quebec	1,546,722	13.3	
Ottawa	2,245,726	34.8	
London	883,042		
Totals, Canada	$ 53,695,491	17.1	

*Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings. †Not included in totals because of no comparison for last year.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Gary—215075—Frank Kusiak vs. R. Williams & Co.; on findg., $300; satisfied.

Judge Stein—214167—Marie E. Dahlgren vs. city; on findg., $600.

Judge Kavanagh—215741—Joseph Laforge vs. Franklin MacVeagh, Rollin A. Keyes, Walter Chandler, and Eames MacVeagh; on findg., $1,200; satisfied.—211213—Henry C. Haumbaugh vs. city; on findg., $1,250.

Judge Goodwin—225887—August E. Mayer vs. C. U. T. co.; on ver., $200; satisfied.

Judge Tuthill—253766—Minnie H. Knight vs. Henry L. Knight; by deft., $785.

Judge Baker—221000—Solomon Sampson, admr., etc., vs. city; on ver., $3,000.

Judge Clifford—223584—Ben Wihr vs. Otto Bonnell; by deft., $690.99.

Judge Robarts—224264—John Molloy vs. C. U. T. co.; on ver., $116; satisfied.—223676—Israel Muller vs. Frank A. Dean; by deft., $400; debt, $219.36 dam.; debt to be paid by deft.; costs extra.

Judge Dunne—204288—People vs. Jacob Levy, John A. Ziehn; on findg. for plff., $200; appl.; dis. as to Drew Ilgen.

Judge Gibbons—234256—John J. Murphy vs. E. V. Johnson co., Nicholson Sons., N. W. Terra Cotta co., and William Mayor co.; on ver., $900; satisfied.

Decrees.

Judge Holdom—8084—Rich Libman; dec.—5188—Wolf vs. Pedersen; dec.—5866—Long vs. Eilithorp; dec.—5632—Corris vs. Fallip; dec.—4904—Cella vs. Sharp; dec.—5612—Pabael vs. All Whom, etc.; dec.

Judge Chytraus—5731—Sproul vs. Sproul; dec.

Judge Tuley—581—Fuller vs. McGhie; dec.

Judge Kohlsaat—2392—Roberts vs. Rust; dec.—25314—Morris vs. Morris; dec.

Judge Clifford—655—In re appln. of Schaeffer; dec.—3295—Brantigan vs. Bond; dec.

Judge Vail—3902—Murray vs. Ware; dec.

Judge Smith—231190—Sheppard vs. Sheppard; dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

8557—Henry Nord; liabil., $1,924; assets, $1,408; G. S. Anderson, atty.

8558—Charles Garner; liabil., $14,445; assets, $740; Fitzgerald & Orr, attys.

8559—John A. Schoolcraft; liabil., $657; no assets; T. E. Purnell, atty.

8560—Frederick W. Ankarfelt; liabil., $3,053; assets, $225; Joseph Westerberg, atty.

8561—Gretchen Schmidt; liabil., $676; assets, $174; Frank Kellerman, atty.

8562—George T. and James C. Burrell; liabil., $26,936; assets, $5,777; Wetzward & Whitaker, attys.

Court Calls for Today.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Stein—Motions for new trial and contested motions.

Judge Goodwin—Motions for new trial and law contested motions.

Judge Holdom—Default divorces. Motions of course.

Judge Kavanagh—Motions for new trial and contested motions.

Judge Hutchinson—Motions for new trial and contested motions.

Judge Gary—Motions for new trial and contested motions.

Judge Chytraus—Default divorces.

Judge Patton—Motions for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Haney—Contested motions and motions for new trial.

Judge Tuley—On trial, 1199.

Judge Gibbons—Motions for new trial and contested motions.

Judge Donnelly—Contested motions.

Judge Tuthill—Motions for new trial and contested motions.

Judge Stein—Contested motions only.

Judge Robarts—Contested motions and default divorces.

Judge Clifford—Default divorces only.

Judge Vail—Contested motions and default divorces.

Judge Dunne—Default divorces and motions for new trial.

Judge Bishop—Criminal court building—Default divorce cases.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Wheatley—Contested motions and motions for new trial.

Judge Carter—Trial call, 15648.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Chetlain—Trial call, 2907, 1635, 2917.

Judge Brentano—Trial call, 2414, 1630.

Judge Horton—Motions and sentences in 1962, 2832, 2895, 2737, 2675, 2090, 1124.

Judge Neely—Call not extended.

Judge McEwen—Call not extended.

FEDERAL COURT.

Judge Seaman, United States Circuit court—Motions for new trials.

Judge Kohlsaat, United States Circuit and District courts—No announcement.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Supreme court of the United States, Friday, Dec. 19, 1902. Present: The chief justice, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice Brown, Mr. Justice Shiras, Mr. Justice White, Mr. Justice Peckham, Mr. Justice McKenna, and Mr. Justice Holmes.

Arthur B. Pugh of Salem, Va., C. C. Calhoun of Lexington, Ky., and A. W. Corley of Sutton, W. Va., were admitted to practice.

146—Gustavus Leach et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Charles R. Burr, executor et al; motion to make new parties defendants in error herein submitted by Mr. Wm. A. Meloy for the plaintiffs in error.

152—Commercial Publishing company, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel C. Beckwith; argued by Mr. A. Walker Otis for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. Anthony B. Porter for the defendant in error.

153—The Pullman company, plaintiff in error, vs. Wirt Adams, state revenue agent; argued by Mr. William Barry for the plaintiff in error and submitted by Mr. Marcellus Green for the defendant in error.

155—Calumet Grain and Elevator company, appellant, vs. the City of Chicago, and

156—David Mark Cummings et al., appellants, vs. the city of Chicago; submitted by Mr. Warren B. Wilson and Mr. S. A. Lynde for the appellants with leave to counsel for the appellee to file brief within five days.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

Iowa Supreme Court.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The Iowa Supreme court today filed the following opinions:

State vs. J. W. Sale, appellant; Hage county; affirmed. State vs. Orris Wolf, appellant; Poweshiek county; reversed. State vs. Oliver Hand, appellant, vs. Howard Hensley, Taylor county; affirmed. Mayette Spicer vs. Webster City, appellant; Hamilton county; affirmed. F. P. Sullivan vs. Dodge-rence Garvey, appellant; Boone county; dismissed. Hayes & Schuyler, appellants, vs. Clinton county; from Clinton county; affirmed. J. W. Bishop, appellant, vs. O'Brien county; O'Brien county; affirmed. Nellie Herriman vs. David Layman, appellant; Henry county; affirmed. Sioux City and St. Paul Ry. Co. vs. O'Brien county; O'Brien county; affirmed. Sheldon & Sheldon, appellants, vs. Bigelow & Bigelow; Story county; reversed. People's Savings bank of Waterloo and Cedar Falls Ry. appellant; Blackhawk county; reversed. Silas Corey, appellant, vs. Fort Dodge, Webster county; reversed. Philip Ball, appellant, vs. R. W. Marquis; Warren county; reversed.

Watch for It.

An article of intense interest to every Catholic in Chicago will be published in "The Tribune" of tomorrow.

UNEVEN DAY IN MARKET.

ADVANCE IS CHECKED, BUT TONE REMAINS GOOD.

Every Precaution Being Taken in Wall Street Against Trouble That May Arise in the Next Few Days Through Temporary Locking Up of Funds — Brokers Believe "Low Prices" Have Been Touched and That Values Will Be Enhanced.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The advance in the security market halted today. The rapid pace of yesterday proved too fast to be maintained. The market is in no condition for anything resembling an "outburst" of speculation for the rise. The end of the year settlements still await and bank reserves still need reinforcement.

Every precaution has been taken against possible trouble that may arise in the next few days when a great amount of cash will be temporarily locked up, and it is the belief of those who are best informed that not only are the chances of such trouble now reduced to a minimum, but that the "low prices" have been seen and that a month or two months hence the range of quoted values on the stock exchange will be much higher than it is today.

The news from Venezuela is still a little clouded. Call money continued easy, although the demands of this nature on Friday, being for the purpose of supplying commission houses with funds for three days, were heavier, normally, than on any other day in the week. The rates for the use of funds on time further relaxed. Money was offered in abundance in Wall street for 6 per cent for all periods, and, to certain houses, even at lower rates.

This fact in itself would seem to preclude the idea that there can be any "squeeze" to amount to anything before the end of the year. Sterling exchange again declined.

Estimates showed that the local banks had gained on balance from the interior cities during the week nearly $2,250,000. It is perhaps too soon to conclude definitely that the much desired retirement of funds has indeed begun, but the figures indicate that such is the case.

The losses of the banks to the subtreasury reduced their net gain in cash for the week to $611,500. It is possible that part of the annual though brief withdrawal of funds from deposit institutions for Christmas purposes will be observed in the statement tomorrow of bank conditions. Nevertheless, all preliminary indications are that the statement will not, at least, be a bad one.

Another matter that is exciting optimistic views of the future of the market is the knowledge of the large sale of bonds recently made by bond houses and syndicates in this country to foreign investors. Of the Pennsylvania railroad's recent issue of $15,000,000 in car trust obligations over two-thirds was taken by English and continental buyers. A large majority of foreign holders of the old first mortgage bonds of the New York Central railroad now in process of refunding have agreed to take the new 3½ per cent issue.

The market closed irregularly, some stocks showing advances and some declines.

IN NEW YORK MONEY MARKETS.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Railroad Stocks, and Other Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The stock market today showed the natural effect of the elimination yesterday of a large short interest and the consequent lack of an important sustaining influence. Yesterday's upward rush of prices also led to considerable realising. The professional traders worked for a reaction all day and were rewarded by a sharp break in prices, which carried most of the market leaders generally below last night.

The bond market was better sustained than stocks, reflecting some investment demand in anticipation of the January coupons. Total sales, par value, $3,950,000.

Close: Money on call steady at 4@6 per cent, closing 5@6 per cent; time money easier; sixty and ninety days, 6 per cent; six months, 5½@5¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6 per cent; sterling exchange steady at decline with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.50@487.025 for demand and at 482.875@483 for sixty day bills; posted rates, 484@484½ and 487½@488; commercial bills, 482¼@482¾.

Bar silver, 48¼; Mexican dollars, 37¾.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Dec. 19.	Dec. 18.
Amn. Sugar	22,500	132¾	124½	125	132¼
Amn. Locomotive	1,400	28	27¾	27¾	28
Amn. Cotton Oil	400	44½	44	44	44
Amn. Smelting	2,900	40¾	39¾	40	39¾
Do pfd	200	92¾	92	92½	...
Alls-Chalmers	100	18½	18½	18¾	...
Do pfd	100	82	81½	82	81½
Amn. Malting pfd	500	25½	23	23½	...
Amn. Car Found.	1,300	34¾	34¼	34¼	33½
Do pfd	1,100	90	88	88	88½
Amn. Ice	1,300	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	900	38¾	38½	38½	38½
Atchison	36,700	83¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Do pfd	2,500	99¾	98¾	98¾	99
Anaconda	100	87¾	87¾	87½	88
Amal. Copper	18,200	58	57¼	57¼	57½
Amn. Grass Twine	500	30½	30¼	30¾	30
Brook. Rap. Tran.	8,600	64¾	63½	63¾	64½
Balto. & Ohio	19,000	98¾	97	97¼	98¼
Corn Products	2,100	30¾	29½	29½	29
Chicago & Alton	400	32½	32	32	32½
Do pfd	100	71	70	70½	70
C., M. & St. P.	98,700	174½	172½	173¼	172¾
Do pfd	300	192½	191	192¼	191
C. & N. W.	200	216	215	215	217
C., R. I. & P.	38,900	41¾	39¾	40¾	39½
Do pfd	3,500	81¾	80¾	81	81½
Chicago Terminal	100	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
Do pfd	1,400	53	52	52	51½
Ches. & Ohio	2,800	47¾	46¾	46¾	47
Canada Southern	200	77	76¾	76¾	76¾
Canadian Pacific	11,400	128¾	126¾	127¼	128½
C., C., C. & St. L.	400	95¾	95¾	95¾	95
Con. Tob. pfd	1,100	115¾	115	115	115¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,600	211½	210¾	210¾	210¾
Colo. & Southern	2,900	27¾	26¾	27	27
Do 1st pfd	600	48	47¾	47¾	48¾
Do 2d pfd	500	43	42¼	42¼	42
Chicago U. Trac.	1,100	14	13¾	13¾	...
Colo. Fuel	1,400	39¾	38¾	38¾	39½
C. & H.	50	185	184½	184½	185
Chi. Great.	2,800	25¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Do pfd B	41,500	34¾	33¼	33¾	33¾
Do 1st pfd	2,800	64¾	63¾	64	63¾
Do 2d pfd	4,400	46¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
E. & T. H.	2,400	67	67	67	67¼
General Electric	300	175	175	175	175¼
Gen. Chem.	100	60¾	60¼	60¼	...
Do pfd	100	100	100	100	...
Grt. Northern pfd	1,700	192	190	192	189½
Hocking Valley	1,300	99	98¾	99	99¼
Do pfd	300	97	96½	97	96¾
Illinois Central	1,200	144	143	143	143
Iowa Central	400	38	37¼	37¼	37
Do pfd	500	68	67	67	67¼
International Paper	1,500	18¾	17	17	17¼
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pfd	300	79¾	78½	78½	78
Kan. & Mich.	500	48	44¾	44¾	...
Kan. City So.	1,800	31¾	31	31¾	30½
Do pfd	500	54	53¾	53¾	54
K. & T. pfd	200	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¼
Louis. & Nash.	5,400	124	122	122¾	123¾
Long Island	100	79	79	79	79
Met. Securities	800	119¼	119	119¼	119¾
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	400	72¾	72	72	72
Do pfd	700	124	123	123	123
Manhattan	9,500	147¾	145¾	146	147¾
M., K. & T.	3,500	35¾	35	35¼	35¼
Do pfd	1,100	55¾	55	55	54¾
Met. St. Ry.	1,900	140¾	139	139¾	139¾
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	1,900	22¾	22	22	22½
Missouri Pacific	35,700	104¾	104¼	104¾	105¼
Minn. & St. Louis	200	108	108	108	...
N. O. & S. L.	100	102	102	102	103¾
Nat. R. R. of Mex.	500	16	15¾	16	15¾
National Lead	700	20¾	20¼	20¼	20¾
N. Central	13,500	153¾	152¾	153¾	152¾
Norfolk & W.	9,400	71¾	70¾	70¾	71¾
N. Y. C. & H.	12,900	202¾	201¾	202	202
N. Y., O. & St. L.	100	43	43	43	43¾
N. Y. Dock	100	30	30	30	...
People's Gas	1,800	101¾	101	101¼	101¾
Penna. R. R.	30,400	155¾	153¾	154½	154¾
Pacific Mail	600	40¾	40	40¾	39¾
Pressed Steel Car	1,600	95	93¾	93¾	93¾
Do pfd	300	91¾	91	91	91¾
P., C. C. & St. L.	100	92	92	92	...
Pacific Coast	200	71	70	70	70
Rutland pfd	1,900	70	67	69	68
Reading	93,300	62½	61¾	61¾	61¾
Do 1st pfd	1,000	86¾	86	86	86
Do 2d pfd	2,200	77½	76½	76¾	77¼
Rubber Goods	500	22	21½	21½	...
Do pfd	200	70	70	70	...
Rep. Iron & Steel	1,400	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¾
Do pfd	800	76½	76½	76½	76¾
Ry. Steel Spg. pfd	300	37¾	37¾	37¾	38¼
Southern Ry.	10,400	32¾	31¾	31¾	32
Do pfd	100	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Southern Pacific	47,600	69¾	68¾	68¾	69¾
St. L. & S. F.	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Do 2d pfd	2,400	60¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
St. L. & San Fran.	1,800	69¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Do 2d pfd	100	68	68	68	68½
Sloss., S. S. & I.	100	56½	56½	56½	55
T., St. L. & W.	200	27¾	27	27	27
Do pfd	700	46	45¾	46	45
Texas Pacific	2,800	41¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	2,400	71	70¼	70¼	70¾
Twin City	200	114	113¾	114	113½
U. S. Realty	5,000	22¾	21¾	22¾	21¾
Do pfd	1,000	69	68	68	68
U. S. C. Iron Pipe	900	13¾	12½	13¼	13
Do pfd	100	50	50	50	...
Union Pacific	44,100	99	97¾	98¼	98¾
Do pfd	1,600	92	91¾	91¾	92
U. S. Ry Inv. Co. pfd	300	23½	23¼	23¼	...
U. S. Leather	800	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
Do pfd	200	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
U. S. Steel	90,600	34¾	34	34¼	34¾
Do pfd	10,800	94¾	93¾	93¾	94¾
Vulcan Drug	200	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Do pfd	200	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Va. Caro. Chem.	2,200	60¾	59¾	60	59¾
Do pfd	500	125	123	125	125
Wheeling & L. E.	300	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Do 1st pfd	600	64¾	63	63	63¾
Do 2d pfd	600	34¾	33	33	33¾
Wabash	1,900	27¾	27	27¼	27¾
Do pfd	2,700	42¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Wis. Central	2,300	25¾	24¾	25¼	25¾
Do pfd	700	50¾	49¾	50	49¾
†Western Union	1,300	87¾	87¼	87¼	88¾
Westinghouse	200	193½	193	193½	193

Total sales of stocks, 778,700 shares.

*Ex div. †Ex div. 1¾ per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	200	United States	124
American	220	Wells Fargo	216

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	107¾	Do, coup.	135
Do, coup.	108¾	U. S. old 4s, reg.	109½
U. S. 3s, reg.	107½	Do, coup.	109½
Do, coup.	107¾	U. S. 5s, reg.	103½
U. S. new 4s, reg.	136	Do, coup.	104¾

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$1000 At gen 4s 101¾@% 16000 do 4s 3d... 80¾@% 1000 Ann Arbor 4s 97 1000 Am H & L 4s 67 15000 B & O 4s 101½ 5000 do P L E & W Va 4s 94¾ 54000 Bklyn Ed 4s 101¾@102 32000 Cent Ga con 5s 105¾@106 14000 do 2d inc 30 15000 do 5d inc 7 320000 Cons Tob 4s 63¾@64¾ 26000 C & O 4s 103¾@104 6000 do con 5s 117 4250000 C R I & P 4s 84¾@85¾ 15000 C & A 5s 82¾ 25000 do 5d inc 10 5000 Chi Term 4s 86 11000 Colo So 4s 91¾ 6000 C & E Ill 1st 5s 119¼@120 6000 C N O & T P gen 5s 102 2000 C Pac 3½s 84¾ 2000 do 4s 94¼ 1000 C L & W 5s 114 41000 C B Q joint 95¾@% 11000 C C C & St L gen 4s 96¾ 40000 C P I conv 5s 94¼@96¾ 5000 D & R G con 4s 100¾@101 15000 D M & M L G 1st 4s 85¼@86¾ 10000 Erie gen 4s 84½@85¾ 2000 do ex 4s 117 1000 E T V & G con 5s 110 10000 Ft W & D C 1st 4s 109¼ 5000 G H & H 1st 105 20000 G B & W H 2½s 62¾ 8000 Ill C G 4s 1953 105¾ 10000 I D & W 1st 110 3000 Int Pa 6s 108 6000 K C Ft S & M 4s 85¾@88 10000 K C So 5s 65 1000 L S & M S 3½s 104½ 5000 L Island unf 4s 100¼ 4000 Mex Cent 4s 77@78¼ Total sales of bonds, $3,977,000.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

More than Normal Run of Cattle and Prices Lose All Advance of the Week.

There was more than the normal run of cattle yesterday, the estimate being 7,000. Trade was a dull drag and all the advance of the week was lost. Fancy cows and canner grades were steady, but others were 10@15c lower. In the stocker trade business was limited, with the best kinds steady, but others a drug.

Hog receipts were too strong for the demand and the market took a lower turn. Trade was draggy and prices 10@15c under Thursday's average. Light and mixed packing grades were extremely slow at the decline.

Sheep receipts were estimated at 11,000. Sheep were off 10@15c, while lambs declined 15@25c.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock at the Chicago stockyards for the period indicated, with comparative figures. Yesterday's receipts and shipments are estimated:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 15	21,000	429	53,046	26,715
Tuesday, Dec. 16	4,527	722	26,233	12,195
Wednesday, Dec. 17	15,161

TALES OF STRIKE VIOLENCE HEARD

Nonunion Miners Tell Commission They Were Abused, Insulted, and Injured.

ONE WEEPS OVER STORY.

District President Nicholls Implicated in Boycott by Letter Produced in Court.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Nonunionists appeared in force before the coal strike commission today and told of alleged boycotts, intimidations, dynamiting, and violence during the strike. Each of the thirty witnesses called was a sufferer at the hands, they alleged, of union men. Four witnesses said attempts were made to blow up their houses, one house was badly damaged, many of the witnesses were threatened with bodily harm, several were beaten, one was shot in the leg, every one stoned, boycotted, or hanged in effigy.

One school teacher testified having lost his position because his father did not strike; one man was asked to resign from a Catholic temperance society and another witness was expelled from the Ancient Order of Hibernians, after a membership of twenty-six or twenty-eight years, because they were classed as unfair workmen.

Joseph H. Dugan, who was ousted from the temperance society, wept while he told of how they ordered him to leave, after many years of pleasant social relations with its members. He was active in the society and drilled the military branch of the society. He said he had been stoned and otherwise badly treated, and added that a clubbing would not have hurt half as much as the action of the society in expelling him.

Foiled by His Own Tactics.

The boys he had drilled stoned him on the highway, and when he displayed his revolver they all dropped flat on the road, as he, as captain of the military company, had taught them to do when in danger.

Chairman Gray asked the witness if he remained at work so that the pumps could be kept in good repair and thus keep the mines from being destroyed, and he said he did. Mr. Darrow asked him how long he worked, and Chairman Gray remarked that men will work fifteen hours or more to save a neighbor's burning house.

James Mitchell, who was expelled from the Hibernian society, said he worked during the strike as a repair man, and did not consider it unfair, because he did not mine any coal. He had been a member of the society twenty-six or twenty-eight years, and at a meeting one night during the strike the question of his unfairness came up, and the members unanimously voted to expel him.

George W. Bowen, formerly a miner but now a coal inspector, was called. Counsel for the miners learned he had written a book of poetry about the miners and the strike of 1900. Mr. Darrow read extracts from the volume, and asked the witness many questions as to whether he believed now what he had written two years ago.

Tell of Violent Acts.

Max Lassr swore a man threw a quart bottle of giant powder, to which a lighted fuse was attached, into the parlor of his home. He extinguished the fuse.

Eugene Detty, who was in no way connected with the strike, said he was mistaken for a nonunion man and so badly beaten that he was laid up for two months.

Thomas Kennedy, aged 15 years, said he worked in a drug store in Carbondale. His father did not quit work when the strike started. The manager of the drug store was requested to discharge him, and rather than have the store boycotted, the druggist told the boy to quit. The father corroborated the story, and added he had to keep his children from the public schools as they were being abused.

John Lewandofski testified to an attempt being made to blow up his house with dynamite.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cultz of Derringer testified that their house was attacked by union men and boys and damaged.

Implicates Miners' Union Official.

Frank Fidati, who was a striker, but who was hired by a coal operator to watch the home of a nonunion man, was shot by other strikers because he would not stop protecting the man's house. The nonunion man who lived in the house produced a letter written by President T. D. Nicholls of district No. 1, in which he stated that the witness had quit work and was a good union man and that all union men should treat him in a friendly manner, "so long as he behaved himself accordingly."

John Conlin, a mine boss and president of the school board of Plains, testified that a committee of a local union called on him and asked that school teachers whose relatives were working in the mines be not reappointed. Frank McCarty said he was not reappointed. His father was working during the strike. He knew of a female teacher whose father did not strike, who failed of reappointment.

UP GO THE SOFT COAL PRICES.

Advance Since Wednesday Is $1 "on the Track" and Further Rise Is Declared Possible.

The price of soft coal has been raised $1 since Wednesday and, according to the statement of coal men, a further rise is possible in case cold weather should set in or a snowstorm should tie up the coal carrying railroads for any considerable length of time. The increased price is for coal on track, but many of the retail dealers are said to have availed themselves of the opportunity to raise the retail price correspondingly.

"The increase," said Francis S. Peabody, president of the Peabody Coal company, "is due to the speculation of the jobbers in soft coal."

Henry E. Weaver attributes the rise to a temporary shortage, caused by the action of the railroad companies in purchasing coal in this city instead of hauling in their own supply. He does not anticipate any great further increase in price.

"The railroads have found it more profitable to use their cars for the transportation of merchandise during the holiday rush than to haul coal even for their own use," said Mr. Weaver. "Enough coal is mined in the western states to supply this city. After the holidays the prices will fall back."

The schools will not be left without coal. This announcement was made yesterday at the close of a secret conference between several big coal dealers and the buildings and grounds committee of the board of education. At the conference arrangements were made whereby the schools will be supplied with coal during the winter at satisfactory rates in spite of the stringency of the market.

HAS LETTERS OF L. H. EAMES.

Daughter to Offer Documentary Evidence in Her Suit for a Share of the Estate.

It is expected that much documentary evidence will be introduced by Louise K. Eames when the suit she has brought against the relatives of Lester H. Eames is called for trial.

"I understand that Miss Eames has a number of letters in her possession," said her attorney, W. H. Holly, yesterday. "These letters, I am informed, were written by Lester H. Eames to Miss Eames' mother."

In addition to the letters, it is said, a number of witnesses will be called to prove that Lester H. Eames paid the bills of Miss Eames' mother. Miss Eames sues to get part of the Eames estate.

Watch for It.

An article of intense interest to every Catholic in Chicago will be published in "The Tribune" of tomorrow.

WATER WORSE THAN EVER

CITY SUPPLY NEVER SO POLLUTED AS AT PRESENT.

High Winds of the Last Few Days Have Stirred Up the Bottom of the Lake and the Result Is That the Hydrants Give Forth a Liquid That Is Murky and Dangerous to Health—Weather Conditions, Too, Cause Illness.

The city water supply has been in a worse condition during the present week than at any time since the health department began making daily analyses of it ten years ago. This extreme of pollution has been shown by both the bacteriological and the chemical analyses, and the warning, "Boil the water," is sounded again.

The condition of the water, both as to discoloration and impurity, is the immediate result of the high easterly winds that have prevailed for several days. Wind with a velocity of forty miles an hour will churn up the lake to a great depth, and on several of the days just past the wind has reached a much higher velocity, blowing at times fifty-two miles an hour.

Decomposed sediment on the lake bottom has been stirred up and has impregnated the water with dirt and disease breeding impurities.

Puts Blame on the Wind.

"A moderate easterly wind has a purifying influence on the city water supply in that it forces the impurities close to the shore and away from the mouth of the intakes," said a health department official yesterday. "Such high winds as we have had for several days, however, disturb accumulations on the lake bottom that have lain quiet for months and years, and have become highly charged with dangerous filth and bacilli. The appearance of the water itself ought to be a sufficient warning to all users that it is bad. Prior to the last fortnight or so the water has been fairly good, but now it is worse than at any time in the last ten years."

The condition of the water, together with the general weather conditions, bid fair to give new color to the old maxim, a "green Christmas and a fat graveyard." Physicians in various parts of the city say that they have found an increase in the number of typhoid fever cases, while the health department report for last week gave official notice to the increase of typhoid since Nov. 22, previous to which time there had been a rapid decrease in the number of typhoid cases.

Bad Weather for Health.

"Unseasonable weather is, as a rule, unhealthful weather," is a warning frequently reiterated in the weekly reports of the health department, and the wet weather of the last week is expected to result in increased illness.

Physicians say that at present there is an epidemic of grip in a mild form, and that there also is a throat malady which can be distinguished from diphtheria only by a bacteriological analysis. Of actual diphtheria there appears to be little in the city.

This form of sore throat was described by Dr. A. C. Cotton, 1485 Jackson boulevard.

"I have noted a prevalence of sore throat which, however, on a bacteriological analysis shows is not diphtheria in its nature," he said. "It is similar to diphtheria in some respects, and in many cases has caused alarm."

Dr. Wallace K. Harrison, 30 Walton place, says that he has observed this disease, and physicians in Hyde Park, Woodlawn, and the northern and extreme western parts of the city have had similar cases.

SUES E. W. KIRK FOR DIVORCE.

His Wife Charges Habitual Drunkenness and Says He Has Deserted Her—Wants Her Child.

Edgar W. Kirk is the defendant in a suit for divorce filed by Alice B. Kirk. They were married in June, 1890, and lived together until July, 1901. A few years after their marriage, Mrs. Kirk asserts, her husband commenced the excessive use of intoxicating liquors and for more than two years past has been guilty of "habitual drunkenness." Kirk is said to be in the west.

Kirk has deserted his family, the bill recites, and refused to supply his wife with the necessities of life. Mrs. Kirk asks alimony and the custody of their only child, Alexander Edgar Kirk, 4 years old.

Edgar W. Kirk has figured in the courts several times recently. He filed a petition in bankruptcy several months ago, his alleged indebtedness being about $40,000. The matter is still pending. He inherited about $160,000. He was defendant in a $50,000 damage suit filed last spring by George Curl, who charged the alienation of his wife's affections. More recently he was in trouble with the Harrisburg Match company.

QUITS A $6 A WEEK HUSBAND.

Mrs. Douglas Bell Gets a Divorce After Telling of Her Spouse's Talents.

Such a trivial thing as a divorce suit did not disturb the poise of Douglas Bell, who, according to his wife, is possessed of talents which he is able to sell for all of $6 a week.

"I met him in the street this noon," said Mrs. Bell on the witness stand, "and told him I was going to get a divorce. 'Is that so?' he asked, but he never inquired about his baby and walked right on."

Mrs. Bell, too, was possessed of peculiarities. In the winter of 1901 the Bells lived in Springfield.

"Where did you live there?" she was asked.

"We lived in a tent on a 'rural route,' was the best answer she could give.

According to Mrs. Bell's story, her husband declared that he could not "afford" to support her on his $6 a week. A decree was entered.

KILL HERDS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Condemnation of Cattle Infected with Foot and Mouth Disease Is Proceeding Rapidly.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 19.—Condemnation of cattle infected with the foot and mouth disease is proceeding rapidly in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and the slaughter of herds is reported at many places. The executive committee of the Rhode Island state board of agriculture today voted to order every barn in that state where cattle, swine, or sheep are kept inspected and the animals examined.

SEES PERIL IN PLAN TO CUT REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH.

Federal Judge from Georgia Tells Buffalo Club of Dangers in Legislation and Solution of Race Problem.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Emory Speer, United States judge for Georgia, tonight declared grave danger lurks in the possibility of congress reducing the representation of the south in congress.

Judge Speer was the principal speaker at the Independent club banquet. He spoke on "The Solid South." In regard to representation he said:

"A danger in the welfare of the southern states is the possible reduction of the existing number of representatives apportioned upon millions of this population whose men of voting age are by state action denied the suffrage. This may any day startle the country as nothing has done since the reconstruction era. A majority of the congress have the power if they have the will.

"No measure, however stringent, will be effective for good government or stable prosperity if it engenders the universal hostility of a resolute people. But it is at least timely to stimulate, if we may, profound political thought among our people which may avoid the necessity of a measure so drastic."

Judge Speer said the opposition of the south to the government is the result of the swift bestowal of suffrage on the negro. He said the solution of the race problem lies in the equal right of suffrage for the intelligent and the exclusion of the ignorant and worthless.

The speaker argued that the people of the south are really in full accord with the policies of the government and that the fear of an impossible negro supremacy is the only thing that makes them vote against their own convictions and interests.

HEAD OF ASYLUM ENDS LIFE.

Supt. James Alderson Kills Himself at Lancaster, Wis.—Iowa Wesleyan Student a Suicide.

Lancaster, Wis., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—James Alderson, superintendent of the Grant county insane asylum, killed himself today with a revolver.

Iowa Student Kills Himself.

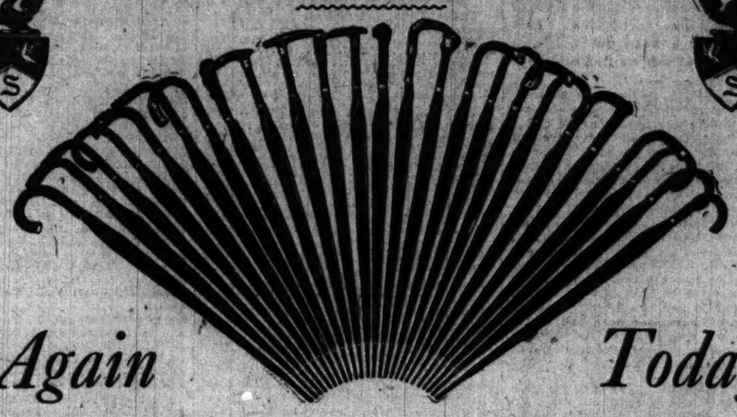
Ottumwa, Ia., Dec. 19.—Because he thought he had failed to pass his examinations, Everett Harmen of Malcomb, Ia., a student at the Iowa Wesleyan university, committed suicide today by cutting his throat with a razor.

Lyon & Healy's Open Saturday Evening.

The music house of Lyon & Healy will be open Saturday evening and also the three evenings before Christmas.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

109 to 115 State-st.



Again *Today*

We will sell $7.50 and $10.00 Umbrellas at $5.00.
The handles are worth more than the price asked.

The entire stock of one of America's leading umbrella manufacturers, most of them go at less than half price. We guarantee every umbrella.

The handles are all high grade imported pieces, in pearl and silver, pearl and gold, ivory and gold, ivory and silver inlaid, French gun metals, etc.—all new, perfect umbrellas. Styles for men and women.

Without question the greatest values we have ever offered in the history of our business — not one worth less than $7.50—many worth $10.00.

$7.50 and $10.00 Umbrellas at..... **$5.00**

Special lot of fine quality Taffeta Umbrellas in hundreds of pretty new designs of handles in pearl, ivory, silver, horn, etc., actual $4.00 values, at..... **$2.90**

Also four special items that will give you an idea of the low prices we are making upon all holiday goods.

Wrist Bags, fine walrus stock, suede lined, double gun metal frame and chain, in black and brown, special **$2.90**

Wrist Bags, black walrus leather, with nickel and gilt frame and chain, suede lined, special.... **90c**

Cigar Case, real pigskin leather, telescope style **75c**

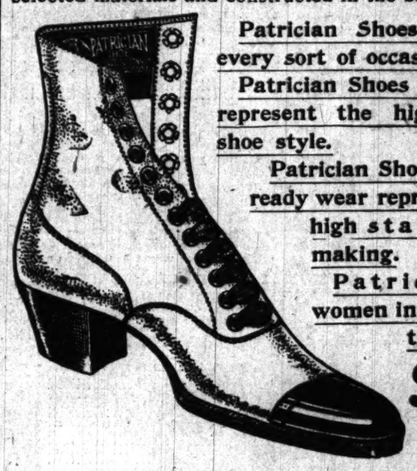
Boa Chains, heavy rope and Gibson head designs, in gun metal and oxidized silver finishes — each **40c**

Misses' and Children's Coats—Special Prices Today.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Women's Patrician Shoes, $3.50

SHOES for wear in inclement weather to retain their shape and give long service must be made from carefully selected materials and constructed in the best possible manner.



Patrician Shoes are made for every sort of occasion.

Patrician Shoes for dress wear—represent the highest degree of shoe style.

Patrician Shoes for rough and ready wear represent an equally high standard in shoe making.

Patrician Shoes for women in any style—cost, the pair—

$3.50

JOHN T. SHAYNE & Co.

EVERYTHING IN RELIABLE FURS.

THE BEST QUALITY.
THE BEST ASSORTMENT.
THE BEST PRICES.

The BEST place to buy FURS is at SHAYNE'S GREAT FUR STORE.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS.

If you want a piece of HIGH-CLASS FUR you can get it here.

MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS, GENUINE SEALSKIN CAPS and GLOVES for men and women, COACHMEN'S OUTFITS.

CATALOG FREE. MAIL ORDERS FILLED

REVELL'S

. . . OPEN EVENINGS . . .

Buy To-Day

We are doing a wonderful Christmas trade this year. Tuesday's great sales were surpassed Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, making new records for the thousands of articles we are selling. Gifts will be delivered on time. Don't be afraid to buy. All the arrangements made for delivering. Extra vans, wagons, trucks, and horses are ready. BUY TO-DAY.

BEAUTIFUL. ATTRACTIVE. DURABLE.

FURNITURE!!

WABASH AV. COR. ADAMS.

All over Chicago and all over the country you'll find dealers ready to sell you Devoe ready paint. If the first one you try hasn't it, try another; money in your pocket to get Devoe.

GOOD-PAINT DEVOE, CHICAGO.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

ELEGANT AND SELECT FURS

Sale by order of Bankruptcy Court for benefit of creditors, beginning December 18, 1902.

BARGAIN PRICES

The Richard Bean Fur Co., Masonic Temple.

CHICAGO TITLE & TRUST COMPANY, Receiver in Bankruptcy.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER

¼ off the imported toys.

DOLL houses, barns, theaters, grocery stores, meat shops, large skin horses, cabriolets, fancy and exhibition mechanical toys and a great variety of the higher grades and higher cost imported toys will be cleared at a one-fourth reduction from the previously low marked prices— **¼ off**

Clark's friction engine hill climber, an unprecedented demand has cleaned out about every stock in the city—our enormous purchase enables us to quote them still to all who come at the low price— **$1**

Mechanical trains, locomotive, tender, two passenger cars, one tunnel, one signal station house, guard house, one double switch and 12 feet of curved track—regularly $4.50 value—during this sale at **$2.95**

35c for regular $1.25 iron stoves.
45c for 75c bed, mattress, pillow, cover.
95c for $1.50 horses, wagons and trucks.
19c for 25c interesting game of school.
18c for 25c A B C blocks, interesting.
75c for $1.25 large china dinner sets.
43c for 60c child's upright piano.
75c for $1 drum, good calfskin head.
50c for 75c Frost's blocks.
50c for 75c policeman's uniform.
45c for 75c hockey steel ice skates.
22c for 35c wagon blocks, very choice.
15c for regular 25c pewter tea sets.
15c for regular 25c china tea sets.
95c for $1.50 value crokinole boards.
45c for 75c value sheep on stand.
69c for $1 steam engine, strong, rapid.
98c for $1.50 doll cab, with parasol.
35c for 50c values in boys' sleighs.
15c for 25c tenpins, with three balls.

$10 sofa cushions, $5.

THIS section teems with holiday bargains—for instance—a beautiful assortment of hand embroidered sofa cushions in floral and conventional designs—finished with shaded ribbon ruffles and cords—regular $10 and $15 values—at **$5**

29c for choice glove and hdkf. boxes.
$2 for silk mantel and piano scarfs.
50c for satin lined wicker work baskets.
$4.50 for Roman silk mantel drapes.
25c for linen doilies with lace borders.

Umbrellas, ⅓ off.

WE SAVED a third on the handles—had them put on standard frames and covers. The styles are the very latest and materials the best. It's a splendid saving chance, including $5 values, at the saving price, $3.95. **$3.95**

$2.10 men's and women's $3 umbrellas.
$2.95 men's and women's $4 umbrellas.
$3.95 men's and women's $5 umbrellas.
$4.95 men's and women's $6 umbrellas.
$5.75 men's and women's $7 umbrellas.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER

Bargains: China and glassware.

A SPECIAL holiday treat for today's buyers—a rare collection of hand-painted French wall plaques, with hanger complete—choice of five different marine and landscape subjects—regularly $1—at half the regular price today, 50c. **50c**

$1 for crystal glass candlestick, with shade
25c for Austrian china cats and pigeons.
50c for hand-painted china vases.
25c for lapidary cut glass knife rests.
95c for beer mugs—playing card designs
25c for Nuremburg plaques on iron easel.
50c for fine decorated china bouillon cups
25c for thin decorated china cups and saucers.
25c for fancy paper incandescent light shades.
50c for decorated china party cups and plates.
$5 for French bronze figures.
75c for fancy cut oil bottles, new design.
$1.75 for rich American cut bon bon dishes.
$1.50 for brass table lamps, dec. globe.

Kid glove specials.

WOMEN'S Perrin's dressed kid gloves, received the grand prix at the Paris Exposition, all purchases made now exchangeable after Christmas, all the latest styles to choose from, 1.50. **$1.25**

98c for women's $1.50 kid, suede gloves.
50c for women's Kayser golf gloves.
$1 for women's English cape gloves.
$1 for men's kid or suede street gloves.
$2 for boys' choice fur gauntlet gloves.
$1 and $1.50 men's automobile gloves.
Glove certificates in great demand.

Men's neckwear, 50c.

GREAT holiday offering stylish, up-to-date neckwear—large shapes, English squares, imperials, four-in-hands and puffs—beautiful new patterns—made from the best neckwear silks, choice of a large assortment, 50c. **50c**

75c to $3.50 for mufflers, sq. oxfords.
$1.40 for 6 prs. men's fancy half hose.
50c to $3.50 for fcy. holiday suspenders
$3.50 to $16.50 night robes, pajamas.
$3.50 to $15 bath and lounging robes.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER

Sale high-grade handkerchiefs.

AN extraordinary gathering from the best makers of the world for the great holiday sales—initial handkerchiefs of pure Irish linen for both men and women—more than 100 different kinds and each line complete—exclusive styles—prices 25c, 15c and 12½c.

Initial handkerchiefs—5,000 boxes of men's and women's Irish linen needlework initial handkerchiefs — handsomely boxed—a splendid gift—box of 6—$1.75 and $1.38— **$1.38**

Irish linen needlework handkerchiefs, convent embroidered handkerchiefs, Swiss embroidered handkerchiefs — lace edged handkerchiefs—hemstitched embroidered handkerchiefs—at **25c**

Men's handkerchiefs—a large number of surplus lines at about half; prices for Saturday buyers is very low—50c values for 25c; 35c values for 19c, and 25c values for **12½c**

Men's silk handkerchiefs—reg. $1 values at 75c; 75c handkerchiefs at 50c
Men's long and square mufflers—$2.50 values for $1.50; $1.50 values for $1
Second floor booths—Splendid lines handkerchiefs—priced at 25c, 19c and 15c
Basement—Men's and women's good quality handkerchiefs—15c, 10c and 5c

Cuff buttons, $2.90

A BELATED shipment just arrived—200 pairs men's solid gold link cuff buttons—bright rose gold and Roman finish—heavy styles artistically chased—art nouveau and plain designs—regularly $4—today $2.90. **$2.90**

$1.50 for coral lorgnette chains.
95c for real coral lorgnette chains.
95c for Roman pearl lorgnette chains.
$1.25 for women's gold sample rings.
$1.95 for $2.90 painted and lace fans.
$5 for $7 spangled white silk gauze fans.
95c for $1.50 values in assorted jewelry.

$6.95 chafing dish, $4.50

JUST 100 of these full size nickel-plated chafing dishes—ebonized handles, asbestos lamp—will give excellent satisfaction as a gift—an extraordinary value for today at the specially low price, **$4½**

$3.50 for $5 nickel-plated chafing dish.
$3.90 for $5.90 3-pc. stag carving sets.
$1 for $1.25 sterling souvenir spoons.
98c for $1.25 bon bon and sugar spoons.
30c for 75c cut glass salt and peppers.
50c for 75c child's 3-piece plated set.
25c for 50c sterling handle tea bells.

WEEKLY LITERARY EDITION.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART THREE. DECEMBER 20, 1902. TWENTY PAGES.

LATEST BOOK NEWS FROM AMERICA, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE BY JEANNETTE L. GILDER, WILLIAM L. ALDEN, ELIA W. PEATTIE, GRACE CORNEAU,

MISS GILDER REVIEWS MRS. MULLER'S LIFE OF HER HUSBAND AND LOWELL'S ANTI-SLAVERY PAPERS.

By Jeannette L. Gilder, Editor of The Critic.
[Copyright, 1902, by The Tribune Co.]

ONE would have supposed that in the two volumes of autobiography that the late Prof. Max-Müller published before his death, everything that there was to say about his personal and professional life had been said, but it seems not. In the two stout volumes before me, which Longmans, Green & Co. will publish immediately, Max-Müller's widow retells the story of his life, and publishes the letters that he wrote to his family and friends. Not all of the letters that he wrote, unfortunately, are to be found; some of the most interesting have apparently been lost. None of his American friends seems to have preserved his letters, though he wrote to Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Lowell, and in England the letters that he wrote to Carlyle, Froude, and other intimate friends were burned, and many of those written to distinguished German friends have been destroyed or could not be found.

Mrs. Müller's plan in writing these volumes has been to let her husband's letters and the testimony of his friends as to his mind and character speak for themselves, while the whole is connected by a thread of narrative. In making the selection from his letters Mrs. Müller tells us that she has been guided by her desire to bring the man rather than the scholar before the world. Furthermore, she has endeavored to carry out her husband's own definition of a biography, and to show the three lives which he says in an article on his friend and patron, Baron Bunsen, every great and honest man leads, "The life which is seen and accepted by the world at large; the second life, seen by a man's most intimate friends; and the third life, seen only by the man himself and by him who made him; a life of aspiration rather than of fulfilment."

Mrs. Max-Müller does not think that she has painted her husband's character in too bright colors; for "only those who lived with him, in close intimacy of daily life, could tell what he was." As she was married to him for forty-seven years she certainly ought to have known the manner of man that she lived with. Biographies that are written by widows are not as a rule of great value in establishing the subject's position before the world. They are, however, of value as showing certain phases of his character, and only in such intimate biographies can we get at these things. Max-Müller's two volumes of autobiography and his wife's "Life and Letters," will give valuable material to the biographer who comes later and places him in his proper position before the world. Just what this will be it is perhaps too soon to say. He was a brilliant man, who made many friends, particularly among distinguished men and crowned heads. He was always a social success, not always a scientific success. There are those who dispute his place in science, among them the late Prof. Whitney of Yale, who was a persistent enemy of Max-Müller.

At the time that he published his "Chips from a German Workshop" Max-Müller was one of the most popular of scientific men. Then came his "Sacred Books of the East," which added to his reputation with scientific men, though there were those who quarreled with his deductions. Perhaps to the sober, scholarly man of science Max-Müller seemed too much of a social light—too fond of dining with kings and queens and driving with princesses—but that was only one side of his character. He was an agreeable man, and made science interesting to those whose knowledge of it was not deep, but who liked to appear interested in origins of language and of religion, if it did not cause them too much of a mental effort. Queen Victoria was among Max-Müller's most devoted friends and admirers. When there was some talk of his breaking up his home in England and going to Germany to live she wrote to Princess Christian:

"I hear with dismay of the possible intention of Prof. Max-Müller to leave England and settle in Germany. It would be a most serious loss to the University of Oxford, and to science in this country, where he is of so much use, and is so much looked up to. For his wife and children it would be a terrible blow, for it would rend all the ties of early years, and I am sure neither he nor they would be happy. A short change of scene might be beneficial after his great loss and sorrow, but I should most earnestly deprecate his leaving this country to settle in Germany. His friends will, I am sure, urge and beg him to give this idea up, as I do."

Perhaps it was her majesty's letter that decided him to remain at Oxford, for all thought of leaving for Germany was given up.

Perhaps it is as well that Max-Müller did decide to spend his life in England, for he was not on friendly terms with Bismarck, who at that time ruled the fortunes of Germany. In a letter to Prince Christian in 1887 he wrote: "Lord Rosebery may turn out well if he will accept advice. He suits Bismarck, who has long been wishing to make amends, and who in the case of a change of government will say: 'See how beautifully I have arranged it all; my son and Rosebery will carry out everything, only make him successor.'"

In 1870 he wrote to the dean of Westminster:

"I do not wonder that there is a feeling of mistrust with regard to Bismarck. In home politics he is as bad as Lord —— would be, if he were prime minister. But one may oppose a man as a minister without despising him; and the same minister, however self-willed and tyrannical at home, may be the right man as foreign minister. I do not love Bismarck, but I feel prepared to defend every step he has taken since 1866 against all comers. He seems to have been sans reproche though no doubt also sans peur. If he was a bird of the same feather as Benedetti, why should he have opposed the emperor if, by merely shutting his eyes, he could have got all he could possibly want for Germany, and at the same time entangle Russia and France in a war? If Bismarck is to be met in his foreign policy, every German patriot shows his hatred."

Not long before his death he wrote to his aunt:

"I have just had a book on Schleswig-Holstein. It is historical and gives letters from the emperor and Bismarck. Bismarck, as usual, coming out badly. What a fiasco it has turned out! I never believed in him. I knew how small he had proved himself to-wards his friends, and as to Belgian and all the rest, he has a splendid horse to ride and proved himself a good jockey. He played Prusso and won—that is all. If he were chancellor still he would long ago have sent himself to prison, and rightly, too."

When the queen of Roumania (Carmen Sylva) was in England in 1890 she was anxious to read a play she had written to Sir Henry Irving and Miss Terry. Max-Müller brought about the meeting. The play was written in German, which neither Miss Terry nor Sir Henry Irving understood sufficiently to follow the reading, so the queen translated as she went along. Max-Müller sat by her to help her if necessary, but she did not need his help. For two hours she translated aloud without hesitating for a word, and, according to Max-Müller, "her reading was acting and she kept her hearers spellbound." On finishing the play, which was a tragedy, she turned anxiously to Sir Henry, inquiring: "Well, what do you think?" "Madame," was the reply, "such a play requires an Oberammergau audience."

While Mrs. Müller's life of her husband is necessarily written from but one point of view, it is nevertheless interesting, and one can dip in it here and there and cull many anecdotes and comments on men and things that are thoroughly entertaining.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have gathered together the Anti-Slavery Papers of James Russell Lowell, which they are about to publish in two handsome volumes, the edition being limited. An interesting introduction, unsigned, is printed in the first volume. Lowell's part in the abolition movement, though not a conspicuous one, was certainly important. Though he wrote a great many prose papers on the subject, as these volumes will prove, he considered his poems his chief service to the cause, and "yet," says the writer of this introduction, "during the seven years of Lowell's association with the abolition movement it had no more brilliant advocacy than he gave it in the contributions which appeared usually unsigned save for the initials J. R. L. They were brief, often fragmentary, frequently taking their text from themes of passing interest, and can hardly heighten Lowell's literary reputation. Yet it is not inconceivable that their author might look with pleasure upon the distinction that is now given them, for they preserve the record of his part, they glow with his enthusiasm, and burn with his anger, in a great moral and patriotic struggle."

The two volumes contain more than fifty articles. The first five, contributed during 1844 to the Pennsylvania Freeman; the rest, between 1845 and 1850, to the National Anti-Slavery Standard, of which he was for two of these years associate editor.

It was Maria White, who afterwards became Lowell's wife, who turned his enthusiasm towards abolitionism; it was his love for her that was the inspiration of his service to the cause of anti-slavery. Yet, notwithstanding his enthusiasm, he was not one of the most rampant of abolitionists; that, according to this writer, would have meant a change of nature. "Compact as he was of poet and of critic, he never had that intense and unwearying devotion which keeps a man like Garrison at his task through thick and thin. His temperament was more mercurial. He was, in fact, surprisingly free from radicalism, and never sympathized with the extreme wing of the abolitionists in their attacks on the constitution and their proposals to dissolve the union."

Lowell may not have been among the most radical abolitionists, but at the same time he hit out from the shoulder and said what he thought. In his first article to the Pennsylvania Freeman he wrote: "The aim of the true abolitionist is not only to put an end to negro slavery in America; he is equally the sworn foe of tyranny throughout the world."

There are some things in these papers, particularly in the one on "The Prejudice of Color," that I think that Lowell would have modified if he had read the proofs of this book. I wonder also if, as he grew older, he had the same opinion of Daniel Webster that is expressed in his paper on that magnetic statesman:

Among the thousand and one so-called great men of this so-called democracy, Daniel Webster always excites in us the most painful feeling of regret. A man who might have done so much, and who will die without having disburthened the weary heart of humanity of one of its devouring griefs! What has freedom to thank Daniel Webster for? What has peace? What has civilization? What has that true conservatism, which consists in bringing the earth forward and upward to the idea of its benign Maker? In one word, how is God the better served, how are heaven and earth more at one for his having bestowed upon this man that large utterance, that divine faculty of eloquent speech? How was man made in the image of God, save that the capacity was given him of being an adequate representative on earth of some one of the attributes of the great Father and his loyal ambassador to man?

Lowell admits Webster's magnetism, but at the same time deplores it.

Who that has ever witnessed the wonderful magnetism which Webster exerts over masses of men can doubt that his great powers have been staked against the chances of the presidential chair, and lost, gambled, thrown away by the fortune of the dice? The influence of his physical presence is prodigious. He owes half his fame to it. At a late literary festival at Cambridge, when he entered, the ceremonies of the day were interrupted by a long thunder of applause, and we saw many reverend clergymen, with their faces all aglow, huzzaing a man whose private reputation can hardly be called immaculate, as if he had been the veritable prophet, Daniel himself. We saw him when he defended himself in Faneuil hall against the outraged whiggism of Boston for having retained his seat in the Tyler cabinet, and when the thronging audience came, not as usual to witness and decorate his oration, but to sit, as it were, in judgment upon him. Many a better speech, both in the grandeur and the grace of his oratory, have we heard from Wendell Phillips, but never did we encounter a harder task than to escape the fascination of that magnificent presence of the man which worked so potently to charm the mind from a judicial serenity to an admiring enthusiasm. There he stood at bay, and that one man, with his ponderous forehead, his sharp, cliff eyebrows, his brooding, thunderous eyes, his Mirabeau mane of hair, and all those other nameless attributes of his lion like port, seemed enough to overbalance and outweigh that great multitude of men who came as accusers, but who remained, so to speak, as captives, swayed to and fro by his aroused energy as the facile grain is turned hither and thither in mimic surges by the strong wind that runs before the thunder gust. We have compared him to a lion, yet perhaps that lazy strength of his might better be typified by a slightly changed quotation from that language, to display his shallowness, in which he has so sophomoric a fondness. Let us liken him, then, to an angry bull, to an "Epicuri de grege taurus."

This is the young Lowell, the Lowell with a cause behind him, who is writing. He meant all he said at the time, but would he have written from the same point of view later in his life?

I cannot agree with the editor of these volumes that these papers cannot heighten Lowell's literary reputation. I think that they can and will. It is not always the polished utterance that is the most enduring. If there are any more unpublished Lowell writings as interesting as these let his publishers bestir themselves and gather them together and bring them out in as sumptuous a manner as they have these anti-slavery papers.

JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

NEW BOOKS IN LONDON.

John Murray Credited with the Most Important Book of the Week—"Nova Solyma," by Milton.

[Copyright, 1902: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—John Murray is credited with the most important book of the week. "Nova Solyma," an anonymous romance attributed to Milton, is reviewed cautiously by critics, and the Rev. Walter Begley's ingenious arguments for the authenticity of the work are followed with reserve.

Prof. Flint's exhaustive book on Agnosticism represents the labors and investigations of twenty years. Fisher Unwin is publishing an illustrated book on Shakspeare church, Stratford, and has accepted the English translation of Mrs. Delarey's book of personal experiences of the Boer war.

Holiday book counters are well stocked, but the number of costly illustrated books and luxurious editions is restricted. I. N. F.

List of Bibliographies.

The John Crerar library has issued "A List of Bibliographies of Special Subjects," a compilation for which there has hertofore been much need and which will greatly reduce the labor of students pursuing special researches.

FROM "MR SUN AND MRS. MOON."

[Copyright, 1902, by R. H. Russell.]

Richard Le Gallienne has written a book of verse for children which is entitled "Mr. Sun and Mrs. Moon" (R. H. Russell). It is said to challenge comparison with Stevenson's "Child's Garden." Beatrice Baxter Ruyl has made twelve drawings for it.

ELIA W. PEATTIE REVIEWS FIVE NEW BOOKS OF POEMS.

AN enlarged edition of "The Bard of Dimbovitza"—the Roumanian folk songs—has appeared. These songs, often improvised, always vagrant, and unrecorded, of illusive charm, as folk songs are liable to be, were collected by Helene Vacaresco, who lived among the peasants for the purpose of gathering up these shards of poetry, and who has, with careful hands, welded them together into a rude yet beautiful whole. The volume received the patronage of Carmen Sylva, and has been translated by her majesty and Alma Strettell into English.

Nothing more primitive or more fundamental than these songs could be imagined. They deal with primitive experiences—with birth, love, death. Such excursions as are made into the unknown are of a superstitious nature—the chagrined ghost of the dead man, hearing too late the lamentations of the woman he could never get to love him in life, refuses to answer from his bed beneath the sod, but after she has departed he lifts his head through the mold and watches her with yearning eyes; four knives leap from the belt of the sleeping warrior and go upon their ways, slaying those who are weary of life or those who are not fit to live, thus creating a new legend of fate; the murderer may not rest upon his bed, because his victim lies beside him; he may not drink at the well, because the dead man puts his lips there, too; he dare not sit at his own hearth, because the slain man looks across at him, and thus is set forth hauntingly the tortures of remorse. A lust of battle rings hoarsely through the lines; the delight in nature and in love is primeval. The Celt would find in the wild and ghastly fancy of these poems, in the intimate relation with fell and forest and the peopling of them with conscienceless creatures of superhuman power, much that he would feel to be similar to his own immemorial legends; but he would discover also a note more barbarous than his own and a hate more virile, a love less gentle, a belligerence less inflammatory and more enduring. In the matter of lamentations the Roumanian and the Irish peasants have a lugubrious rivalry, and it would take the Genius of World's Woe to decide which is greater in this melancholy competition.

One peculiarity of the poems is the refrain which appears at the beginning and the ending of the poem. Its connection with the poem itself is more or less occult, and may be the suggestion of a thought contrasting to and, therefore, emphasizing the poem. For example, if the poem be one relating to a sin-stricken and haunted man, the refrain may tell the story of an innocent maiden walking in the spring time through meadows where the young grasses are appearing. If the theme be that of a man in prison the refrain might be that of the wind, the sky, and other free things.

There is a portentous note in the most casual of these poems. Like all peoples who have not their own hand on the tiller, these peasants are consumed with interest in the fatality of life. Death does not seem to them, as it has come to seem to more independent and scientific peoples, as the course of nature—it appears to be a monster, crouching by the way, to be forever placated with victims. These Roumanians behold death with horror, even as the Celts do, and they cry out against the sorrow of the world with tortured eloquence. Life, delineated by them, takes to itself the interest of a stirring tragedy. Moreover, the relation between men and the earth which grows fruit and grain for them to eat during their little lives, and which holds their bodies safely when the hastening night has come, appears revoltingly intimate. The men seem to have crawled out only an hour from the mysterious caverns of the hills, and to creep back into them, broken with sorrow or tormented at the brevity of their joys. A fear of life as of death appears to be upon them.

And last thou, sister, asked the wind from whence
he comes tonight,
That such strange things he tells?
Him whom I love, I never knew—yet I knew that
if he came
He would bring pain to me!

If poetry can be designated as music, this is contralto poetry—or it is the poignant beauty of the 'cello. Charles Scribner's Sons are the publishers.

One goes a long way in passing from witch haunted hills, inherited curses, cries of revenge, blood lust, despair, and savage triumph to the Christian and civilized songs of Sir Rennell Rodd, the accomplished English diplomat. Mr. Rodd is too earnest a man to have bothered with verse merely for pastime. He has written because he had something to say, and because he had the ability to say it "in numbers." He is an accomplished man, one who has seen the greatest capitals of the world and been bound up in the life of them, and one who, on the other hand, has had experience in treating with and dwelling among savages. It is not strange, therefore, that he should write songs which have for their motive the true democracy, or that the workers and the builders of the world, the tamers of the wild, the teachers of the hopeless, and all who make for order and hope should have his praise.

Take again thy shallow hearted reason
Groping dimly through the night in which thou
art!
Very harmless fall the arrows of thy treason
On the wonder and the worship in my heart.

I have drunk the everlasting fountains
Flowing downward from the infinite to me,
Seen the magic of the mountains in the mountains
And the glory of the sunset on the sea.

This small volume of Mr. Rodd's poems is made from his six books of verse, and for the benefit of American readers, and by the consent of Mr. Rodd and with his aid. The frontispiece is a portrait of the poet, of extraordinary interest, by the marchioness of Granby. Forbes & Co., Boston and Chicago, publishers.

Most of the poems of Madison Cawein which appear in his latest volume, "A Voice on the Wind," are of an idyllic character. Mr. Cawein is a gentle poet, and one who follows his own placid way in a comfortable and friendly spirit. There is no clarion call in his songs, but the fact is not mentioned to his detriment. If he chooses to eschew trumpets and speak in kindly human tones, his fellow creatures cannot complain. He enjoys a delicate conceit, loves nature in her sweeter moods, and is contributing to American poetry at the present time, good workmanship and lucid, friendly messages.

The night was hung with silence
As a room is hung with cloth,
And soundless, through the rose-sweet hush,
Swooned dim the dove-white moth.

Along the east a shimmer,
A tenuous breath of flame,
From which, as from a bath of light,
Nymph-like, the girl-moon came.

And pendent in the purple
Of heaven, like dreflies
Bubbles of gold the great stars blew
From windows of the skies.

This is the setting for a little love story, and indicates with what careful prettiness Mr. Cawein does his work. (John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, publishers.)

Henry Newbolt is a strenuous singer of England, who keeps himself in good patriotic fervor the year around, and who might well make a good laureate for England, if his loud voice of adulation rather than his art be the measure of his fitness for that place, now in the hands of a man bored with his subject and disinclined, apparently, for any definite creed. Mr. Newbolt writes intelligently enough, and he knows there are other things in the world beside war, though in his present little volume, "The Sailing of the Long Ships," he has armed his muse cap-a-pie. Mr. Newbolt has allowed himself a poet's latitude in the statement of some of his facts as regards the temper of his "island kings," and seems to have sung not wisely and none too well of certain matters which were best left unsung, being, as they are, commonplace and not attunable to ecstasy. The king of England, for example, is well enough, though he has not made extraordinary contributions to his country's glory, and the poets of the future who can get a perspective on him and on the ideals of England at the present day will find more inspiration to song than can a contemporary like Mr. Newbolt, whose laudations weary—and amaze—the reader. When not engaged with coronations, royal funerals, or battles Mr. Newbolt is natural and simple.

Long ago to thee I gave
Body, soul, and all I have—
Nothing in the world I keep.

All that in return I crave
Is that thou accept the slave
Long ago to thee I give—
Body, soul, and all I have.

Had I more to share or save,
I would give as give the brave,
Stooping not to part the heap;
Long ago to thee I gave
Body, soul, and all I have—
Nothing in the world I keep.

Foll to the few and the splendid:
All's done and well done—so 'long!

Yet, as we pass, we will pledge them—
The bold, and the bright, and the strong,
(Ours was never black envy):
All's done and well done—so 'long!

Forbes & Co., Boston and Chicago, are the publishers. ELIA W. PEATTIE.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, are the publishers.

There is usually a good deal of body to the poems of Edith M. Thomas, and her art has long been the pride of her fellow poets. Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard always considered her exceptional, and Mr. Horace Scudder had a high opinion of her abilities. She is one of that group of poets, who, preaching no sedition, and rejoicing in a happy frame of mind, has been able to appear continually in our amiable monthly magazines. "The Dancers" is the title of Miss Thomas' latest volume, which contains two long ballads and many other poems. A certain self-confidence appears in her work, and she has the skill that comes of experience, and the dignity that—sometimes—grows with success. If any adverse criticism is to be made upon the well rounded and capable utterance of Miss Thomas, it is that she thinks with so much judgment and usualness, and expresses herself with such sanity and reserve, that the attention is not particularly arrested. One enjoys—and forgets—her verses. Here is something less conventional than most of her work, and likeable on that account:

You might have painted that picture,
I might have written that song:
Nor ours but another's the triumph
'Tis done and well done—so 'long!

You might have fought in the vanguard,
I might have struck at foul Wrong:
What matters whose hand was the foremost?
'Tis done and well done—so 'long!
So 'long, and into the darkness
With the immemorial throng—

THE BOOK OF ROMANCE.

(Copyright, 1902, by Longmans, Green & Co.)

Andrew Lang has a fairy book as regularly as Christmas. This year it is called "The Book of Romance," and he has brought together a number of ancient romances for the delectation of the young.

MR. ALDEN WRITES ON LITERATURE FOR BOYS AND SOME OTHER CURRENT BOOK TOPICS IN LONDON.

[Copyright, 1902: By New York Times.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Probably the late Mr. G. A. Henty was the most prolific story writer of the day. Nobody seems to know exactly how many stories he has written, but he has poured them out at the rate of three or four a year for many years. Boys' books of the stereotyped order are easily written by any one who can invent adventures. The adventures in the case of boys' books need not be probable. All that is necessary is that they should be sufficiently startling. A boys' book needs no plot, and juvenile readers are unable to distinguish between living characters and lay figures. Writing such books bears the same relation to literature that the ordinary scene painting bears to art. A good scene painter can cover a whole curtain with paint in the course of two or three days, while the conscientious artist must give months to the painting of a landscape of a twentieth of the size. Mr. Henty wrote capital boys' books from the standpoint of the boy. There was plenty of adventure in them, and they never contained anything to which the most careful parent could object. He must have made a good deal of money in the course of his career as a writer of juvenile books, for he owned his yacht on which, by the way, he died.

But it is as a war correspondent rather than a manufacturer of boys' books that Mr. Henty will be remembered. He proved himself an excellent correspondent during nearly every war that has been waged in the last twenty years. He was fearless and full of resource, and he could describe what he saw in a way that caught and held the readers' attention. He was in no sense a great writer, but he was a good workman, and he will be missed by men and women as well as by boys.

It is a pity that boys' books cannot be made to approach more closely to literature. But they are meant for readers who do not understand what literature is, and who take no interest in the things which go to the making of a great novel. Boys do not want to read of love, nor of politics, nor of society. They do not care a straw for psychology, and style is utterly lost upon them. Their books might just as well be written according to an invariable formula and turned out by a syndicate, whose members should divide the work of manufacture so as to accomplish the largest results in the shortest possible time. Now and then boys will read a book ostensibly written for them, but really written for grown-ups. Such a book is "Treasure Island," and it certainly belongs to literature; but boys read it only for the adventure therein contained, and they are totally incapable of appreciating the portrait of John Silver, which is the gem of the volume. "Treasure Island" was really written for men and women, and there are thousands of boys who, while they admit that "Treasure Island" is a good pirate story, infinitely prefer any one of a hundred dime novels that, regarded as literature, are beneath contempt.

Mr. Kipling has long been addicted to the motor car. I say it with pain and grief, for the motor car is to my mind the most detestable of inventions. Why any man who can ride a bicycle, or even that greatly inferior machine, a horse, should deliberately prefer a motor car is past understanding. However, that has nothing to do with Mr. Kipling's new story in the Windsor Magazine. It is a story of a motor—or, rather, of two motor cars—and it will please every one except the manufacturer of steam motor cars. It seems that Mr. Kipling has suffered from the possession of a steam motor car, warranted to do twenty-five miles an hour, and to climb any hill and to need no special skill on the part of the driver. The woes attending the use of a steam motor car are set forth in the most delightful manner in his new story, and the infinite superiority, from a motor driver's point of view, of the petrol car, is made manifest. Mr. Kipling is sure to be inundated with remonstrances from the steam motor men and with thanks from the petrol motor men. Neither of which, I imagine, will interest him to any extent. The story promises to be the first of a series of motor car stories, and we shall all be greatly interested to see what Mr. Kipling will accomplish in this new field. If the rest of the stories prove to be as good as the first we shall be extremely lucky.

Mr. Kruger's book has probably received better treatment in England because it is the work of an enemy than it would have received had it been the work of a friend. England is in a magnanimous mood, and the Boer generals when they landed here were received with as much enthusiasm as Kitchener himself. But if Kruger's book were to be judged solely on its merits, I doubt much if it would have received the favorable reviews which it has so far received. It is the work of a cunning and ignorant old man, and those facts stand out on nearly every page. Of course, it has a certain interest as the work of a man whose name has for the last four or five years been in everybody's mouth, but it seems to be decidedly dull, and is, in short, just such a book as Kruger might have been expected to write.

In addition to the numerous books written by Boer generals, we are to have a book by the wife of Gen. De la Rey, in which she will recount her own adventures and suffering during the war. If this sort of thing goes on the Boers will have to thank the British government for having unintentionally created a Boer literature. Before the war no one ever heard of a Boer book, but it seems probable that in a short time there will be a whole library of books written by Boer generals, and their wives, and cousins, and aunts.

Mr. Austin's new book, "Haunts of Ancient Peace," is inoffensive except when it drops into platitudes. The Outlook remarks acutely of Mr. Austin that "when he writes verses one wishes that he had stuck to prose, . . . and when he returns to prose one wishes he had stuck to verses." His fate is a sad one, for he is unquestionably an able man in more ways than one. But his appointment as laureate has made him the target for ridicule which it would be more fast to lavish on the power which appointed him. Surely a man ought not to be

Daughter of the English Novelist Writing a Series of Anecdotal Articles for London Magazine.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Times.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—New and authoritative chapters on the life and character of Charles Dickens will begin in the January number of The Magazine of Art by Dickens' daughter, Mrs. Perugini. It is an essay, entitled "Charles Dickens as a Lover of Art and Artists," and comprises reminiscences, anecdotes, and illustrations never yet reproduced.

Chapman & Hall will issue almost immediately a new edition of Dickens in thirty-six volumes; it is an 18 guinea edition, limited to 150 copies.

The poet laureate has written a three act drama in blank verse entitled "Flodden Field," which Beerbohm Tree has secured for production at His Majesty's.

Cyril Maude is writing a history of the Haymarket theatre, now one of the oldest theaters in the west end. The present house has seen the triumphs of Bancroft, Tree, Cyril Maude, and Winifred Emery. The book should contain much interesting information and anecdotes ranging over the last seventy years.

Sarah Bernhardt publishes in the January Cornhill the only magazine article she has ever written. It will be called "The Moral Influence of the Theater."

George Gissing, who is now living in France, has nearly completed another novel. His "Autobiography of a Literary Man" will appear through Constable next spring.

Selections from the late Sir William Hunter's journalistic contributions will shortly appear through the Longmans, with an introduction by his biographer, F. H. Skrine. The volume includes a series of articles on "The India of the Queen," which were originally published in the London Times in 1857.

John Habberton's "The Tiger and the Insect" is being well received. It is considered worthy of the author of "Helen's Babies." As great praise as the earlier book enjoyed is given, and an immense popularity is assured for it here.

W. Morris Colles has arranged to publish here through Macmillan & Co. Dr. Carl Lumholtz's "Unknown Mexico."

Prof. Flint's exhaustive book on agnosticism will appear shortly.

Sir Leslie Stephen underwent on Dec. 12 a critical but successful operation by Sir Frederick Treves. E. B.

How to Use Reference Books.

Alice B. Kroeger of the Drexel institute has compiled a "Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books," a manual for librarians, teachers, and students. It is a fact that such a manual as Miss Kroeger's is necessary for those whose duties will call on them to make use of reference books in our great libraries. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish it.

Character and Writing.

"How to Read Character by Handwriting," by Richard Walquer (Peter Eckler). In a series of lessons the author professes to teach the reader how to distinguish the character of a writer by means of his caligraphy. For any one who believes this sort of thing, the book is just what he wants.

blamed because Lord Salisbury mistook him for a poet.

One of the newspapers has been discussing the question whether Dickens ever drew a gentleman. The majority of those who take part in the discussion seem to take the negative, though one man considers Lord Frederick Verisopht as a fine portrait of a gentleman. Evidently none of the contributors to the discussion has ever read "Pickwick." Else some one would surely have instanced Mr. Pickwick as a thorough gentleman, as much of a gentleman in his way as Col. Newcome himself. Some of these days the question whether Dickens himself was a gentleman, and was capable of conceiving the idea of a gentleman, will sound as absurd as would the question whether Shakespeare ever drew a woman. The fact that Dickens in his early youth wore loud waistcoats still convinces many people that he could never have been a gentleman. No one ever wore waistcoats that were as sonorous and deafening as those worn by Disraeli in his youth, but it would sound preposterous were any one except a Little Englander of unconquerable prejudices to suggest that Lord Beaconsfield was not a gentleman. The truth is that when Dickens was young loud waistcoats and loud neckties were in the fashion, and that is all there is of the terrible story that Dickens and Disraeli wore waistcoats the color of the rainbow.

Mr. Andrew Lang's new book, "The Disentanglers," is a novel—the second one which he has written, if my memory does not betray me, although he has collaborated in the production of several novels. "The Disentanglers" is a whimsically designed story, and it has the merit of being entirely fresh in spots. It is written in Mr. Lang's delightful style, and there is not a dull paragraph, not to say page, in it. Long ago the rumor that there was no such person as Mr. Lang, and that the multifarious books published under his name were the work of a syndicate of authors, was effectually put to rest, though I presume there are still a few obstinate people who decline to believe in Mr. Lang's existence. For my own part, I as firmly believe in the existence of Mr. Lang as I do in the existence of myself. It is a belief founded not only on reason, but on faith; Mr. Lang is a necessity, and, to parody Voltaire, if he did not exist it would be necessary to invent him. Those who read "The Disentanglers"—and there will be few intelligent men and women who will not read it—will more than ever scout the idea that any possible syndicate of men could have written the book. It is, speaking seriously, a capital novel—one of the best, if not the best, of the season.

W. L. ALDEN.

TWO BOOKS BY JACK LONDON.

"Children of the Forest," Short Stories; and "A Daughter of the Snows," a Novel.

When the strong, nervous, masculine stories of "Jack" London began to appear, first out of one press and latterly out of more than one, the reading public sat up suddenly, rubbed its eyes, and took notice that here was a new force in fiction.

Mr. London's later work shows the qualities of these first stories, tempered by the art of a fuller maturity. Two books of his, just published, will renew the thrill of pleasure experienced by his readers when they first made his acquaintance. "A Daughter of the Snows," put forth by the Lippincott company, is Mr. London's first departure from the field of short story, which he still occupies in "Children of the Frost," published by Macmillan. It will be observed that he still shows a preference for titles indicating a hyperborean parentage.

The frost and the snow, however, and the icy rigors of the frozen trail bring forth offspring hardy and strong, and manly and womanly, too, as Mr. London paints them. The short stories in "Children of the Frost" do not differ materially, except in showing a firmer touch from those in, say, "A Son of the Wolf." There is the same sharp contrasting of the white and the aboriginal races, under circumstances which do not always display the Caucasian to superior advantage.

Mr. London's first long story, "A Daughter of the Snows," shows sustained power in good measure. From the first glimpse of Frona Welse to the last line of the book this intrepid and imperious girl dominates every situation and subjugates every heart. Cold blood might not wholly approve of her nor believe her truly drawn, but cold blood and Frona Welse cannot consistently be considered together. She is the sort of splendid being of whom one thinks as a twentieth century Brünnhilde, touched and softened by mortal love, doing everything that a man can do, and doing it for the most part better than men do, frank, free, and altogether unconventional; too strenuous, perhaps, for any man to take to wife, except a modern Siegfried like the Corliss of the tale, who alone stands the test of her requirements and is steadfast to the end.

LIFE IN DOG TOWN.

Mabel Osgood Wright's Fanciful Story of Canine Existence.

Mabel Osgood Wright's "Dogtown," subtitled as the annals of the Waddles family, brings delight and joy to all those whose hearts open to children and dogs. It is a picture of the life of children in a community of comfortable country homes, with their canine friends in the foreground.

Big dogs and little dogs, hounds and terriers, majestic St. Bernards and frivolous poodles, puppies, and man dogs, every one as real as real can be, live their happy lives, not without a stray touch of pathos in the mutations of the inevitable. All the children are true to life, and from beginning to end the story is jolly good fun. A tenuous thread of narrative supports cleverly described incidents and artistically contrived situations, and all the lovable qualities of dog friends are used to telling advantage.

Told in fascinating style and sparkling with delicate humor, Mrs. Wright's story evinces a surprising knowledge of dogs, their ways and waywardness, and an intuitive appreciation of the beauties of child life. The author has gained some note as a writer of studies in nature, and in the present volume the results of her communion with the woods and fields are unobtrusively introduced. Abundantly illustrated with good photographs by the author and embellished with a pretty cover design, the book is one for young and old, of equal interest to all. (The Macmillan company.)

FURNITURE OF THE OLDEN TIME.

By Francis Clary Morse. Published by the Macmillan company.

Of all the books on furniture of colonial times, none is more attractive than this one of Miss Morse's, although it is far less pretentious than many of the others. Handsomely bound in brown, with the lining paper representing a wall paper of long ago, the book contains nearly 300 illustrations of furniture—chairs, tables, clocks, desks, mirrors, mantels, settees, and so forth, all chosen from the best examples of their kind.

In the space Miss Morse has given herself, there is no room for discursive writing, and all her information is given clearly, concisely, and yet with a personal flavor that makes it delightful reading. She has found space for quotations from interesting old wills, from letters, and for some choice anecdotes that add zest to her dinner tables.

The book is well indexed, an index of the owners of the furniture illustrated being given, as well as a general index.

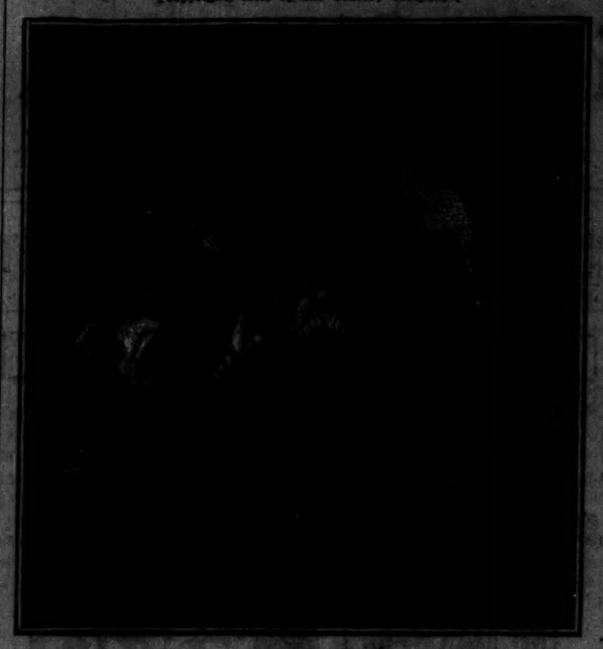
The book is dedicated to Alice Morse Earle, the writer's sister, whose studies of the colonial period are familiar to us all. The quotation from Thoreau which stands upon the title page, serves as a text, giving the spirit of the book: "How much more agreeable it is to sit in the midst of old furniture, like Minott's clock, and secretary, and looking glass, which have come down from other generations, than amid that which was just brought from the cabinet maker's, smelling of varnish like a coffin! To sit under the face of an old clock that has been ticking 150 years—there is something mortal, not to say immortal, about it; a clock that began to tick when Massachusetts was a province."

Two More Volumes of Smith's Stories.

Volumes VII. of Scribner's new uniform edition of the writings of F. Hopkinson Smith is made up of "The Other Fellow" and "The Club Stories," which contain some of Mr. Smith's best short tales. E. A. Abbey, R. B. Child, and Howard Chandler Christy furnish the illustrations. Volumes VIII. and IX. consist of "Oliver Horn," the latest novel Mr. Smith wrote. Walter Appleton Clark has three drawings in each volume. The set, which will soon be complete, is one of the handsomest forms in which an American author's works were ever put out.

FINE EXAMPLE OF WOOD ENGRAVING.

[Copyright, 1902, by the Century company.]



For years Timothy Cole, one of the foremost wood engravers of the world, has been reproducing examples of the English masters of art. The result of his work is shown in a handsome book issued by the Century company, the text of which is supplied by J. C. Van Dyke.

BOOKS FOR GIFTS.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS have imported three more of the limp publications of Newnes, London. "The Poems of John Keats" is a pretty book with a decorative title page and a fine portrait by Edmund J. Sullivan. The second book is Carlyle's "Lectures Respecting" "Heroes and Hero Worship," and "Past and Present," all marvelously compressed into one small volume, but the type is clear. There is a portrait after Samuel Lawrence. The third book is Thomas Lodge's romance, "Rosalind," from which Shakespeare drew the plot of "As You Like It." There are ten illustrations.

When Mary Knight Potter undertook to write a book on "The Art of the Vatican" she was confronted by a pretty large complex, and obviously difficult, task. It was not, however, as if she were the first who ever burst into the sea," other works of far more ambitious aim than hers had preceded her, and from the materials of which she has freely drawn for a popular book of a little more than 200 pages, with a number of illustrations, she presents the story of the Vatican palaces, the chapel of Nicholas V., the Borgian apartments, the Sistine chapel, the stanze of Raphael, Raphael's logic, his tapestries, the sculptor galleries, and the Pinacotheca. As to the various artistic estimates of the famous architects, sculptors, and painters, while not claiming special originality, are on the whole abundantly instructive and interesting. The writer is at no pains to conceal the facts that many of the world famous paintings and frescoes, after their repeated more or less clumsy "restorations," are quite different from the originals as seen in their prime. For what it claims to be, this is a book of exceeding interest.

One of the handsomest gift books of the season is surely "The Deserted Village," with Edwin A. Abbey's illustrations, which Harper & Bros. have just put out. The illustrations which have been coming out for several months in Harper's Magazine are the best examples of this branch of art which have yet appeared, and they secure Mr. Abbey's reputation in this line as almost nothing else could. They are many and beautiful. The text of the poem is done in a new and fine type, and the printing both of text and pictures is artistic. Austin Dobson furnishes an introduction such as he alone can, with a few notes, some of these added, although they are not needed. No one cares whether Goldsmith had this or that village in mind when he wrote the poem. The binding is an effective red.

The Century Classics, that handsome series of volumes issued by the Century company, now include "A Sentimental Journey" and "Essays of Elia." These have often been printed in other sets of classics, but frequently in such wretched style that one hesitated to introduce them to the other members of the library. These present books are bound in a handsome and substantial manner and are decorated in the best taste. The paper could not be better for the purpose, and the print seems warranted to preserve sight. The margins are generous, and although the type is large for a 12mo. book the size of the volumes is not cumbersome. Walter Gates' appreciation of Lamb is prefaced to the "Essays," and it alone is worth the price of the book. Macaulay's essay on Steele introduces the piquant "Journey" and adds to the volume's value. Good portraits of the authors are included. That of Lamb is from the original engraving by Henry Meyer of his own portrait of the essayist, and that of Sterne is of course the presentment by Sir Joshua. They are books worth having and holding, as Lamb is said by some one to have done. He is described as handling a loved book as though it were a baby.

Two books issued by R. H. Russell this fall are certain to attract those who are looking for gifts. They are "The Social Ladder," by Charles Dana Gibson, and "Done in the Open," by Frederic Remington, to mention whose names is to guarantee something good in the artistic line. Mr. Gibson's contribution this year is not a consecutive series, as heretofore, but a collection of sketches from his portfolio, many of them unlabeled—those beautiful heads and figures which have come to be associated with his name as an artist. While some of these pictures, especially a few of the larger ones, are inferior to his average work, they are, on the whole, agreeable, and convey a mild satire on what is known as society. The book is one of those large oblong volumes intended for the table rather than the hand. Mr. Remington's book, as the title indicates, consists of sketches made in the west, the artist's favorite field. Indians, cowboys, prospectors, and soldiers are the dramatis personæ, and they are all portrayed with the vim which characterises this vivid pen. The excitement of the chase, the perils of the frontier, the warfare with the Indian, the work of the roundup, the dangers of stage coach life, these are some of the things which Remington has pictured with his inimitable art. Yet the humor and rough pleasures of the wild life are not wanting in these graphic representations of western existence. The gentlemen in khaki come in for considerable notice, and the doings of our soldiers on the plains and in the Philippines have a share of these generous pages. There are many full page pictures that are spirited in their action. There are attacks on stage coaches by Indians, fights with Mexican smugglers, adventures and mishaps of soldiers, cowboys, scenes familiar to any who have seen much of frontier life, but which, to most, will have great glamour of romance. Some of the pictures are accompanied by short rhymes by Mr. Remington. The central illustration is in colors, and represents three troopers and a scout making a last stand against a circle of shouting savages, who are ringing about the heroes on their frantic horses. Mr. Owen Wister has written a short introduction to the volume.

Wild Roses of California.

Grace Hibbard, who sings by the Pacific coast, is the author this year of "Wild Roses of California" (A. M. Robertson), a little book of verses most of them showing a sweet and lively fancy and a sure touch.

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

THE advance orders for "Poems You Ought to Know" (Jamieson-Higgins company) absorbed the first printing of the popular anthology which has been running in THE TRIBUNE for so many months, and the second edition is about exhausted. A third edition is now on the press, and the demand promises that the book will have one of the best sales of any published this year.

This was almost assured by the widespread attention the poems have attracted from all classes, and by the almost universal demand on the part of readers that the collection should be published in book form. The appearance of the book at the shops was followed by a sale which astonished even old booksellers, and it has continued until the present time. The attractive quality of the poems, the pretty binding, the excellent printing, and the beautiful pictures in tint by Mr. Ellsworth Young all combined to make it one of the most desirable gifts for the holidays.

Next to loving a lover, all the world loves a good poem, and it has been conceded on all sides that "Poems You Ought to Know" contains a greater proportion of good poems than any other anthology yet printed. The unique manner in which these poems first appeared in THE TRIBUNE and the attractive way in which they have been put on the market have resulted in general praise from all sides. We have not room here to reprint all the good things said about the book, but what is quoted is representative of its general reception at the hands of the press.

The San Francisco Chronicle says:

"'Poems You Ought to Know' is the title of a collection of verses edited by Ella W. Peattie. One of these poems has appeared every day for several months on the first page of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and has formed a unique feature in a great metropolitan newspaper. This collection of poems differs radically from the usual anthology, but most readers will welcome the change. It includes many bits of verse written by people who never scored a success with other work, but their poems have secured a wide popularity because they appeal to human nature. The book contains a large number of the great short poems of the language, and the pen and ink illustrations by Ellsworth Young add much to the attractiveness of the volume, which is finely printed and bound. It is among the best of the holiday books."

The Milwaukee Free Press remarks:

"After looking through the book and meeting old favorites or new poems whose just title to the position of honor accorded them calls for no dispute, one has only the most appreciative things to say of the literary judgment of the compiler, Ella W. Peattie, the well known Chicago newspaper woman and literary editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. The great merit of the collection, which is made from poems published one each day for many months past in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, has the uncommon one of placing the value of the poem above that of the author's name.

"Modern American writers are unusually well represented, and the selections from the 'accepted' poets are, if not the most often quoted, surely among their choicest productions. Mrs. Peattie shows herself a wanderer in literary byways as well as one who has a firm step along the main trodden roads. The book is artistically illustrated by Ellsworth Young."

The St. Paul Globe says:

"This volume, holding, as it does, a large number of familiar poems of authors famous and authors obscure, and assembling in convenient form so many gems that have for long years been hidden away in the scrap book and the memory, is an unalloyed delight. Each poem is accompanied by a dainty illustration in keeping with the work, and each author is given a brief biographical mention. The mechanical make up of the book is pleasing in the highest degree."

The book is to be had at all book stores and newsdealers and at the office of THE TRIBUNE.

NATURE AND THE CAMERA.

Mr. Dugmore Tells How to Photograph Birds and Animals.

"Nature and the Camera" is the title of a little book of text and reproduced photographs by A. Radclyffe Dugmore (Doubleday, Page & Co.). Mr. Dugmore is one of the most successful photographers of animals and birds in the world, and his achievement in this respect has won the admiration of all. In this book he tells how to photograph live birds and their nests; animals, wild and tame; reptiles, insects, fish, flowers, trees, and fungi. The introduction to the book contains a vigorous condemnation of the wanton killing of animals, birds, and reptiles. Mr. Dugmore thinks it is wicked to kill a hawk or a snake.

He tells first about the photographic outfit, and the proper sorts of cameras to use for the various kinds of work. Then he proceeds to instruct the amateur photographer how to take pictures of birds and their nests, and birds in their nests, as well as nests with old birds and their young. Incidentally he discloses much information about the birds and their habits. He tells a joke on himself when he focused his camera on a big bull moose in Maine and caught him in a splendid attitude in a lily pond. When the moose had bounded away the photographer had forgotten to draw the slide.

The advice given is evidently founded on full experience, and the book, to any one wishing to engage in this fascinating work, should prove a valuable aid. It is furnished with a number of really remarkable pictures of birds, animals, reptiles, and fish.

"Ave Roma Immortalis" in One Volume

The Macmillan company has issued a new and revised edition of Crawford's "Ave Roma Immortalis," in handsome form for the holidays. The first edition came out four years ago in two volumes. This one is a single volume, but so printed that it is far from unwieldy and yet the type is clear and the paper is good. It is one of the most satisfactory books on Rome ever published, and it is written by one who knows the eternal city as few Italians do, and who loves it as a native. It is at once a history and a guide to all that made and makes Rome glorious. This edition contains the same striking illustrations which were such a feature of the former issue.

GRACE GREENWOOD MORRIS' ONNET'S POWERFUL NEW NOVEL.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Dec. 11.—No writer in France today better pictures the French bourgeoisie than Georges Ohnet, "Zola minus Zola's dash" ranks as the first of the widely known novelists, with the difference that while Zola's novels can only be read by a certain category of readers those by Ohnet with few exceptions may be put into every hand and are distinctly moral in tone. Not the least important quality of Ohnet's books is their enormous wide possibilities, for the French bourgeoisie considers Ohnet its prophet and every one who reads follows his novels. By birth, tastes, and surroundings Ohnet is a typical bourgeois and is never tired of picturing his own class, a profitable life's work, which has been rewarded by an immense fortune. Heretofore Ohnet has confined his books to well told stories, sometimes a little psychological in character, but as a rule purely romantic.

His last work, however, has been written with a purpose, a strong, powerful story against liquor making and against its sale. The book will appear Dec. 15 and is considered a masterpiece, the best effort of the popular novelist, and faithfully painting the bourgeoisie of the self-made classes as well as financial and other abuses. Coming as it does at a moment when such a great effort is being made against the use of absinthe and other sweetened liqueurs, the work is attracting wide attention, particularly in bourgeoisie circles.

The story, briefly summed up, is that of two humble merchants, who one day decide to begin manufacturing sweetened liqueurs, strong in alcohol, but so disguised that the habit and necessity for them is formed almost unconsciously, and once the victims are a prey to it nothing can save them.

Ohnet entitles his novel "Le Marchand de Poison" ("The Poison Seller"), and the liqueurs manufactured of the deadliest, most dangerous of alcohols, artfully disguised, constitute the poison. The two merchants, after having fabricated a certain amount of their poison, cleverly place it on the market. Its deadliness to the consumer makes no differences to the merchants. All they care for is to sell their wares. An enormous, unexpected success crowns their first efforts. They branch out into wholesale manufacturing of their wares. The younger member of the firm is married, and his wife keeps the accounts. With her the tragedy of the story begins. In order to be sure that their liqueurs have the same delicious taste which has made them a success the merchants are obliged to employ an expert taster to sample each lot manufactured, but they are so deadly that already two men who had held the office of taster have died. Their deaths have been carefully hushed up, and when the widow of one showed signs of rebellion and threatened an investigation as to the quality of the liqueurs, she was bought off and silenced. The third holder of the office, however, has a widowed mother, and when her son, like his predecessors, falls ill and dies from tasting the poisons, she goes to the merchants and in a terrible scene curses them and calls on heaven to punish them for the death of her boy.

Seeing that the wife of one of her son's employers is about to become a mother she calls down the maledictions of God upon the unborn baby. "May your son be taken from you as you have taken mine." The merchants abuse her and rid themselves of her, but the wife, who had always felt a tinge of remorse in regard to the liqueurs, which she knows are poisons, is vividly impressed by the mother's curses and, indeed, is so frightened by them that it affects her health. She gives birth to a boy, but not long after goes into a decline and dies. This is the first punishment. The merchants, however, pay no attention to the warning. They extend their business, flood the markets with their wares, found a bank to further their interests, and gradually "filter their poison into the veins of France." The motherless boy grows up amidst these pernicious surroundings. His father, although rich, is little disposed to encourage him in extravagance, but on account of the fortune his name suggests the boy falls a prey to every temptation that can be set in his path. He is dragged into gambling, betting, and every other extravagance. Usurers lend him huge sums of money, counting upon his future inheritance. Finally an adventuress gets hold of him and he is on the brink of ruin. In the meantime his father marries again—a woman of the world. She takes up the defense of her stepson, forces the father to pay his debts on the ground that it was not the boy's fault, but rather that of his father. With an effort to save him his stepmother plans a marriage for him, and then follows a fine struggle—that of the good woman against the bad woman, and other evil influences, for possession of the young man. He is almost won over to good, but he has a horror of his father's poison, since he has learned its disastrous effects upon himself, and an equal horror of the adventuress who tried to destroy him. In a mad moment, and to accomplish what he considers his duty, he lures the adventuress to his father's establishment, which he sets fire to, perishing with the woman in the flames, which lick up the alcohol and roll heavenwards, as if in protestation. Thus the widowed mother is revenged. The story is strongly dramatic.

One of the promising young dramatic critics and novelists of the younger school, Lucien Muffeld, has just been cut down in the full force of youth after finishing an exceedingly successful book, "L'Associée." The story is one woven around the theory that woman is man's associate, and it appeals to the fair sex in a striking manner. Today, when women, even in France, are being admitted to partake of the same responsibilities as men, the subject is full of interest. Muffeld's story paints an ideal wifehood, a new rôle for women as the associate not the obedient servant of the husband. The book, unfortunately, was hardly issued from the printer's when the author was stricken with the fever which carried him off, to the great regret of his many literary admirers. As a dramatic critic he possessed exceptional talent and was able to judge fairly and even with enthusiasm, a rare thing nowadays in French dramatic criticism.

Among the most interesting new books is "L'Augustule," by Aime Giron and Albert Tozza, published by Ambert & Co. History has pictured Romulus Augustule, the last of the western emperors, who bore jointly the name of the founder of Rome and that of the founder of the empire, as a boy of rare beauty and intelligence. The romance of his life is the theme of the work.

One cannot but ask when the subject of Napoleon will be exhausted in France, or, in fact, the world over, for one book follows another upon this apparently inexhaustible subject. The latest work is by a man of talent, Henri Coudere de Saint Charmant, and is entitled "Napoleon, His Last Armies," and is published by Flammarion. It has often been said that Napoleon never showed his genius more than during the "cent jours" (hundred days). The author, with a desire to justify this assertion, seeks to prove it. He shows the prodigious efforts made by the emperor to organize the national defense, and if he was betrayed by fortune he was certainly not by his genius. He became "the captive of destiny," which inclosed him in its iron hand to force him to impassively assist at the destruction of his own power. The descriptive work is well done and the book interesting.

"Citoyan et Soldat" is the title of a remarkable book by Marcel Demongeot. The entire effort of the book is to engage officers not to destroy the dead, that is to say, the citizen, in the soldier.

Nothing concerning the origin of Balzac can be indifferent to any one interested in French literature, and Edmond Biré's new work, "Honoré Balzac," published by Champion, is therefore the latest subject of discussion, owing to the fact that Biré destroys all the legends of his aristocratic origin, which Balzac himself started and maintained despite the rather humble origin of his family. To prove the latter Biré has had the patience to scour the archives of France and thus proves that Balzac built up as great a romance concerning himself as any found in his famous tales.

GRACE CONREAU.

NEGLECTED CHICAGO POET.

Benjamin F. Taylor and "The Isle of the Long Ago."

Dixon, Ill., Dec. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—"Poems You Ought to Know" have been a pleasing feature of your paper, and you are justly complimented upon what those of your profession consider a "scoop" from a journalistic point of view. Though pleased, myself, with your selections, copied from the world's most famous poets, and fully understanding as I do the advanced journalistic feature of your work, still I have a complaint to make, not of commission but of omission—that is, that you have not recognized one of the most accomplished of your own city's literati, a genial, poetic genius, one of the most accomplished writers, in prose and poetry that ever graced an editorial chair in Chicago, or any city of the nation. I refer to Mr. Benjamin F. Taylor, many of whose productions are worthy of a place among your "immortals." Before me is a book of poems, presented by the author, written on Dearborn street, not far from where THE TRIBUNE is published, from which I copy, as proof of the propriety of my grievance, the following:

THE ISLE OF THE LONG AGO.

By Benjamin F. Taylor.

O, a wonderful stream is the River Time
As it flows through the realm of years,
With a rainbow rhythm and a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep and surge sublime
As it blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow
And the summers like bees between;
And the year in the shadow of Autumn come and go
On the river's breast with its ebb and flow,
As they glide in the shadow and sheen.

There's a magical isle up the River of Time
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a voice as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the June with the roses are staying.

And the name of this isle is the Long Ago,
And we fury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty and tresses of snow—
There are heads of dust, the loved them so!
There are trinkets and treasures of hair.
There are fragments of song that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayer.
There's a harp unstrung and a lute without strings,
And the garments she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy sails
By the mirage is lifted in air;
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent roar
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before
When the wind down the river is fair.

O, remembered for aye be the blessed Isle
All the days of our life till night,
And when evening comes with its beautiful smile
And our eyes are closing in slumber awhile
May we dream of "the Isle of the Long Ago" of soul be in sight.

In the book from which the above lines are copied may be found most charming word painting—"Old Time Pictures"—many of local interest to Chicago people, notably "Dearborn Observatory," "The Old Village Choir," "Going Home," etc. Mr. Taylor was a long time, forty years ago, literary editor of the Evening Journal, with Richard and Charles Wilson.

It may be that I write of my departed friend with enthusiastic bias. With him I spent many happy hours; and you may remember that the poet Holmes in his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" tells us that no true critic can partake of hospitality, if it be only a matter of "oysters escalloped with concomitants," and read his entertainer's productions and write an impartial critique. Perhaps I loved my lamented friend, Taylor, too well to judge impartially as to his poetry. However, I am free to suggest that, with apologies to Saint Matthew, here is a case where a poet is not without honor, save in his own city. Indeed, we may repeat, alas, "how soon are we forgot."

I fear that my lamented friend, Taylor, had not even the elements of fame granted by Byron to "bards who burn the midnight taper":

To have when the original is dust
A name, a wretched picture, or worse bust.

B. F. SHAW.

STORY OF OLD HOLLAND.

A Semi-Historical Novel by J. Breckenridge Ellis.

"The Holland Wolves," by J. Breckenridge Ellis, is an exciting and graphic tale of the making of the Dutch republic. We see a few of the great men who went to the forming of that history, but the story is concerned chiefly with the lesser participants in the struggle. These "Holland wolves" were two ferocious "Beggars," who gained this nickname on account of their bravery, their huge stature, and wolf like appearance, for they went unshaven and unshorn throughout the tale. Hans and Bilder, as they were named, were good natured fellows, all appetite and fight, except when they were courting Wilhelmina. This damsel of their adoration was a strapping, buxom Hollander who, it so turned out, gave her love to neither of the "wolves," but wasted it on a slight, young Frenchman, much inferior to her in stature and depth of character. The French man, Belle Isle, is, alas, the hero, but we can say little good of him—a veritable light-o'-love, a worshiper at all fair ladies' shrines, a boasting procrastinator, and a more or less lucky fellow. This is the hero, who, it must be confessed, does not show up as well as even the silent, hulking Jan, Wilhelmina's brother.

One typical character of that day is Joost Van Boendale, Protestant martyr, an old man who left his daughter to the care of his friends—she being only one soul and there being many to save—for having that blessed gift of tongue he set his life at naught and put his gift to use.

Interesting personages are to be met with in this little book, and the time is a well chosen one for the action. There are brief glimpses of Count Louis of Nassau and the gallant Count of Egmont who went so bravely to his death. A story of the Dutch republic does not seem complete without the figure of the moving spirit of the day, William the Silent; however, the particular time of the struggle is not one in which William had a prominent part; he had fled from Brussels to muster an army in Holland.

The pictures are by the Kinneys, which is sufficient assurance to all that they are excellent. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

SOME JUVENILES IN COLORS.

Three Books with Illuminated Pictures for Children.

Laura Dayton Fessenden of Chicago has personally conducted a crowd of children on a tour 100 years into the future. In "2002" she tells of the strange doings of real 1902 children in the next century, taking them on flying machines and letting them participate in all the advantages of the next century. The story is entertainingly told and the volume is well illustrated by R. J. Campbell. It is issued by Jamieson-Higgins company, Chicago.

One holiday book for children in which the reading matter is more important than the illustrations is a Round Robin, issued by Jamieson-Higgins company, Chicago. The stories are by writers whose names are well known, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Peter Dunne, Garratt Newkirk, Alfred Henry Lewis, and Clara Doty Bates being among the number. The stories—most of them—are entertaining and healthy reading for children and the illustrations by Ike Morgan are excellent.

"Moon Children" is another holiday book for children, a distinctively Chicago production written by Laura Dayton Fessenden, illustrated by R. J. Campbell and published by Jamieson-Higgins company.

The story is of the moon queen and her daughter, Dearest Darling, who come to visit earth. They met many queer folk, and they sang and danced and had adventures with all kinds of huge, ungainly human beings, and after it's all over it turns out that it wasn't true at all, only just the dreams of a sick little boy, who got well and regretted all his life that he couldn't find Dearest Darling. But perhaps he did.

The story is a sort of Gulliver for babies, and is pleasantly and simply told. Mr. Campbell's illustrations are excellent and the printer has put them up in gorgeous and unusual style and colors.

The January Scribner

ENGLISH COURT AND SOCIETY IN THE EIGHTIES.

Letters of the French Ambassadress, Mary King Waddington. They form a perfect picture, seen through the eyes of a brilliant woman, of the English court and society, full of incidents and descriptions of notable political and social figures, including besides Queen Victoria, the present King and Queen, Gladstone, Salisbury, Rosebery, Earl of Derby, Jusserand, Duchess of Cambridge and many other celebrated men and women. The illustrations are reproduced from drawings and from Madame Waddington's private collection of photographs.

THE OLD ROUTE TO ORLEANS.

A most interesting description, by Willis Gibson, of the Mississippi from the head of navigation down to its mouth. It is illustrated with many beautiful full-page pictures by Jules Guerin, the result of a special trip made by the artist during the past year.

JOHN FOX'S NEW SERIAL STORY.

"The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" begins in this number. The story, the scenes of which are laid in Kentucky, contains some of the best writing that Mr. Fox has done, and it grips the interest from the first page. Illustrated by F. C. Yohn.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AND THE BLIND.

A description, by M. S. Gerry, of a Government philanthropy that will interest every American—the pavilion in the Congressional Library for the use of the blind, containing books and games prepared for them. The article is illustrated by Vernon Howe Bailey.

GIUSEPPE'S CHRISTMAS.

A happy story of the Christmas day of an Italian boy, by Mary C. Peixotto, illustrated in color by Ernest C. Peixotto.

THE BEST GUN IN THE VALLEY.

A humorous story by Nelson Lloyd, illustrated in a most happy manner by A. B. Frost.

A CLASH OF SENTIMENTALISTS.

A story by Alice Duer Miller.

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PRESIDENT WILSON'S "HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

"A HISTORY of the American People" is what Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton college, calls his five well made volumes. (Harper & Bros., New York.) It is not, however, all that it purports to be, and for reasons which will presently be mentioned. Its virtues are several. A more closely packed page than President Wilson presents it would be difficult to imagine. He conveys a vast amount of information in a short space, and, indeed, often exercises so much economy of explanation and collateral history that only the person already versed in the events of his country can gather the full import of the reference. A liberal mind is open to both sides of any question, and distinguishes the book. Not a little fairness is exhibited in dealing with disputatious questions, and it is evident—nay, feebly obvious—that the author has, probably at the instruction of his publishers, endeavored to write a history which should please every one, and be free of all partisanship. The many threads of the history are well braided together, and the design of the fabric is therefore clear.

But that design is deficient.

It is here that the trouble lies—the book is not a history of the American people. It is a history of American men. It is not a record of the setting and progress of the United States. It is a history of the betting and progress of the east and a part of the south. On reflection, it is not even that for it makes no record of schools (beyond Harvard and Williams, Harvard and Yale); it says nothing about libraries, it has no chapter on literature, it does not mention the growth of fine arts, it does not refer to the work done in a benevolent way, it does not touch upon the achievements of women or refer to their position in the commonwealth. Above all, it passes over in a paragraph names of tremendous significance because those events occurred in the west instead of in the east.

Sectional jealousy is a thing in which the west has no occasion to indulge, and it is not in the spirit of sectional jealousy but in the spirit of devotion to true history that the protest is made. It has become an easy thing to go over the history of New England, of the southern coast states, of Pennsylvania, and New York. Any one can do it. The prophetic reader can hazard a guess as to the arrangement, almost paragraph for paragraph, of the history dealing with the Dutch settlement of these colonies, the accumulation of public opinion, the industry, courage, sacrifice, and ability that welded together the mighty states. May their glory grow! But it is a more difficult matter to write the history of Texas, Colorado, California, Oregon, and Washington. Nay, it remains still a difficult task to deal properly with Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. These states have each their stories—some of those stories are of thrilling interest. They also set up their colleges in the wilderness, their starving themselves for education's sake; they also fought the Indians in furtive and open combat; they also had their leaders, preachers, martyrs, hegiras, defeats, and triumphs. These chapters appear in books of the states. They have yet to appear in a general history. The time has passed when the history of the American people can be set forth in five not large volumes, containing some fifty pages of old books, illustrations, and facsimiles of public documents.

There is one peculiar merit about President Wilson's history. It is written by a man who was born and educated in the south, and it sets forth, with courtesy, perhaps even with some unconscious advocacy, the opinions and motives of the south. It has, in a spirit of tolerance and appreciation of causes, with the populist uprising, and the campaigns of Mr. Bryan. It idealizes Grover Cleveland—a ponderous and dull gentleman—and it refrains from mentioning the name of Theodore Roosevelt, either in connection with the battle of San Juan or the death of President McKinley. The neglect of Mr. Roosevelt's name was, of course, intentional and, on the whole, argues discretion and taste on the part of the author. President Wilson is the academician in his methods, and has done nothing for the purpose of adding to the picturesqueness of his book. He has ruthlessly cut out all the anecdotal stories. The immaterial bon mots, the epigrams, the oratorial triumphs with which the reader regales his jaded mind are missing. Stirring paragraphs, from the pen of Patrick Henry to those of William Bryan, are missing. The book has a negative personality. It is interesting partly because of what it does not tell.

One might go further, and say that, at times, it is astonishing because of what it does not tell. Not a hundred pages are devoted to that titanic struggle, the civil war—a war which saw more men killed and wounded than any other war in the history of the world; one which was fought as rigidly on the lines of principle and personal feeling, which knew no paid allies, which was sustained on both sides by means of the personal and voluntary sacrifices of the contestants. The death of Abraham Lincoln is made to seem almost but inevitable; and the reference to his assassin is an apologetic one.

The reviewer is not of those who object to apology being made for any murderous creature, any waster of God's substance, any disrupter of his country's peace. Such have need of apology, surely, and he should be sick for some extenuation for such crimes. But it would seem, even to the least partisan reader, that full comprehension of Mr. Lincoln's character was lacking to the author, even admitting, as is quite possible, that Lincoln has been idealized by most historians, and, indeed, by almost all northerners.

With the battle of Santiago the author has dealt judiciously. He makes no reference to the unhappy controversy which shortened the life of one brave man and has embittered the days of another. Sampson's name appears on one page, Schley's on the next. The author observes that Schley was in command at the time of the appearance of Cervera's fleet from its concealment. May future historians show as much reserve and judgment, giving to each sea captain his due and wasting no time in profitless discussion.

The pictures of only two women appear in the five volumes. They are those of Lilioukalani, sometime queen of Hawaii, and Anne Bradstreet, preacher to the Bostonians in the days of earnest thought. A slight reference is made to Harriet Beecher Stowe, and four to Anne Hutchinson, one to Mrs. Eaton, the lady Washington city fretted about in the administration of Andrew Jackson.

It is, take it for all in all, the most womanless history the reviewer has ever read. One seems to move in a masculine world, most of the inhabitants being politicians. Now, it is possible to overestimate the value of political life. As a matter of fact, this astonishing civilization has as often been delayed and injured by its government as it has been assisted and benefited by it. Also it may be said that officeholders are a separate class—they are certainly a small class compared with the great bulk of the population. It is the development of the resources of the country—now under high, now under low tariff—the industries, the inventions, the passionate educational development, the great book stores and libraries, lyceums, and almost innumerable debates (inaugurated and sustained largely by women) providing for the deficient and subnormal of society, and thus protecting it from harm, which compose the great structures of our comfortable civilization. It is our writers, our artists, our teachers and preachers who have given us our finer traditions. It is the editors who have helped to form public opinion; and it may be said with perfect fairness that no history of the American people can be considered complete which does not devote a chapter to the newspapers of the country, and mention as among the leaders of the republic at least a dozen brilliant, fearless, and decisive editors, some of whom have had as much to do with shaping the destiny of the country as any senator who ever held his seat.

It is a good thing, on the whole, for this history that President Wilson was born in North Carolina and educated in Virginia. If only fate could have then carried him out to the banks of the Mississippi for five years and then set him down on the Pacific coast, and after that thrown him in the company of some European who, taking the more historic view of world events, would have casually instructed him as to the place Napoleon occupies in the development of all peoples—his history might, indeed, have attained proportions which would have entitled him to call it by its present name—"A History of the American People."

E. W. P.

VIEW OF TORCELLO.

[Copyright, 1902, by Katherine Hooker.]

One of the season's most delightful books of travel is "Wayfarers in Italy," by Katherine Hooker (Scribner's Sons), which has already been reviewed in these columns. The cut above is a reproduction of one of the illustrations.

BATTLE WITH THE SLUM.

Jacob Riis' New Volume on Settlement Work in New York City.

"The Battle with the Slum" (Macmillan company), by Jacob Riis, is a sequel to "How the Other Half Lives," and a new edition after three years of "A Ten Years' War." In the preface he says: "A good many things can happen in three years, the fighting has been so general all along the line and has held public attention—that this seems the proper time to pass it all in review once more."

Mr. Riis then reviews the history of New York's fight, with the causes that led first to the development of a feeling of horror over conditions on the east side, and at last to the great awakening of a civic consciousness that resulted in a new government. A new conscience seemed born, a new imagination developed. Perhaps such men as Theodore Roosevelt, Col. Waring, and Jacob Riis stimulated the civic imagination and probed the conscience of the comfortable and indifferent as no other personalities had since the civil war, and in this book such personalities, with many others, are made dramatic. This is a book of "stories that are fact, not fiction," but having all the charm of fiction because of the pure human interest throughout.

Mr. Riis with a reporter's instinct for coloring, a sociologist's faith in fact, and the power of a prophet's message to a people engrossed with themselves, has given a timely book that will hold the interest of the reader, stir the imagination, and quicken the civic conscience. He has broken up the "masses" into individuals, and has, in the chapter on "The Outworks Taken," called the discovery that "souls" lived in east side tenements "the taking of the first outpost in the war." They were never reckoned so before. No one ever thought of them as souls, but the first tenement house committee made them out as "better than the houses they lived in."

The headings of some of the chapters, "Pietro and the Jew," "Jim," "Mrs. Ben Wah," indicate this individualizing of the mass into human beings. "One throb of the human heart is worth a whole book of the stuff of the man who would reduce men, women, and children to mere items of an infallible system—that man I will fight till I die." This man is the type of sociologist Mr. Riis hits several times in his book and does not show the fair spirit quite.

His sense of humor creates a receptive mental state for the seed sowing of this readable book, and laughs at the story of a talking parrot who brings into Mrs. Ben Wah's attic the joy of companionship and with that joy, life, and hope, but while one laughs one learns that often a luxury is more necessary than a necessity, for man does not live by bread only.

This author, born a Dane, but an American of the Americans in the best sense of the word, has an especial message to the citizen, whose great grandfather was a foreigner a hundred or more years ago.

He interprets the mind and the heart of the emigrant citizen in our great cities in his own story of "The Making of An American" and again in "The Battle with the Slum."

"The public school," he says, "is the symbol of American institutions that is nearest the newly arrived foreigner. It is a fact, it is something concrete. Open it to the adult foreigner—women as well as men. Let it be the hospitable place where instruction is given in how to be naturalized, how to learn English, how to vote, how to get work. If this could be done one of the strongholds of the boss would be captured."

One Italian wrote to his consul in New York: "Excellency: I arrived from Italy last week. As soon as I landed a policeman clubbed me. I am going to write to Victor Emmanuel how things are done here. Viva, [Italia] Abaso l'America."

Mr. Riis adds: "I should not be surprised to find that man plotting anarchy as soon as he got his bearings."

This book gives credit to all the agencies that are fighting for civic righteousness, that are trying to change a bad environment that the next generation may have a better heredity. The spirit that inspires Mr. Riis, and that is felt in his writings, seems to be summed up in the following quotation:

"We are brothers whether we own it or not, and when the brotherhood is denied in Mulberry street we shall look vainly for the virtue of good citizenship on Fifth avenue; when the slum flourishes unchallenged in the cities—where wharves may indeed be busy, their treasure houses filled—wealth and poverty go so together—but patriotism among their people is dead."

MARY McDOWELL,
University of Chicago Settlement.

THREE ANTHOLOGIES.

Three unusual and excellent anthologies of verse have appeared almost simultaneously.

One, entitled "Golden Numbers; A Book of Verse for Youth," has been edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Dora Archibald Smith. (McClure, Phillips & Co.) An intimate and charming introduction has been written by Mrs. Wiggin, intended gently to persuade the unpoetical child to take a taste, at least, of nectar; and between the subject divisions are "inter-leaves" devoted to explaining the significance of what is to follow. These divisions are not the ordinary ones. Such titles as "A Chanted Calendar," "The World Beautiful," "Green Things Growing," "On the Wing," "The Inglenook," "Fairy Songs and Songs of Fancy," "A Garden of Girls," "The World of Waters," "When Banners Are Waving," serve to give an indication of the poetical spirit in which this collection has been made. The matter on the interleaves is often a perfect little performance, and the child must be dull, indeed, who would not be won to an enjoyment of poetry by arts so gentle and so persuasive. The famous poets of a younger day are represented, and the masters of a day just past, and with them many comparatively new poets, such as Susan Hartley Swett, Jones Very, John Townsend Trowbridge, Celia Thaxter, Thomas Noel, Susan Coolidge, Bliss Carman, Henry C. Beeching, Thomas Tod Stoddard, Epes Sargent, James Gates Percival, and Edwin Markham.

"Every Day in the Year" is not, as the editors, James L. Ford and Mary K. Ford, point out, merely a poetical anthology, but a collection of poems commemorative of the most striking events in history and the men and women who have left an imprint on their day and generation. This has called, of course, for many of the well known and noblest poems of the occasion, but, owing to the striking and significant events within our own borders the last few years, it has also brought to light a fine collection of new heroic poems. Those relating to the Spanish American war are particularly stirring. More than any anthology, this will give an idea of the work done in the last five years by patriotic American poets. (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.)

"A Nonsense Anthology," collected by Carolyn Wells, is about the best antidote for the megrims that could be imagined. Nonsense, old and new, grotesque, fantastic, teasing, insinuating, irresistible, moderate, jocular, delicious, semi-idiotic, finds its place in these jocund pages. It is good for tired men in cities, for dull men on farms, for families with nerves, for people without families. It is dedicated "To Colette Burgess, a Nonsense Lover." (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

THREE ENGLISH WOMEN WRITERS.

Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot, Jane Austen. Studies in Their Works. By Henry H. Bonnell. Longmans, Green & Co.

MR. BONNELL has given us here scholarly essays about the three English women most typical of the literary life of their periods. That other writers have spent much time on these same people does not in the least detract from the merit of these studies, which are careful, thoughtful, sympathetic presentments. Miss Brontë seems to Mr. Bonnell the strongest example of pure genius. George Eliot's genius was tempered by learning. "No competent critic," says Mr. Bonnell, "would ever apply Chatfield's witty definition of egoism to Miss Brontë—'suffering the private I to be too much in the public eye,' and yet no critic, competent or otherwise, could fail to note the intensity of the predominate inborn self-emphasis in everything she has written. Such subjectivity is simply the product of conditions fostered by extreme loneliness of life, quickened by intense loftiness of thought." Miss Brontë's realism, Mr. Pennell thinks, is a half-conscious reaction from the romanticism of the period, which she rather felt than knew, for her intimacy with books did not come until after she had written "Jane Eyre."

George Eliot: The literature of power and cup of strength, Mr. Bonnell considers also under three heads. Her religion and philosophy; her art; her sympathy. He says first that the deep stream of her work is not simple passion, as with Miss Brontë, but that complex outward kinship of feeling which we call com-passion. Her art is not allowed to soar in its natural egoistic ether, chained, as it is, by human ties to human nature. "The mind of George Eliot thus worked in bondage to a lofty ideal, and her slavery was but the livery of all thinkers whose realism is still in some measure controlled by an obtruding subjective conscience. We must not forget that, so closely have ethics penetrated to the center of art, some kinds of servitude may be nobler than other kinds of liberty."

The chapter on Miss Austen is one of the pleasantest things yet written about her. He seems to make no extravagant claims for her, only that she had her own place, one of supreme importance, and filled to perfection all its requirements. Her art is so perfect that it conceals itself, and only as it shines clearer and clearer as time goes on do we realize how complete it was. Mr. Bonnell gives a pleasant picture of her home life, and of the social life of her day. He gives, too, a discerning study of her own life and personality as shown in her books and letters, and in contemporary reference to her. Of course he dwells upon the narrowness of the field to which she confined herself, but more upon the living people who filled it, and the exquisite humor of her own point of view.

Mr. Bonnell has certainly contributed a valuable addition to the literature about people of whom we will always willingly hear more. The book is lovingly as well as carefully written; his references to other authorities bear witness to the pains he has taken; and no one can read the book without feeling an added regard for the authors under discussion, as well as for the personality through whose eyes we see them.

DR. HALE'S CHARMING BOOK.

"Memories of a Hundred Years," by the Venerable Pastor and Historian.

Nothing could show better the remarkable vitality of that astonishing octogenarian, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, than the two volumes of reminiscence just published in his eightieth year, "Memories of a Hundred Years" (The Macmillan company). Out of that fertile and retentive memory of his flows anecdote and reminiscence with the most charming discursiveness; from his well stored brain comes fact and comment, all arranged with a nicety of value and a distinct and coherent purpose.

Of course, Dr. Hale does not pretend to remember what happened twenty years before he was born. He even disclaims memory of Lafayette, whom he saw when he was only 3, but, as he says, his father and grandfather had the habit of collecting documents, letters, and autographs, and also were prone to set down and preserve their own comments on men and affairs in their day. All this material has been hoarded by the Hales, and the good doctor's attic, his library, and his desk are crammed with these visible things connecting him with the past. Out of these and his own additions to the collection and out of his own full remembrance of men and events during his long and honorable career he has constructed this book in his eightieth year, a work which fittingly crowns his helpful and active life.

To any one who knows this good and delightful man the volumes are like spending an evening in his beneficent presence. The books are written in that pleasant colloquial style so characteristic of him. It is as though one sat across the library table from him and listened while he spoke, with an old man's discursiveness perhaps, but most delightfully, for all that, and read the handbills, looked at the pictures and letters which the speaker passed from time to time over to the listener as interruptions quite as charming as the talk.

There are "memories" at second hand, as it were, of the great men of New England, almost all of whom frequented the Hale home on the most friendly and intimate terms—men who had been part of the stirring revolutionary times and the equally interesting formative period of the young republic; there are young Hale's impressions of the giants who came after this period—giants in education, in politics, in reform; there are recollections of the beginnings of journalism, of the first railways and steamboats, of early Harvard and Williams college days, of the stirring political campaigns, of the beginnings of the abolition agitation, of the Mexican war, of the threatened disruption of the union, of our war and its troublous years, of the peace that followed, the growth, budding, and blossoming of a national literature. So the stream of reminiscence flows on, augmented with anecdote, humorous, touching, pathetic, but always apt and always seeming new.

It is a remarkable book by a remarkable man and one of the most entertaining works issued this year. There are several hundred pictures, including two striking likenesses of the venerable author.

Great Masters of Warfare.

The last of the "Great Masters" series has been issued by Dana Estes & Co., Boston. It is called "Among the Great Masters of Warfare," and it brings together thirty-two reproductions of famous paintings of scenes in the lives of great warriors. The explanatory text was written by the art scholar and collector Walter Rowlands. The picture reproductions are by the half tone process and they are thoroughly beautiful. Among the scenes represented are "The Death of Alexander," by Von Pilotty; "The Death of Cæsar," by Gerome; "Nelson Leaving Portsmouth," by Rose, and "The Surrender of Lee," by Dr. Thulstrup. The accompanying text is accurately and attractively written.

The Publisher Talks of Book Success.

Some books are successful by good luck.

Others win on the strength of the author's name. A few gain the heights for reasons that no sane man can even guess. But most successful books get there because they deserve it. We know that this isn't the fashionable thing to say in an age that expends more sneers and more cash on books than any other in history. But it happens to be true.

For Instance, Tarkington's Works.

Here are some points on success in books for which we can vouch. Take the three novels by BOOTH TARKINGTON, for instance. THE GENTLEMAN FROM INDIANA came promptly to its own because it told a story of true American life in true American style. MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE caught the public by striking a new note in dainty romanticism. As for THE TWO VANREVELS, of course that sold at first on the strength of its author's previous triumphs. It has kept on selling because it combines the fine qualities of both. Of the three Tarkington books we have sold 241,000 copies. Now we're printing new editions of all three.

A Case in Point: The Blazed Trail.

Then there's THE BLAZED TRAIL. Sold splendidly last spring; selling better this fall. Orders on this day of writing, 1,157. The book is in its tenth edition. Why? Simple enough: it showed the American public, always eager for something new and good, an unknown phase of the modern pioneer struggle for existence. It told a tremendous story in a style of mingled fire and grace.

Acknowledgments to President Roosevelt.

You wouldn't expect a book like THE SIMPLE LIFE to become widely popular. You would say after reading it: "I'm mighty glad I came across that book, but I don't believe Jones, next door, would appreciate it. It's just a cut above Jones." President Roosevelt happened to read the book. He didn't think it was a cut above Jones, next door. He proceeded to advise Jones (thousands of Joneses, in fact) from the public platform that THE SIMPLE LIFE was the very thing Jones ought to read—and digest. And Jones went to the bookstore, and the bookstore sent to the publisher, and the little book began to leap from edition to edition, until the presses sizzled and the printers struck for time to sleep. It's now in its sixth edition. Next week it's likely to be in mid-air, en route to the seventh.

Sherlock Holmes and Another.

It's an oft-told tale about THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES and THE HOUSE WITH THE GREEN SHUTTERS. Sherlock Holmes sold the first—83,000 of it. Never was a better agent. For "The House," whose full success poor GEORGE DOUGLAS did not live to see, we take some credit ourselves. It sold 846 copies in its first season. But we believed in it, and we made others believe. It is now in its tenth edition. A forced success? Perhaps; but the force was in the book itself.

Emmy Lou as a Winner.

Very likely you've heard about EMMY LOU, dear little Emmy Lou. Our friends the reviewers did it for her. They fell in love with her at first sight and told everybody about it. We have had from the critics hearty and welcome approval (and sometimes the other thing) for most of our books; but for none other the same quality of enthusiasm. And Emmy Lou herself? She is doing pretty well, thank you. In her twentieth thousand, and swiftly growing up.

And Gabriel Tolliver as Another.

When we got GABRIEL TOLLIVER we figured that the reputation of JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS should give it a big start, and that the story itself would do the rest. For some reason which we can't explain (there are quite a few things in the publishing business that have to get along without adequate explanation) the book didn't get under way promptly. As soon as it did start, however, it got a warm welcome, and the fourth edition is now rapidly melting away in the warmth.

A Word from the Man Who Knows It All.

Says the Man Who Knows It All, with a warning wag of his head: "Books of short stories wont sell." We dare say some wont. Others will. We've got one that has, THE MADNESS OF PHILIP. It's in its tenth thousand. Like Emmy Lou, it's about children but isn't a juvenile. We've had luck with juveniles, too. Twenty-five thousand children enjoyed a Christmas MOTHER GOOSE (DENSLOW'S variety) last year. Even more are crying for it this season. Our luck with MCLURE'S CHILDREN'S ANNUAL is the luck of the man who learns something he didn't know before. (Yes; we've got several things to learn yet; but we're young—and willing.) The Annual taught us to print enough, next time. It's out of print now, and we can't get more in time for Christmas.

In Conclusion.

Many books of many kinds, we publish. They vary in substance as widely as the mind of man. But to one virtue they may all lay claim: they are beautiful inside and outside; they will show, on shelf or table, like ornaments—this, too, is element in their success. It is a point to bear in mind on the day of Christmas shopping.

McClure, Phillips & Co. · New York.

LANG'S "THE DISENTANGLERS."

It Is Called a Novel, but Is Really a Series of Burlesques.

The versatile Andrew Lang can do many things. He can turn off as neat a thing from Bion or Theocritus as any Hellenist who ever lived. He knows all about spooks and apparitions and has the genealogy of the Cock Lane ghost at his fingertips. He knows everything concerning ancient rites and superstitions. He holds a copyright on Mary Queen of Scots and James the First. All that pertains to fairies, elves, and gnomes is within his ken. He writes verse, and essays, and criticism. But he cannot write a novel. He wrote "Pickle the Spy," and it was a failure. He failed again in writing a part of "Parson Kelly," and he has not succeeded any better in "The Disentanglers," which Longmans, Green & Co. have just published.

It is called a novel, but it is not. It is a burlesque drawn out to tediousness. The idea exploited in a 5000 word story might have passed muster, but in its present form it will not do. It has to do with two bright young men who form a partnership to disentangle the troubles of others. They undertake for a consideration to break up for parents undesirable alliances their children are about to make. In the interest of children they prevent distasteful second marriages on the part of the parents. This theme gives Mr. Lang opportunity for some of his sharpest satire and most delicate humor, and the book would be thoroughly enjoyable for an hour, but the author has so fallen in love with the idea that ennui threatens before you are half way through reading it. Taken as a wild burlesque, it is not so bad. There are some clever hits at real people—Mr. Carnegie among others—and, of course, it is all in good taste, but it is too long, and it is not a novel. Mr. Lang has not the fictional quality.

MISS MUFFET'S CHRISTMAS PARTY.

By Samuel McChord Crothers. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mr. Crothers brings to this book for children the same genial humor which has made readers of the Atlantic await eagerly, each announced essay by him. Just why no one else ever has given this sort of a Christmas party before is one of the insoluble mysteries—because it seems such an eminently natural and desirable thing to do. To assemble all the story book characters, from the dear fairies to real little boys and girls, is surely a happy thought, and exactly like Mr. Crothers.

The party took place in the loveliest cobweb palace, and people came from all directions over gleaming cobweb roads. There were Alice in Wonderland, with all her strange friends; Cinderella and the prince, with Tom Sawyer "hitching" behind their coach; the sultan and the caliph and the grand vizier; northern elves and sprites. "O," said Miss Muffet, as she watched them all, "if I didn't know what day of the month and what year it is, I should almost think that this is 'Once upon a time.'" The detail of the party is as entertaining as its construction, and no child under 90 can afford to stay away from this most choice company. The pictures, by Olive M. Long, fit the text delightfully.

Two Pocket Classics.

Macmillan's Pocket American and English Classics Series has received two additions. Charles Robert Gaston, English teacher of a New York City high school, has edited "As You Like It" for school and private reading. There is a concise introduction covering the stage in Shakspere's time, questions of the play, verse structure, Lodge's "Rosalynde," and a biography, and there are many critical and explanatory notes. The other new volume of the series is "Early American Orations, 1760-1824," edited by Louis R. Heller, also a New York teacher. The selections are from Otis, Adams, father and son, Quincy, Warren, Hancock, Henry, Lee, Samuel Adams, Hamilton, Washington, Henry, Lee, Fisher Ames, Jefferson, Morris, Marshall, Randolph, Calhoun, and Clay. There is a list of books and concise notes.

DOGS IN THE NORTH.

A Missionary Writes of His Experiences Among the Cree Indians.

Every lover of dogs will be interested in "My Dogs in the Northland," by Egerton R. Young, for many years a missionary in British America. For nearly thirty years he worked among the Cree Indians, and, as his labors required extensive traveling, he had large packs of dogs, they furnishing the only method of long distance transportation. Dr. Young soon found the ordinary Eskimo dogs, or "huskies," too thieving for any use, and induced friends of his work to send him fine bred St. Bernard and Newfoundland dogs, out of which he finally bred and developed some fine packs. Among his favorites were Jack, a St. Bernard of almost marvelous intelligence; Cuffy, who was his wife's special favorite and protector, and Voyageur, an unexcelled leader, and his stories of their exploits in the frozen north are full of life and action. (Fleming H. Revell Co.)

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MORE JUVENILE BOOKS.

W. D. HOWELLS has a new book for Boys. "The Flight of Pony Baker." It is the story of a little boy who intended to run away because he did not consider his mother and father all that a boy's parents should be. His mother made him wear his shoes long after the other boys went barefooted; she called him "Pony dear," before the fellows, and always warned the big boys to look after him when he went swimming. She was not all bad, however; she let him have boys stay all night and gave them waffles for breakfast, or she gave him ice cream money and things to eat for the boys in the backyard. But she wouldn't let him have a pistol or any powder. So he had good reason for leaving his mother. Then his father allowed himself to be cajoled by his mother too much. He made him go to bed at 9 and insisted on his going regularly to school; also he wouldn't let Pony smoke anything but driftwood or grape vine.

These were some of the reasons why Pony determined to run away. All the fellows were wild to help him, especially one boy, Jim Leonard. But, somehow, in the end, just when everything was ready, all the fellows would back out and leave the bewildered Pony to carry out his plan alone. Then, too, his mother seemed to get nicer every time he was ready to go; Pony almost regretted his step, but Jim Leonard seemed bound that he should go away and Pony didn't want to be called a cowardy-calf.

Presently Pony's father found out the plan and Jim Leonard's mother made him tell his part in it by means of a pear tree switch. So Pony staid at home and he seemed to have more things and was not made such a baby of as before; besides, now his mother had another little son to coddle.

The whole book is not taken up entirely with Pony's running away, but diverges into other stories about the fellows he chummed with. For instance, there was his cousin, Frank Bar, and the story of his adventures, and the one about Jim Leonard's hairbreadth escape in the flood. But best of all the stories is the one of Frank Baker's fourth of July. That is the story of a little boy who was such a "fourth of July boy" that when that most glorious day came again he returned from spirit land and played Indian and went swimming and ate mulberries with Frank Baker and two of the little ghost lad's chums. And the boys all certified to having seen him, standing in a rainbow after a shower, in white pantaloons and roundabout, "smiling looking."

In all these stories Mr. Howells seems to be a boy himself, using a boy's language, thinking a boy's thoughts, and feeling a boy's pride and love of adventure. No boy or person of any age or taste can help loving and laughing and having a fellow feeling with Pony Baker.

The pictures by Florence Scovel Shinn have caught the spirit of the story and give it an added interest. (Harper & Brothers.)

"Things We Thought Of" is the odd title of an entertaining little book by Mary C. E. Wemyss (Longmans, Green & Co.). It is a jolly series of views on life from a child's point of view. There are eight colored illustrations by O. R. Praeger.

"For Prey and Spoils" is the dime novelist title of a book for boys by Fred Ober (Attemus) which Reginald Birch has illustrated. If parents are not afraid these days to let their children read about "the boy buccaneer," this is just the thing for Tom, Dick, and Harry. There's nothing but fight in it.

When Harry Castlemon writes a book called "The Haunted Mine" (H. T. Coates & Co.) you may be sure that more than one study will be neglected in every household where there is a boy who gets the story to read. If more adventure could happen to two lads than happened to Castlemon's heroes we couldn't answer for the consequences of publication.

We had thought that Edward S. Ellis died some time ago, but books by him continue to appear. The latest is "Jim and Joe." There are hair-breadth escapes from lions in circuses, midnight rides on locomotives, and all manner of other adventures by land and sea. It is a thrilling story, but it will do no healthy lad harm to read it. (H. T. Coates & Co.)

Penn Shirley, who is fond of writing of "Boy Donald," this year has "Boy Donald and His Hero" (Lee & Shepard). The adventures of Donald and his friends in the country and elsewhere will make many a child happy.

A book for boys which treats of all kinds of outdoor sports is called "The Open Air Boy." G. M. A. Hewett, an English clergyman, who evidently has a strong sympathy with all that pertains to boys, tells in his book how angling is made easy; how to catch butterflies and moths; how to rear caterpillars, and something about sailing, water pursuits. There are chapters on "All Kinds of Pets," "Ratting, Rabbiting, and the Like," "Cookery and the Fine Arts," and "The Young Campaigner." (R. F. Fenno & Co., New York.)

"Bob, the Photographer," by Arthur M. Winfield, is the story of a young lad who finds himself suddenly thrown out in the world to take care of himself and to earn his own living. Bob is his name and Frank Lansdale is that of the young man with whom he comes in contact. Frank is a "camera fiend" and teaches Bob how to take pictures. (A. Wessels company, New York.)

"Ralph Granger's Fortunes," by William Perry Brown, relates the experiences of a young lad who is turned out of his home by his grandfather, an old mountaineer living in the Blue Ridge. He finally goes before the mast on a slaver and then adventures of the hair raising sort come thick and fast. (The Saalfield Publishing company.)

The adventures of two young men who go in search of a lost treasure ship said to be somewhere in the region of the south pole, are related by Capt. Ross Bonehill in a book called "Lost in the Land of Ice." A rival expedition also goes in quest of the treasure, and things happen which are not due to weather conditions of the frozen region of the antarctic. (A. Wessels company.)

"Althea; or, the Children of Rosemont Plantation," by D. Ella Nirdlinger, is a southern story for children. Althea, an orphan, is taken into the home of Dr. Alvoyd, where there are two sets of twins. The story has to do with the plays and various experiences of the little ones. The little orphan, who constantly calls for "mamma," is too sad a character for a child's book. However, the story ends with a merry Christmas. ("1904" Publishing company, St. Louis.)

Any one would know from the title that "Little Saint Sunshine," by Charles Frederic Goss, was a story for girls, and, after reading the book, one would as readily realise that the title fitted the little heroine. It is the story of an orphan child adopted by a rough but honest family with seven sons and no daughters. She brings sunshine to the household, however dark life's clouds at times may have been, and one by one, father, mother, and the seven boys acknowledge her their queen. (Bowen-Merrill company.)

Nearly every boy is interested in stories of kings, and when a story has to do with the boyhood of no less a monarch than Alfred the Great it becomes specially attractive. That is exactly what is offered in "A Boy of a Thousand Years Ago." The incidents are told entertainingly for young readers by Harriet T. Comstock, and it is no detraction that the book itself is mechanically a work of art. (Lee & Shepard.)

Faith Built on Reason.

James H. West & Co. have published F. L. Anbock's "Faith Built on Reason," which is a survey, in the form of questions and answers, of Jews and universal religion. It aims to show that the great ideas of God, freedom, and immortality, which have been from time immemorial the inspiration of the noblest and most beautiful lives, have a solid basis in human intelligence because they have a solid basis in the known facts of the world.

Hitherto these ideas have been frequently supposed to rest only on blind feeling, or doubtful tradition, or on the abnormal revelation of some book, person, or institution. But this book tries to show that they really rest on the warrant of universal reason itself, applied soberly to the great field of religion just as the science apply it in their own narrower fields.

A Harvest of Reeds.

One of the best of Chicago's versemakers is Charles G. Blanden. A little volume from the Blue Sky press, "A Harvest of Reeds," Nearly everything Mr. Blanden does has the true touch of poetic fancy, and even these slight verses are marked by unusual imagination and delicacy.

SAINTSBURY'S HISTORY OF CRITICISM.

SAINTSBURY'S "History of Criticism" has reached its second volume, carrying the subject from the renaissance to the decline of eighteenth century orthodoxy. The preceding volume, published some time since, dealt with Greek criticisms, pursuing the channels of literature down to the renaissance. The third volume, which is yet to appear, will bring the history of criticism down to the present day.

This review—or statement of contents—has to do only with the second volume, in which consideration is given to the standards set by the critics of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. A man of amasing scholarship and of liberal and large mind, Prof. Saintsbury has brought to his task a leisurely spirit, a well sustained enthusiasm, and a remarkably formulated set of ideas. He takes a philosophic-historic view of literature, and while it may be said that he has rules, it can also be urged that they are spacious, and that even a genius could move about in them without annoyance to himself.

He points out the guide posts to criticism, formulating, to begin with, a sort of creed based upon the Aristotelean teachings. This is the creed:

"On the higher and more abstract questions of poetry (which are by no means to be neglected) Aristotle is the guide, but the meaning of Aristotle is not always self-evident, even so far as it goes, and it sometimes requires supplementing. Poetry is the imitation of nature, but this imitation may be carried on either by copying nature as it is or by inventing things which do not actually exist and which have never existed, but which conduct themselves according to the laws of nature and reason. The poet is not a public nuisance, but quite the contrary. He must, however, both delight and instruct.

"As for the kinds of poetry, they are not mere working classifications of the practice of poets, but they have technically constituting definitions from which they might be independently developed, and according to which they might be composed. The general laws of tragedy are given by Arhstotle, but it is necessary to extend his prescription of unity so as to enjoin three species—of action, time, and place. Tragedy must be written in verse, which, though not exactly the constituting form of poetry generally, is almost or quite inseparable from it. The illegitimacy of prose in comedy is less positive. Certain extensions of the rules of the older epic may be admitted, so as to constitute a new epic or heroic poem, but it is questionable whether this may have the full liberty of romance, and it is subject to unity, though not to the dramatic unity. Other kinds are inferior to these.

"In practicing them and in practicing all the poet is to look first, midmost, and last to the practice of the ancients. The ancients may even occasionally be contracted to little more than Virgil; they may be extended to take in Homer, or may be construed much more widely. But taking things on the whole the ancients have anticipated almost everything, and in everything they have anticipated have done so well that the best chance of success is simply to imitate them. The detailed precepts of Horace are never to be neglected; if supplemented they must be supplemented in the same sense."

It is not a little instructive to follow with Prof. Saintsbury the vicissitudes, so to speak, of the laws of criticism through the erratic ages which extended from the fall of Rome, through the resurgent period of Italy, the revivals in Spain and France, the awakening in England, the artificial periods of English literature, down to the time when such men as Dr. Johnson, Lamb, Hazlitt, and the Frenchmen contemporary with them wrote with definite meaning and prejudiced views.

A sentence in the introduction to the first volume of this imposing literary work is recalled. This is it: "It has further seemed desirable, if not absolutely necessary for the carrying out of this scheme, to confine ourselves mainly to the actual texts. This is not, perhaps, a fashionable proceeding. Not what Plato says, but what the latest commentator says about Plato—not what Chaucer says, but what some writer thinks about Chaucer—is supposed to be the qualifying study of the scholar. I am not able to share this conception of scholarship. When we have read and digested the whole of Plato, we may, if we like, turn to his latest German editor; when we have read and digested the whole of Shakspeare, and of Shakspeare's contemporaries, we may, if we like, turn to Shakspeare's biographers and commentators."

It is this dealing at first hand with the great creative works of literature that gives the zest to the book. From noble material, Prof. Saintsbury has set about constructing an edifice of criticism, or, in other words, of raising and fixing a standard of English literature. It is true that while the book is chiefly for Englishmen, and is, ultimately, no doubt, to deal with English standards, Saintsbury has acknowledged, at great length and to detail, the obligations which England is under to the Italians in the sixteenth, to the French in the seventeenth, and to the Germans in the eighteenth century. He has not, however, placed any critic, save Sainte-Beuve, above the English critics, and of the influence of the directive minds of England, he is, as an Englishman, most congratulatory.

Saintsbury holds, consistently, the historical attitude toward his subject, and the reader feels that the author has, indeed, as he avers, attained to some "Piagah-sight" of it, and that, in reviewing the fads and fashions of the centuries—classicism, Puritanism, anti-Puritanism, ecclesiasticism, scholasticism, romanticism, Italianated English, Euphuism, Gongorism, Culteranism—he has taken, throughout, the fine, sincere, unaffected, sensible, and, therefore, most truly artistic attitude. It is of no small benefit to the future of English criticism that a man so sane, so definite in his expressions, and so clear and high in its standards, and of a scholarship which justifies the vigor of his pronunciamento, should have accomplished this work. That he is the advocate for English criticism also increases the interest felt. He says: "Owing mainly to the not unintelligible or inexcusable, but unfortunate initiative of Mr. Matthew Arnold, it has become the fashion to speak of this branch of our national literature, if not even of the function of the national genius which it expresses, with bated breath, and with humble acknowledgment of the superiority of German and still more of French critics. This superiority, I say, without the slightest fear, is a fond thing, vainly invented." To hold such a brief as this for a cause cannot strengthen the hold which an author has upon his public—a public which cannot attain to the detached attitude, nor enjoy a work, however learned, that is written without enthusiasm. (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.)

E. W. P.

ILLUSTRATION FROM "AD ASTRA."

(Copyright, 1902, by H. H. Russell.)

Margaret Armstrong has compiled a book of selections from Dante's "Divine Comedy," which she calls "Ad Astra." (H. H. Russell).

BEETHOVEN DAY AT CHICAGO ORCHESTRA; MME. LEHMANN WRITES ON "HOW TO SING."

OUT of doors yesterday there was little of the spirit of joyousness abroad. The weather was enough to dampen the ardor of the most enthusiastic music lovers, even and the worry and aggravations of Christmas shopping time not made themselves felt to the almost total exclusion of all kindlier and pleasanter emotions. It was well, therefore, that there was somewhere a place of comfort and peace, where those who were musically inclined or were desirous of forgetting the vicissitudes of the "good cheer" season could take refuge and for a couple of hours enjoy themselves to the full.

Such a place was the Auditorium, and many were those who sought comfort there. Last Tuesday was the 132d anniversary of the birth of Beethoven, and it was therefore but fitting that the program of this week's concerts by the Chicago orchestra should be devoted entirely to compositions of that master. Only the happier creations of music's Jove were selected by Mr. Thomas for place on the list, and the result was an afternoon of such gladness and such joyousness as are found nowhere in more bounteous measure than in these masterpieces.

There is the sunny happiness of Mozart, the contentment and playfulness of Haydn, the quiet glad heartedness of Schubert, and certain of our later masters have so far forgotten the stress and storm of modern mind and soul conditions as occasionally to succeed in breathing a spirit of peace and content into their works, but none of them has lent so much of warm human sympathy, so much of unmistakable sincerity to the happiness he has expressed as has Beethoven. Beneath the unattractive and unpleasing external of that mighty master there beat a heart as full of love for all mankind and of understanding for all the moods and emotions of his fellow beings as the world of art has ever known, and were the spirit in which he wrote one of gladness, of sorrow, of triumph, or of defeat, the expression invariably rang true. Beethoven never poses—his utterances have always the unmistakable note of sincere, fearless truth. The happiness, therefore, that he voiced in his works never fails to communicate itself to the hearer, and with the magic that lies in music more than in any other of the arts this happiness may be renewed whenever and as often as desired and with little or no lessening of its potency. In fact, not infrequently the pleasure but knows increase with repetition.

Mr. Thomas chose for the program yesterday the first and the seventh symphonies and the violin concerto. It has not been six years since the first symphony had been heard at the concerts, and listening to it again the thought that it had been unjustly neglected was constant. It is not the "later Beethoven," it is true, but it is also far from being either Haydn or Mozart, which frequently is charged against it, as though to be such were a disgrace. It harks back to these masters undeniably, but there is in it also a quality which is not to be found in any of their creations.

The young giant of the Eroica, the fifth and the ninth, looks out constantly from beneath the powdered wig and the silks and satins he had donned out of deference for his predecessors. Who of them could have written that rollicking almost boisterous scherzo that masquerades as a minuet? Who but he could have put on paper that roguish, exhilarating last allegro with its mischievously serious adagio introduction which whirls into the allegro with a mirth that is as irresistible as it is clearly intentional.

The orchestra entered into the spirit of the gladsome work, and the result was a performance that was as technically flawless as it was interpretatively uplifting. The seventh symphony is the joyousness of the older Beethoven—the product of the man sobered by the experiences and the sadnesses of life, but still capable of feeling the glow of joyousness and contentment. Here again the orchestra achieved exceptional results. There often is heard in this symphony, especially in the vivace and the allegretto, a suggestion of tonal harshness or roughness that has heretofore been thought inseparable from the manner in which the insistently rhythmed movements are written and scored. But yesterday Mr. Thomas and his men had worked out and mastered the technical side of the problem presented, and with such success that the performance was one of remarkable tonal clarity and purity. As for the readings of both of the symphonies, they were worthy of him who stands as the Beethoven interpreter par excellence.

The "Emperor" was played by Frederic Lamond, the Scotch pianist, who thus made his initial appearance before a Chicago audience. Mr. Lamond was not a stranger to the writer of these lines, it having been the latter's privilege to be present at the concert in Dresden some six years ago when the pianist made what was the beginning of his present great vogue in Germany. At short notice Mr. Lamond took D'Albert's place as soloist at an orchestral concert given in Dresden by Nicodé, and by his performance of the first Brahms concerto took the public and critics of the Saxon capital by storm. That season he gave five recitals in Dresden before sold out houses, and his popularity then spread throughout Germany. At that time he was a player who recalled D'Albert at the time when the latter first visited America. There was the same splendid virility, the same high musicianship, the same impassioned intensity that distinguished the work of D'Albert the year he played here with Barsaale.

For a time Mr. Lamond retained these admirable qualities, and then he seemed suddenly to drift into a dry and academical style of doing his work. It was, therefore, with keen satisfaction that it was noted yesterday that he has returned largely to his former manner, and is now playing more nearly as he did when he first won the high favor of the Dresdent public. He gave the "Emperor" concerto as few pianists can give it. His performance had the splendid virility—the genuine, not the assumed article—that is indispensable to the satisfactory reading of this most masculine of concertos. There were present also thorough musicianship, ample passion, and an enjoyable degree of poetry and imagination. It was in nowise a pedantic or academic interpretation—it was an eloquent pronouncement of the message of beauty and nobility the composer left in this his greatest concerto.

As for the player's technical equipment, it is of the supreme sort that imparts the quality of authoritativeness to a performance. The concerto—conducted by Mr. Thomas in its entirety, was given as nearly an ideal reproduction as seems possible, and the audience was not slow in showing its appreciation of Mr. Lamond's exceptionally satisfying work. An encore was demanded, and accorded in the form of the scherzo from the piano sonata opus 31.

The same program will be given at the concert in the Auditorium at 8:15 o'clock tonight.

THE inability of the written word to express exactly and unmistakably a fact or a thought is perhaps never more strongly in evidence than when the attempt is made to describe in manuscript or print the technical processes of art. And particularly true is this where music is concerned. Words may be chosen with the utmost care and may be multiplied indefinitely, but there will ever remain the possibility of the reader being left in doubt as to just how the technical work is to be performed. The exact position of the fingers, the hand, the lips, or whatever may be the physical member or organ chiefly employed, cannot be so clearly defined that the student is not liable to find himself wondering as to which of two or more possible ways is meant by the writer. And there is no branch of music study in which this inexactness of words seems more noticeable than in singing. So many and so complex are the organs concerned in the producing of a tone that the reader of any "method" of singing, no matter how clearly and explicitly the book may be written, usually ends by being hopelessly confused.

It is only by taking recourse to illustrations that the writer on such subjects is enabled to make reasonably exact his meaning. The pictured position conveys the idea more accurately than can any words, save those spoken by the teacher as he shows by actual performance exactly what he wishes the pupil to do. It is such illustrations that lend especial worth to the book entitled "How to Sing" which Lilli Lehmann has written, and which has been published in Richard Aldrich's English translation by the Macmillan company.

The books on singing, both as an art and as a so-called science, are as the sands of the sea in number, but many of them are of little value because either of the inaccuracy or of the self-deceiving pedantry that distinguishes them. It has now and again happened that some earnest investigator of singing as a science has presented to the world of students the results of his years of study and experience, and has told to the best of his ability how the student should proceed in order to reach that much desired goal, mastery of the art of sing. But while in certain instances these books have contained considerable that was of interest and a fair number of facts that were helpful, in many cases the strong preference of the writer for some one "school" or "method," or his strict adherence to physiological facts, or his complete denial of their worth, has resulted in so much of narrowness and one sidedness that the teachings of the volume were to be taken with a large measure of caution.

It has rarely occurred that a writer has approached the much debated topic with so little of prejudice, so fair an attitude to everything that could possibly lead to good, and so eminently qualified by long experience as is Mme. Lehmann. In the opening chapter of the book, the celebrated soprano enumerates the different facts that entitles her to write with authority on the subject of how to sing. Not only were both her parents professional musicians, her mother being especially gifted and chiefly responsible for the thorough and correct training both Lilli and her sister, Marie, received in the art of song, but she says: "I have been on the stage since my eighteenth year; that is, for thirty-four years. In Prague I took part every day in operas, operettas, plays, and farces. Thereafter in Danzig I sang from eighteen to twenty times a month in coloratura and soubrette parts; also in Leipsic, and, later, fifteen years in Berlin. In addition I sang in many oratorios and concerts and gave lessons now and then. . . . Now I have spent eight exacting years as a dramatic singer in America, afterward fulfilling many engagements as a star, in all languages, in Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, England, and Sweden. My study of singing was nevertheless not relaxed. I kept it up more and more zealously."

Of course, thirty-four years of experience would not of necessity qualify a person to speak authoritatively on the subject of singing. There are people who can point back to a career of such duration whose own work as vocalists has been so bad that what they would have to say about how to sing would be best avoided by the earnest student. But in the case of Mme. Lehmann, the world knows her abilities—she has repeatedly demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of friends and enemies alike her supremacy as a vocal artist. She stands today as one of the extremely few sopranos of the world competent to sing the florid music of the older Italian school and the heavy dramatic rôles of Wagnerian music drama, and do both equally well. In all lines of vocal art she has proved her superiority, and the opinions of such a woman can therefore not be of other than value. Furthermore, Mme. Lehmann shows in her book that she has not approached her investigations of the proper and best method of tone production and voice development with any preconceived notions and prejudices as to any "only way." She has observed what produced the desirable results in her own voice, she has not been afraid to discuss the subject with her colleagues, and if she found they had anything she had not, to experiment and test it until she had proven its worth or its uselessness, she has called science to her aid, but has not made it an idol; she has taught and thus worked with other voices than her own, and after, in this way, collecting material she has sorted it and classified it, and, retaining that which is good, has formulated from it not into a "method" but a clear and straightforward statement of what seems to her the surest, best, and safest way of developing and training a voice.

No one can read the book without being struck by the unquestionable honesty and the desire to be helpful to all students that prompted the writing. There is no false modesty as to the merit of what she has done, or what she can do as a vocalist—there is calm and full appreciation of her own worth, but there is nothing of self-glorification or of vanity in the mentioning of these things. They are facts, and she calls attention to them, only when it is necessary to emphasize a point or explain some detail. She has not hesitated to mention her fellow artists, to praise or to criticise them, and their manner of singing, when the subject made such a course seem advisable.

Mme. Lehmann has many things to say of living singers that are of interest. Her three page description of Mme. Patti is as free from ill-tempered criticism as it is frank and accurate. She says that in "Adelina Patti everything was united—the splendid voice, paired with great talent for singing, and the long oversight of her studies by her distinguished teacher, Strakosch. . . . She was the greatest Italian singer of my time. All was absolutely good, correct, and flawless, the voice like a bell that you seemed to hear long after its ringing had ceased. Yet she could give no explanation of her art, and answered all her colleagues' questions concerning it with an 'Ah, je n'en sais rien!' She possessed unconsciously, as a gift of nature, a union of all those qualities that all other singers must attain and possess consciously. . . . The purity and flawlessness of her tone, the beautiful equalization of her whole voice, constituted the magic by which she held her listeners entranced. Moreover, she was beautiful and gracious in appearance. The accent of great dramatic power she did not possess; yet I ascribe this more to her intellectual indolence than to her lack of ability."

To any one who remembers how hard and crystalline Mme. Sembrich's voice was in its middle tones when she first sang in this country nearly twenty years ago, and realizes how superlatively beautiful these tones are now, the following paragraph on the employment of the nasal tone is of interest: "There are singers who pursue the middle course with consummate art. Thus Mme. Sembrich, in recent years, appears to have devoted special study to nasal tones, whereby her voice, especially in the middle register, has gained greatly in warmth."

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